




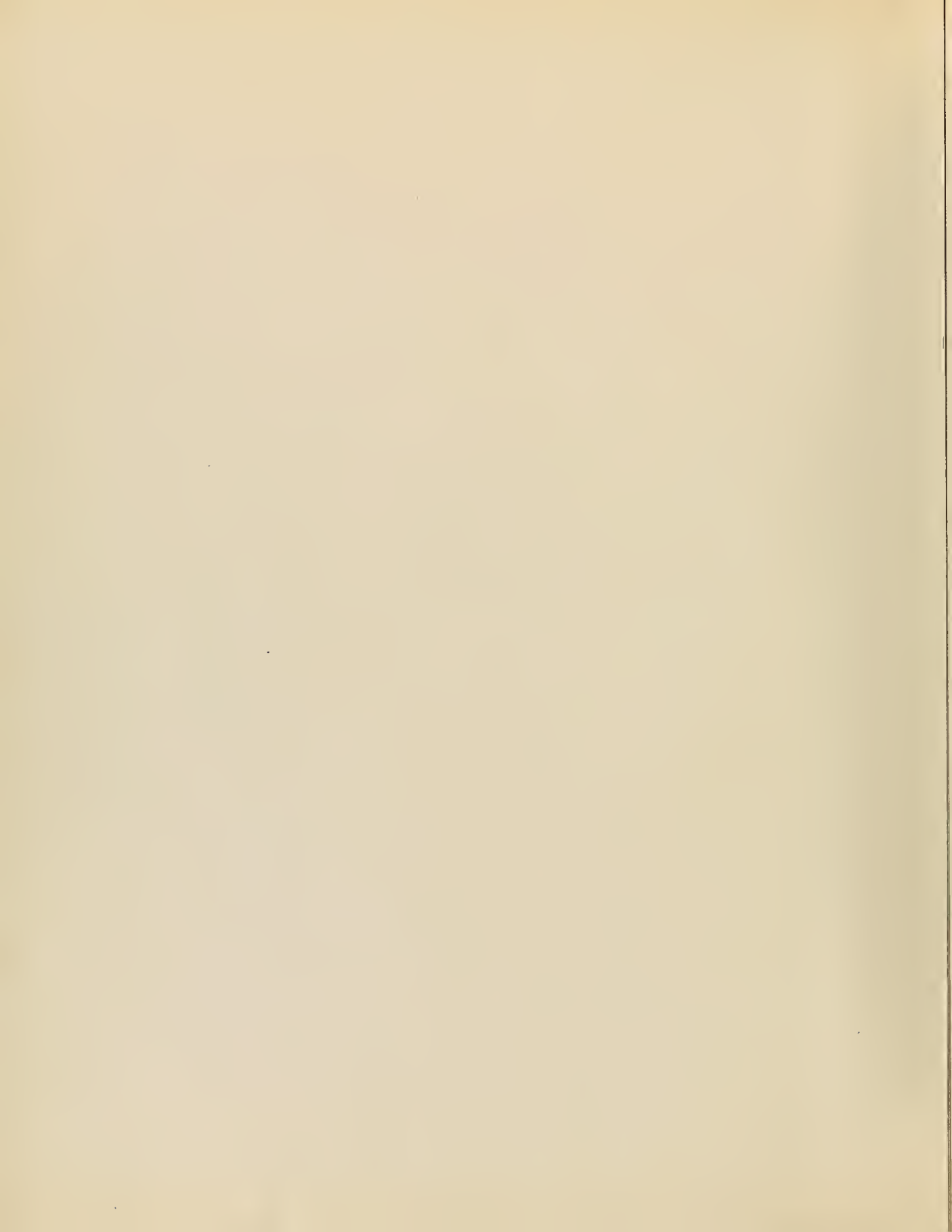
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# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume I

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 1951

Number 1

## Regulations To Go To Boards Very Soon

The new Selective Service regulations, incorporating the provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, probably will be in the hands of local boards in the immediate future. National Headquarters is presently clearing these regulations for approval by the President. Every effort is being made to speed up this time-consuming process so that the regulations may be mailed to local boards at the earliest possible date.

National Headquarters is working out the details of the program whereby conscientious objectors will perform 24 months of work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest. The new regulations covering conscientious objectors will, therefore, probably be received later than the other new regulations.

Some of the main provisions of the new act which will be put in the form of regulations are:

1. The Selective Service System is continued indefinitely but authority to induct men into the Armed Forces has been extended only to July 1, 1955.

2. Age of liability for training and service in the Armed Forces, 18 years 6 months to 26 years (formerly 19 to 26).

3. All registrants between 18 and 26 are liable for immediate classification and examination as to availability for service.

4. Period of active service for those inducted under the 1948 act as well as the new act, 24 months, with a maximum 8 years' obligation for combined active duty and subsequent reserve obligation. (Formerly 21 months, 6 years reserve obligation.)

5. The definition of veterans is the same as in the 1948 act and those meeting the requirements are exempt, married or single.

6. Aliens admitted for permanent residence in the United States are liable. Any temporarily admitted, if they remain in this country over 1 year, become generally liable. The alien's right to relief from liability upon application (after which he is debarred from becoming a citizen of the United States) is now limited to aliens admitted in a status other than for permanent residence.

## SELECTIVE SERVICE STANDS READY

By MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

*Director of Selective Service*

The fiscal year of 1951 has been eventful in the history of the United States. It has been an eventful year in the history of the Selective Service System. On July 1, 1951 the problem of survival in the United States is probably no more difficult than it was on July 1, 1950. In fact, it may well be that some constructive beginning of a long-range solution of the problem of survival has been made. However, it is certain that the citizens of the United States are more conscious of the presence of the problem of survival than they were a year ago.

The Selective Service System has had no small part in the events of this significant 12-month period. Its influence has been felt in the phenomenal growth of the Armed Forces. As the fiscal year closes the members of the Selective Service System can view with pride the fact that every call laid upon the System for the 12-month period has been more than met.

The classification of registrants, far from complete on July 1, 1950, has also now reached a place where registrants are classified practically as soon as they are liable for service. On July 1, 1950, there were practically no registrants who had been examined and found acceptable. A year later more than a quarter of a million—in addition to those inducted—had been processed to a point where their delivery to the Armed Forces could be expedited because they had already been examined and accepted. An adequate number of registrants were in I-A or examined to meet all predictable calls for several months ahead.

The year began with an ever-mounting size of call until the maximum was reached in January, February, and March at 80,000. The end of the year saw the call diminish in number as the objectives for the fiscal year came nearer and nearer to attainment.

The Congress, after lengthy debate, made material amendments to the Selective Service Act. For the first time in Selec-

*(Continued on page 2, column 1)*

## New Law Adds 37 Appeal Boards; Total Number Will Now Be 93

The provision in the new law requiring the establishment of at least one appeal board in each Federal Judicial District, will necessitate the establishment of 37 new appeal boards.

Heretofore, there has been one appeal board in each State and Territory, making a total of 54 appeal boards in the System. With the establishment of State Headquarters in Guam and the Canal Zone, the number of appeal boards was raised to 56. When the 37 new appeal boards are established, this total will be raised to 93.

After establishment of these 37 new appeal boards, the local boards will then send all appeals to the appeal board having jurisdiction over the Federal Judicial District in which their board is located.

The Federal Judicial Districts are so established that they do not cut across State boundaries. Thus, no appeal board will be handling appeals for registrants of other States, except in those cases where the registrant or his employer requests an occupational appeal to be transferred to the appeal board having jurisdiction over the area in which the registrant's place of employment is located.

## Reduced Rate Of Rejections Sought By Act

In an effort to reduce the high percentage of physical and mental rejections, Congress provided in the new Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, that henceforth the physical standards for induction shall be no higher than they were in January 1945, when the World War II draft was at its peak and there were about 10 million men in the Armed Forces.

The new mental standard is a percentile score of 10—that is, a man is acceptable if his score in the mental test is not in the lowest 10 percent of all such scores. This corresponds to a score of 65 on the General Classification Test.

Before passage of the new law, the lowest acceptable percentile score was 13, which meant 70 or the AGCT. Congress expects this lowering of standards to make about 150,000 men eligible who would otherwise have been classified IV-F.

Another provision of the new legislation which has created much interest, but is still not understood in some quarters, is the provision that any man who was in a deferred classification on the date the act was passed (June 19, 1951) or who was subsequently placed in a deferred classification, shall remain liable until age 35.

## August Doctor Call Delayed By Request

The planned induction under Selective Service of 333 Priority I medical officers scheduled during the month of August has been delayed temporarily at the request of the Department of Defense.

In requesting the delay, the Department of Defense stated that the delay was based entirely upon an unanticipated and sustained increase in the number of doctors applying for Reserve Commissions in the Armed Forces. Whether or not all of the doctors, whose induction will be delayed during August, will be called during September is dependent upon the volunteer rate during the next few weeks, the Department of Defense said.

The Secretary of Defense has indicated that no reduction is anticipated, at this time, for the call of 152 Priority I doctors scheduled to be inducted during September.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

1712 G Street N. W.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1712 G Street N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume I

August 1951

Number 1

(Continued from page 1)

tive Service history the Selective Service System is a permanent agency of the Government. It is true there is a restriction which terminates the power to induct registrants after 1955, unless these registrants have received deferments prior to the date of the termination of the power to induct, and in that case these particular registrants are available for induction—so far as the law is concerned—until they reached their 35th birthday.

A definite change in the application of the law to those found to be conscientiously opposed to participation in war and who refuse to enter the Armed Forces has been made by the Congress. This will necessitate procedure for ordering conscientious objectors to perform work in the national health, safety, and interest. The objective of the Selective Service System should be to insure that a maximum number of those found to be conscientious objectors are ordered to types of work which their conscience will permit them to accept and which will aid in the national health, safety, and interest.

The work load of the Selective Service System for the coming year cannot be forecast accurately at this time. There are some indications which should be given consideration. In the first place, the Marine Corps for the first time since World War II has called on the Selective Service System for men to be delivered to that organization.

There are many indications that the Air Force, or the Navy, may, before the end of this year, find it necessary to call upon the Selective Service System to furnish men to these services. Combining these facts with the knowledge that the Army will need men both to increase the size of the Army, as well as to replace those who this year will be discharged from their enlistments or be returned to inactive duty if they be reservists or National Guardsmen, indicates that the numbers to be procured this coming fiscal year by the Selective Service System will probably equal or exceed the numbers which have been delivered by the Selective Service System during the past fiscal year.

It would seem that there are registrants now liable, or to become liable during the fiscal year ahead, to meet all calls placed with the System. The origin of the supply for the fiscal year 1953 is not as clear. During that year all inductees furnished by the Selective Service System during the fiscal year of 1951 will be returning, and whether or not these numbers can be met, along with the other demands, is a problem which is in the future, but it is one which prevents any over-optimism at the present time on the ground that we are more than amply supplied with men liable and acceptable for military service.

As we move into this new fiscal year, may we remember the efficiency of our accomplishments in the year just past—that from it, we may take courage to carry on our work of the year ahead and from the experience of past years avoid to the maximum the pitfalls of the years ahead.

## Original Bills Varied Greatly

The new Universal Military Training and Service Act passed by the Senate varied considerably from the version passed by the House. Before the new act became law, it was necessary to iron out a number of very important differences between the two bills.

This bill passed the Senate on March 9, 1951, and on April 13, 1951, it passed the House.

Conference between the House and Senate to resolve the differences between the Senate and House bills was begun on April 2, 1951, and continued until interrupted by the MacArthur Hearing. Conference was resumed on May 18.

The following is a brief summary of the action taken by the conferees in ironing out the differences between the House and Senate bills:

1. Senate agreed to accept House version which continues liability on deferred registrants to age 35.
2. Senate accepted House version on 24-months period of service.
3. Provision for 1-year enlistments thrown out.
4. McCarthy amendment, establishing appeal boards for use in recall of reservists, knocked out.
5. Bailey amendment, providing for deferment of Veterans Administration doctors, knocked out.
6. Senate provision for deferment of 75,000 students, knocked out.
7. Deferment of high-school students agreed to until age 20—House version accepted.
8. Deferment for college students — Senate accepted House version, for only one statutory deferment for registrant ordered for induction who is full-time student.
9. Brooks House amendment, to set up appeal boards in Federal Judicial Districts, adopted.
10. House bill providing for the Director of Selective Service to report to Congress annually—adopted.
11. Adopted House language on aliens which will require displaced persons to serve.
12. Adopted House language providing for volunteer enlistments for 24 months.
13. Adopted House provision that reservists who request active duty and are not accepted will be deferred.
14. Adopted Senate provision for 8 years of obligated service—2 years active duty and 6 years Reserve.
15. Accepted House version which eliminated deferment of married men without children but provided for deferment in case of extreme hardship.
16. Conferees lowered age of liability to 18½ for training and service, 18 for UMT.
17. House version lowering physical and mental standards to those prevailing in January 1945 was accepted by Senate.

## Official Notices

June 23—(Packet No. 22) contains the provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended. (Public Law 51, 82d Congress, approved June 19, 1951.)

June 27—Operations Bulletin No. 40, Subject: "Local Board Record of Delinquents," contains amended regulations regarding the reporting of delinquents.

July 13—Operations Bulletin No. 41, Subject: "Transfer of Appeal Involving Occupational Deferment to Appeal Board Having Jurisdiction Over the Place of Employment of the Registrant," contains amendments to the regulations.

July 20—Local Board Memorandum No. 34, Subject: "Requests for Information From the Armed Forces," contains instructions for securing information from the Armed Forces regarding registrants who are presently in service or have been separated from active duty.

## Octogenarian Ordered For Army Induction

A Florida local board recently mailed an order to report for induction to an 82-year-old man. When the man reported to the local board, it was discovered that some youth had apparently used his name and address at the time of registration.

The octogenarian's trip to the local board was not in vain, however. He was invited by NBO to come to New York City with all expenses paid to appear on the television broadcast "We the People." Meanwhile, the FBI is looking for the youth who falsified his registration.

Selective Service inducted 10,110,104 men during the World War II operation.

18. Termination of inductions agreed to, but the date of July 1, 1954, as set out in House version, was changed to July 1, 1955.

19. Senate version provided for work of national importance for conscientious objectors; House version made no change. Conferees adopted the following language as compromise:

"Ordered by his local board to perform such civilian work contributing to national defense as the local board may deem appropriate, and any such person who knowingly fails or neglects to obey any such order of his local board shall be deemed, for purposes of section 12 of this title, to have knowingly failed or neglected to perform a duty required of him under this title."



# Selective Service Chronology

—1948—

MARCH 17—President Truman requests Congress to enact Selective Service legislation, declaring that voluntary enlistments have failed to maintain Armed Forces at a point consistent with national safety.

APRIL 30—After prolonged hearings, H. R. 6401, to increase the strength of the Armed Forces and to establish a Selective Service System, is introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Walter G. Andrews, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee.

MAY 12—S. 2655—in many respects similar to H. R. 6401—is reported in the Senate by Senator John Gurney, Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, as a result of hearings held March 7-April 3.

JUNE 24—Following approval by both Houses, with Universal Military Training provisions eliminated, President Truman signs S. 2655. It thus becomes Public Law 759, Eightieth Congress, and is titled the "Selective Service Act of 1948." (Both Senate and House measures originally contained Universal Military Training provisions.)

JULY 17—Major General Lewis B. Hershey appointed by the President as Director of the Selective Service System, and plans previously formulated by the Director for rebuilding the Selective Service structure—which had been demolished with expiration of the 1940 Act on March 31, 1947—were immediately put into execution.

JULY 20—President Truman issues proclamation (2799) calling for the registration of approximately 9,500,000 men from ages 18 through 25, between August 30 and September 18, inclusive.

AUGUST 20—General Hershey names members of six scientific advisory committees, composed of leading educators and users of scientifically trained personnel, headed by Dr. M. H. Trytten, to study and make recommendations on a student classification plan.

AUGUST 30—Defense Department calls on Selective Service for 10,000 men to be delivered within 10 weeks to the Army.

SEPTEMBER 22—Selective Service called on for 15,000 men for the Army, December delivery.

OCTOBER 25—Selective Service receives call for 20,000 men for the Army for January 1949 delivery.

NOVEMBER 30—The Army halves its call for January 1949 to 10,000. Call for February 1949, 5,000 men for the Army. (Later canceled.)

DECEMBER 21—Six scientific advisory committees submit first report to the Director.

—1949—

JANUARY 13—The Army temporarily halts all inductions through Selective Service because of the relatively high voluntary enlistment rate of 35,000 a month and anticipated financial curtailments mentioned in the President's budget message. Recruitment is slowed down by ending 2-year enlistments and accepting only 3-year enlistments.

JANUARY 27—Senate confirms the President's nomination of Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey as Director of the Selective Service

System. (As Congress was not in session when General Hershey was nominated, he served as an interim appointee until confirmation.)

MARCH 22—Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, tells Congress that the Army is not planning to call upon Selective Service for additional men during the period between March 22 and the date of the act's expiration, June 24, 1950.

JUNE 30—United States military strength is reported by Department of Defense as follows: Army, 658,800; Air Force, 420,200; Navy, 448,500; Marines, 85,900; total personnel, 1,613,400.

OCTOBER 25—Army Secretary Gordon Gray announces that the Army plans to release 30,000 selectees with a year's service starting December 1.

DECEMBER 1—The Army begins releasing 30,000 draftees and the Department of Defense announces that the three armed services are reducing 10,550 reserve officers to inactive, enlisted, or nonflying status.

—1950—

JANUARY 13—Senator Millard E. Tydings, Chairman of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, introduces S. 2861 to extend Selective Service until June 24, 1953.

JANUARY 17—Representative Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, introduces a generally similar bill (H. R. 6826) in the House.

FEBRUARY 27—Chairman Vinson introduces a standby Selective Service bill in the House of Representatives, extending the registration and classification machinery, but requiring an act of Congress before any registrants may be drafted.

APRIL 26—Chairman Vinson announces he will ask Congress to extend the present Selective Service law without change for 2 years, adding that the committee's previous plan to let Selective Service die—but continue registration and classification—must now be abandoned in view of worsening world conditions.

APRIL 27—President Truman declares he favors a 2-year extension of the Selective Service legislation.

MAY 24—H. R. 6826, to extend Selective Service for 3 years, approved by the House.

JUNE 22—H. R. 6826 approved by the Senate with amendments and sent to conference to iron out differences.

The Senate and the House pass S. J. 190, as a stop-gap measure. It extends Selective Service until July 9, 1950.

JUNE 27—By a vote of 315-4, the House adopts and sends to the Senate the conference report on H. R. 6826 which extends the Selective Service Act of 1948 to July 9, 1951.

JUNE 28—By a vote of 76-0 the Senate adopts the conference report on H. R. 6826.

(Continued on page 4)

## Barred From Test But Deferred Anyway

A 65-year-old student, a sophomore at a California junior college, was very indignant when a local board refused to give him an application blank for the Selective Service College Qualification Test.

The old gentleman was so upset that he wrote to General Hershey protesting that he was a registrant (under the 1940 act), that he was a full-time student, and he was being denied his rights as a citizen and a taxpayer.

A letter was sent to the student pointing out it would not be necessary for him to take the test to qualify for deferment as a student.

## When Was First Draft?

Where is the first known record of "Selective Service?" ANSWER: First Chapter of Numbers, which relates that Moses and Aaron registered and classified 603,550 men as available for military service.

## A Few Extra Copies Available To "Family"

Members of local boards and all other officials connected with local and State administration of the Universal Military Training and Service Act may obtain extra copies of each issue of SELECTIVE SERVICE from their respective State Headquarters. However, it should be kept in mind that only a limited number of copies of each issue are published and that they are not for general distribution.

The purpose of SELECTIVE SERVICE is the interchange of information and experience among the various components of the Selective Service System. All officials of State and local administrative bodies are invited, therefore, to contribute to its columns. Space limitations are such that all items in the bulletin must be very brief and of general rather than local interest.

## Guam, Panama Boards Formed

Local boards and appeal boards have recently been organized and are now functioning for the first time in the United States possession of Panama and the Territory of Guam.

The new State Director of Panama is Mr. A. C. Medinger, and the State Director of Guam is Col. Juan Muna.

There has been established in Panama two local boards and one appeal board. The local boards are located at the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the Canal, with one at Balboa and the other at Panama City. The appeal board is located at Balboa.

The organization in Guam has one local board with two panels and an appeal board. The local board panels and the appeal board are all located in Agaña.

The recently enacted Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, provides in section 10 (a) that there shall be a State Headquarters established in each State, Territory, and possession of the United States.

It was learned that there are a number of United States citizens within the age liability for service among the children of civilian employees of the Panama Canal Commission, and also among the Guamanians, who acquired United States citizenship on August 1, 1950, when Guam became an unincorporated Territory. To enable these registrants to discharge their military obligations, it became necessary to establish these two new State Headquarters and set up local boards for the first time in these areas.

With the addition of Guam and Panama, the System now consists of: A National Headquarters; 56 State Headquarters; 3,850 local boards; and 56 appeal boards which have an additional 38 panels.

## Statistical Digest Of Manpower Pool

On June 30, 1951, the national military manpower pool of male registrants between the ages 19 and 26 was as follows:

Total living registrants.....	12,081,465
Total living registrants—under 19.....	939,297
Total classified registrants—all ages.....	10,856,934
Total I-A and I-A-O examined and acceptable.....	257,752
“ I-A and I-A-O not examined.....	754,742
“ I-A and I-A-O postponed—college.....	73,627
“ I-A and I-A-O postponed—high school.....	2,251
“ I-A and I-A-O postponed—other reasons.....	45,219
“ I-C (Inducted).....	573,489
“ I-C (Enlisted).....	894,125
“ I-C (Discharged).....	62,534
“ I-C (Reserve).....	43,980
“ I-D.....	205,733
“ II-A.....	24,403
“ II-A(S).....	77,413
“ II-C.....	82,683
“ III-A.....	1,134,023
“ IV-A.....	2,359,226
“ IV-B.....	30
“ IV-C.....	7,993
“ IV-D.....	53,308
“ IV-E.....	8,609
“ IV-F.....	1,121,865
“ V-A.....	3,073,879



# U. S. Makes Bet, Hershey Says

When Earl McGrath, United States Commissioner of Education, was invited to address students of Montana State University, he requested Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey to write a brief message to the students for inclusion in the address.

Mr. McGrath liked the message so well that he relayed it not only to the Montana students, but to students in other universities he addressed.

Gen. Lewis B. Hershey's message follows:

"My greetings to the students of Montana State University!

"Please do not misinterpret that word 'greetings,' because I do not mean we intend to draft all of you. We in Selective Service System believe that it will be to the best interests of the Nation as a whole for a great many of you to complete your education.

"That is why we worked out and put into execution the Selective Service College Classification Plan, with which I am certain you are familiar. In so doing, we followed the mandate of Congress. For Congress declared, in effect, that preservation of our democracy demands a steady flow of trained men into our national life.

"I want to stress one point—and one point alone—in this brief message. Those of you who meet requirements for deferment as students will not be exempted. You will be deferred. Your military obligation will be simply delayed or postponed, use either word you choose.

"And each time a student is deferred he isn't deferred because we like the way he cuts his hair, or because he has a sunny disposition, or because he is a good football prospect. He is deferred because his record seems to justify the Nation making a wager on him—a wager that he will prove more valuable to his country after he completes his education than were he not to complete it.

"Please do not let the Nation lose the wager."

## Sure, We Drafted Marines!

When the Department of Defense issued its August and September (1951) calls and announced that 13,000 of the inductees would be assigned to the Marines, curiosity cats went scurrying to the records to see how many Marines were inducted through Selective Service during World War II. They found that the total number was 227,000 and that Selective Service inductions of men for the Marines began in January of 1943.

## Riots In Civil War

During the Civil War, New York City antidraft rioters captured the City Hall and invoked a reign of terror which lasted 4 days, and brought a death toll placed by many estimates at considerably more than 1,000. That's a far cry from the orderly administration of Selective Service which we know today.

# Here Is Brief Summary Of The Four Selective Service Qualification Tests

Test date	Number admission tickets issued	Number reporting	Number thrown out for cheating	Number blank answer sheets
5/26/51	172,861	165,027	4	12
6/16/51	121,900	106,832	1	1
6/30/51	82,093	64,008	1	5
7/12/51	4,014	3,204	---	---
TOTAL	380,868	339,066	6	18
TOTAL NUMBER ADMISSION TICKETS ISSUED.....				380,868
TOTAL NUMBER REPORTING TO TAKE THE TEST.....				339,066
NUMBER WHO FAILED TO SHOW UP.....				41,802
PERCENTAGE OF DROP-OUT.....				11%

A survey of the tests corrected thus far revealed that approximately 40 percent of those who ranked in the lower half of their class made 70 or better on the test while 75 percent of those who were in the upper half of their class passed.

Perfect scores on the test were made by three students. Another

student missed only one of the 150 questions.

The SSCQ test was taken by a number of students who had already met the criteria for consideration for deferment by being in the prescribed upper portion of their class. Some of these students failed the test and now have one piece of good evidence and one piece of bad evidence in their cover sheet.

# Selective Service Chronology

(Continued from page 3)

JULY 10—The Army calls on Selective Service for 20,000 draftees to be delivered not later than September 30, 1950.

JULY 27—President Truman signs measure (PL 624) to extend enlistments in the Armed Forces for a period not to exceed 12 months.

The Army increases its call of July 10 from 20,000 to 50,000, the inductees to be delivered not later than September 30, 1950, and sets October call at 50,000.

AUGUST 9—Local boards authorized by the Director to give consideration to the deferment of students who have completed 1 year of college, who are planning to continue college in the Fall and who are in the top half of their classes during their last college year.

SEPTEMBER 5—The Army calls on Selective Service for 70,000 men to be delivered during the month of November 1950.

SEPTEMBER 8—The President approves Public Law 771, authorizing allowances of \$85 to \$165 a month to dependents of enlisted men in the Armed Forces.

SEPTEMBER 9—Public Law 779 approved by President Truman. It provides for special registration, classification, and induction of certain medical, dental, and allied specialist categories under authority of the Selective Service Act of 1948, as amended September 9, 1950.

SEPTEMBER 19—Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow, formerly Chief Legislative and Liaison Officer of Selective Service and assistant military aide to the President, is appointed Deputy Director of Selective Service by General Hershey. (General Renfrow was an assistant to the Secretary of Defense for 19 months between March 1949 and September 1950.)

OCTOBER 10—President Truman issues proclamation (2906) calling for special registration of men of medical, dental, and other specialist categories under 50 years of age, to be liable for service in the Armed Forces for not more than 21 months. Authority, Public Law 779.

The Army calls for 40,000 men for December delivery to raise the total called since and including September 1950 to 210,000.

OCTOBER 16—Selective Service, in the Special Registration set by Proclamation 2906, registers 21,101 physicians, dentists, and veterinarians in Priorities 1 and 2.

NOVEMBER 14—The Army calls on Selective Service for 40,000 men in January 1951.

DECEMBER 1—The Army calls on Selective Service for 50,000 selectees in February 1951.

DECEMBER 7—The six advisory committees appointed by the Director in August 1948 submit final report on student classification plan.

DECEMBER 12—The Army increases its call on Selective Service for January and February 1951 by a total of 70,000, to bring 80,000 selectees into the Army in each of those months. Total calls since the Korean attack are thus raised to 370,000.

DECEMBER 28—The Army asks Selective Service for 80,000 selectees in March 1951.

Editors' Note—A complete Selective Service chronology from June 24, 1948, to August of 1951 has been prepared and was intended for inclusion in entirety in this issue. Space limitations made it necessary to "chop it in two." It will be brought up-to-date in the September issue and continued thereafter on a month to month basis as a regular feature.

# Those Flunking Not Discharged

The Army and Air Force are not longer discharging those individuals who flunk out of officer candidate school and aviation cadet training, respectively, if they are of draft age and are fit for general military service.

The new policies of these two services were recently announced by the Department of Defense in successive releases.

On March 6, 1951, the Air Force announced that, effective immediately, all prospective aviation cadets would be required to enlist for 4 years. Under the new policy all cadets eliminated prior to completion of training will revert to airman status in the grade they held prior to appointment as aviation cadet.

The Army announced on May 16, 1951, that effective June 1, 1951, those persons who flunk out of officer candidate school will be required to revert to enlisted status and serve out the balance of their 24-month enlistment period.

Previously, individuals who enlisted for the specific purpose of attending OCS or taking aviation cadet training, and who failed any portion of the program, were permitted to return to civil life. A number of individuals entered these programs after June 24, 1948, and flunked out after a few weeks or months of service. They were discharged under honorable conditions and could not, therefore, be inducted under current selective service regulations. These new policies will plug a "loophole" which in the past has enabled a few individuals to discharge their military obligation with a relatively short period of service.

## Is That Kind Of Scar "Regulation" In Texas?

From the "Lone Star" State comes the story of a registrar who was issuing a Registration Certificate to an 18-year-old recently and asked him if he had "other obvious physical characteristics that will aid in identification."

"Don't get whut yuh mean," said the young man in well-worn high-heeled boots.

"Such as birthmarks or scars," replied the registrar.

"Which would yuh rather have?" asked the registrant. "Bullet wounds, knife scars, or some other kind?"

## No, That's Not Right!

Two of the most common fallacies concerning Selective Service, according to National Headquarters officials are: (1) The erroneous impression that Selective Service is part of the Department of Defense, whereas it is an independent agency, directly responsible to the President; (2) the mistaken belief that Selective Service sets medical and physical standards and conducts the examinations, whereas both are functions of the Department of Defense, within the framework of the act.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume I

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 1951

Number 2

## Law Defers R.O.T.C. Men When Selected

Students selected for enrollment or continuance in the senior division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the Air Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps are deferred by statute, provided they agree in writing to accept a commission upon graduation and serve at least 2 years if called.

The Secretary of Defense has assigned an over-all quota to each of the three services, thus limiting the number of men who may be elected each year for entrance or continuance in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps program.

The largest number are selected in the freshman year. Each year hereafter, the quota gets progressively smaller. This enables the professors of military or naval science and tactics at the various colleges to select only the best qualified for continuance in the program during the following year.

The commanding officers of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps units at the various colleges and universities usually make their selections during the second semester of the academic year. They must then execute an NME form 44 and send it to the student's local board. This form serves as official notice to the board that the registrant has been selected within the quota, he has signed the contract agreeing to accept a commission and serve 2 years, and he is therefore eligible or the statutory deferment.

Boards have been instructed they should not grant this statutory deferment to any registrant unless they have received an NME form 44 from his ROTC unit commander. In a number of land-grant institutions it is mandatory that all physically fit male students take ROTC training for at least 2 years. This ruling results in some schools having considerably more students taking ROTC training than the unit commander has room for under the quota given him by the Secretary of Defense.

The commander of the ROTC units at these colleges select, within their quota, the best-qualified men and send an NME form 44 to the individual's local board.

Those selected get the statutory deferment. Those who are not selected cannot be considered by their board for a statutory deferment on the basis of their ROTC work. They are taking ROTC training

(Continued on page 3)

## EXPANDING DEFENSE PLANS INCREASE MANPOWER NEEDS OF U. S. TOOL INDUSTRIES

### DIRECTOR ANALYZES AVAILABLE POOL

By MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

*Director of Selective Service*

The Selective Service System faced two main tasks when expansion of the Armed Forces began in the summer of 1950. The first task was to assist in procurement of the men necessary to bring the Armed Forces to the authorized strength. The second was to assist in the maintenance of the Armed Forces at the authorized strength.

The manpower available to the Selective Service System may be divided into two classes. In the first class are the manpower savings consisting of those who had become nineteen, now 18 years and 6 months, since Selective Service had last inducted registrants. Generally, this period extended over 4 years. Over four million were in this group. For many reasons the number available and acceptable was much less than that number.

The second class may be called manpower income, consisting of registrants who have become 18 years 6 months during any given period. For the immediate future this will be about one million, one hundred thousand per year. This includes those

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

## Renfrow Explains Students' Selective Service Status Under New Law

Commenting on queries received in National Headquarters and throughout the System, Deputy Director Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow made a public statement which may be generalized as follows:

Recently enacted Selective Service legislation provides a student cannot be drafted after he has entered his academic year until the end of his academic year, BUT such a student can receive only one such deferment under the statutory provision.

If induction of a student was postponed under the 1948 Act, he becomes eligible and remains eligible for induction after he finishes that academic year. General Renfrow emphasized that any cursory explanation would be misleading unless it pointed out the difference between the statutory deferment—which grants deferment until a student has finished his academic year—and the regulations, which authorize local boards to defer students meeting specified class-stand-

ing standards or who make certain scores on the Selective Service College Qualification Test.

A student deferred once under the statutory provision may or may not be deferred under the regulations. The statutory deferment is determined by Act of Congress; the deferment by regulation is a determination of the local board using class standing or test score as a guide and subject to appeal.

### Miss Interprets Regulations

A field officer from Illinois State headquarters had to straighten out a conscientious board clerk who thought that a student certified by his college as being in the "upper half" of his class could not qualify for deferment because the Regulations said he had to be in the "upper three-fourths."

## S. S. Preparing Deferment Policy for Apprentices

After it became apparent that a shortage of journeymen was developing in the machine-tool industry and many other trades, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, immediately directed his staff to study the problem and develop a deferment policy to cover the classification of indentured apprentices.

While National Headquarters was in the process of preparing regulations to cover the classification of all indentured apprentices, Charles E. Wilson, Director, Office of Defense Mobilization, issued his Defense Manpower Policy No. 2, in which he stated the machine-tool industry must solve its critical manpower problem and increase production to meet the needs of our rapidly expanding rearmament program.

All Government agencies were directed by Wilson to bring all of their facilities to bear on solution of the manpower problems of the machine-tool industry.

The Selective Service System was directed to alert all local boards to the urgent manpower requirements of the machine-tool industry in order that induction of skilled machine operators, for whom replacements are not available, may be minimized. Selective Service was also directed to develop policies applicable to the deferment of apprentices in the machine-tool industry.

The Defense Mobilizer is concerned over this manpower shortage, because machine tools are one of the keys to our whole defense production program. American industry cannot start the tanks and guns rolling off the production lines until they retool. The importance of the machine-tool industry thus takes on added significance during the present reconversion period. Not a single gun or tank can be produced by our industrial army until the precision tools are available.

(Continued on page 4)



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

1712 G Street NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1712 G Street N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume I

September 1951

Number 2

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already in the Armed Forces, who need not register.

On July first of this year inductions numbered more than 600,000, and 894,000 had enlisted from the registrants and were in class I-C. In addition, 205,000 were in the National Guard or the ROTC and 44,000 in the Reserve. That is encouraging but the job of building is not done. The job of maintenance has just begun.

The manpower cost in registrants from the manpower savings and the manpower income during the past year is of particular importance. In July 1950 there were about 1,600,000 registrants classified in I-A. For practical purposes none of them had been examined and obviously the number acceptable would be much less.

On July 1, 1951, there were approximately one million in I-A, of whom 257,000 had been physically examined and accepted. The remaining 755,000 were unexamined. An optimistic estimate would be 350,000 registrants acceptable from this group. These estimates would indicate that on July 1 Selective Service had a potential 600,000 I-A who were or would be acceptable, and 550,000 would be a liberal estimate of the number of this group who will be inducted eventually.

On July 1 this year there were three additional sources of manpower made available by the new legislation. First, those between 18 years 6 months and those 19 years of age. Second, those having no more than a wife as a dependent. Third, those heretofore rejected because of an AFQT score below 13, but who score 10 or more on this test. The numbers made available by these means are difficult to estimate. There will be approximately the same number entering the liability pool at 18 years and 6 months as entered this past year at nineteen.

These estimates would indicate that enough men will be available to meet the foreseeable demands of the Armed Forces during the period July 1, 1951, until July 1, 1952. The accomplishment of this objective will eliminate entirely the pool of I-A's now available and estimated to be acceptable. It is very doubtful if this can be done without drawing to some extent on the new sources of manpower, such as the nonfathers, those heretofore rejected by the AFQT score of 13, and those who have or will become 18 years and 6 months prior to July 1, 1952.

Whatever the optimism for the period prior to July 1, 1952, it does not extend to the subsequent 12 months. Inevitably there will be fewer I-A's at the beginning of that period than now, and the numbers required to maintain authorized strength will be greater during that 12-month period, because the registrants who have been inducted during the past 12 months must be replaced as their 24-month period of service will have expired. Their replacement alone will require an average of 50 thousand per month. Even if less registrants are rejected for physical and mental reasons, the difficulties of furnishing 50 thousand men per month out of those reaching the age of liability are apparent.

## What's Cooking? S. S. Bulletin Will Keep Readers Informed On Future Plans

### Radio Is Used For "Hot" News

In cooperation with local radio stations, willing and even anxious to donate the time in the interest of public service, many State Directors are using the air to broadcast important information affecting Selective Service registrants and others vitally interested in Selective Service matters.

Space limitations prevent giving details of excellent results in various States along these lines, but the State of Oregon furnishes one good example.

Representatives of the leading broadcasting stations met with an Oregon headquarters representative last October and all the major stations, with one exception, agreed to run spot announcements to be prepared and furnished by Oregon State headquarters. As a result of the suggestion made by the other station, a weekly 15-minute program was initiated in form of a question and answer broadcast on which a representative of State headquarters would participate with the Program Director of the station. The program has been on the air each week since.

One broadcast was taped at a meeting of a local board, another at a meeting of the Oregon State Appeal Board. Another broadcast was extended to 30 minutes and turned into a panel discussion on student deferments, with representatives of the student bodies and college educators and administrators forming the panel. There was no participation in this panel discussion by State headquarters.

The broadcasts are entirely "ad lib" and a great part of their value lies in the fact that they are informal. Questions that are beyond the realm of Selective Service are answered by referring the interested parties to the proper source of information.

### IN KOREA HUNTING'S GOOD

A registrant in a Western State, who wanted to be deferred until after the fall hunting season, was informally told by his local board that he would have to hunt up a better reason than that for deferment.

### Mebbe Umps Was Right!

An appeal board member was heard to remark that the registrant who writes to his Congressman after having his request for a second 6-month deferment denied by both the local board and appeal board is reminiscent of the ballplayer who is safe on third 9 times out of 10 and then the tenth time writes a letter to the president of the league because the umpire didn't suit him.

The Selective Service System was born of a Plan. Selective Service will live and serve as long and as well as its life and usefulness are planned.

The immediate responsibility for making plans to meet our problem is lodged in National Headquarters but the responsibility is not there alone.

You are a planner too. You plan every day to do what has to be done that day or the next. As you carry out your plans you become an operator. As you operate you see whether your plans are good or bad and you become again a planner—planning how to do the next job better.

Maybe your plan involves a small change—maybe a big one and maybe it seems so good to you that you think the whole System would be helped by it. If you think it just a little bit good, send it in. The first planners knew less about the operation than you do. Their ideas proved to be pretty good, yours might prove to be much better.

Each month something of "what's cooking" will be given you. Right now we are thinking about our part in U. M. T. Also, we are thinking of UMT's part in the immediate defense picture—and the future.

The immediate defense picture is right here with us today—U. M. T. as we commonly think of it is in the future. Just how far we don't know but we expect to be ready for an effective job.

To get back to right now—we have a job to do in providing men for training and SERVICE. The numbers will be greater than in the months just passed and come what may we expect to do the job.

That's why we have a certain plan you will hear more about from your State Director. It's a plan to keep manpower flowing into the Armed Forces and to essential activities in any circumstances—even in the event of a serious catastrophe. Under this plan people will act pretty much upon their own, but that won't be exactly new to this System.

By the very nature of this organization—that is highly decentralized—all units have developed the self-reliance and independence of action which may save a bad situation if we should have to face one. The Director rests great confidence in this—it's according to his plans of which from time to time we shall give you more.

### "GREETINGS" WITH EVERY H. S. DIPLOMA

A resident of Dearborn, Mich., recently wrote to General Hershey suggesting a plan to eliminate acts of hooliganism, as described in an enclosed newspaper account of Detroit police arresting 30 well-armed teen-agers to forestall an impending gang-battle.

The writer suggested—"a draft notice with every diploma would keep our boys busy and out of mischief and our country strong."



# Selective Service Chronology

—1951—

JANUARY 12—Executive order authorizes Selective Service boards allow men in the 18 to 26 age bracket to volunteer for induction.

JANUARY 17—109,715 doctors, dentists, and veterinarians in Priorities 3 and 4 register in Special Registration No. 2. These include those under 50 who had not registered October 16, 1950.

JANUARY 25—General Hershey forms local boards that college students will be allowed to finish their academic year and still enlist the service of their choice.

FEBRUARY 1—Army calls for 40,000 men, April delivery.

FEBRUARY 6—The House Armed Services Committee declares that the Defense Department had failed to prove that 18-year-olds must be drafted to raise armed strength to the goal of 3,462,000.

FEBRUARY 13—General Hershey issues Operations Bulletin No. 24, explaining the order granting postponements to midyear college graduates to enable those possessing highly technical skills to secure employment in the expanding defense program and also summarizing previous instructions regarding the privilege of high school and college students to enlist in the service of their choice at the end of their current academic year, provided the service is able to take them. (The instructions issued January 26, 1951, ordering a 30-day postponement for those qualifying.)

FEBRUARY 14—The Senate Armed Services Committee unanimously approves a bill to lower the draft age from 19 to 18 and providing for 26 months' service.

FEBRUARY 18—The Senate Preparedness Subcommittee recommends that all services of the Armed Forces accept men only from the Selective Service pool.

MARCH 6—A 60,000 call for May issued by the Army, brings the post-Korea total up to 590,000.

MARCH 9—The Universal Military Training and Service bill (S. 1), which includes provisions for the drafting of 18-year-olds, passes by a 79-5 Senate vote.

MARCH 23—The Army cuts its April call from 80,000 to 40,000. Cumulative total calls since the Korean invasion were thus reduced to 550,000.

MARCH 31—Executive Order 10230 calls on local boards to consider college students for deferment who either have specified scholastic standings or who receive specified scores on aptitude tests. This is in line with recommendations made to General Hershey by the six advisory committees in its report of December 7, 1950.

Plans for Nation-wide tests to give registrants the opportunity to demonstrate their aptitude for college or university work, for guidance of local boards, are announced simultaneously by General Hershey, dated to be May 26, June 5, June 30, and July 12.

APRIL 11—The House approves an amendment to the Universal Military Training and Service bill reiterating the responsibility and authority of the Selective Service local boards to classify registrants.

APRIL 13—S-1, amended to place lower liability age limit at 18½, passes the House of Representatives 372-44, and goes to joint conference with the Senate to iron out differences in Senate and House measure.

APRIL 18—The Army cuts its May call from 60,000 to 40,000.

APRIL 23—The Army and the Air Force requests Selective Service deliver 1,202 Priority 1 physicians in July, August, and September. However, those "earmarked" for induction may apply for commissions.

MAY 4—The Army cuts its June call to 20,000 men.

MAY 11—Activation of the State Headquarters for Selective Service for Guam announced. Col. Juan Muna appointed State Director.

MAY 26—One hundred seventy-five thousand college students take the Nation's first Selective Service student qualification test. The 150-question aptitude examination is given in 1,000 centers throughout the United States.

MAY 28—The Army issues a call for 15,000 selectees for July and 22,000 for August.

JUNE 6—Senate adopts conference report on S-1—titled Military Training and Service Act—which fixes liability for service at 18 years, 6 months to 26, calls for 24 months' service, extends the Selective Service System indefinitely and provides for a presidentially appointed commission to study and report, on a Universal Military Training program. (Generally, authority to induct is extended to July 1, 1955, but men deferred by regulation are liable for service until they reach 35.)

JUNE 7—House adopts conference report on S-1 and it goes to the President for signature.

JUNE 11—Department of Defense rescinds until July 15 interservice agreement of July 14, 1950, by which Selective Service registrants may not enlist after order to take physical examination.

JUNE 16—Second Selective Service student qualification test given to 121,000 registrants in examination stations throughout Nation.

JUNE 19—President signs S. 1, now Public Law 51, and titled "Universal Military Training and Service Act."

JUNE 30—Third Selective Service student qualification test given to 90,000 registrants.

JULY 2—Announcement made of the activation of the State Headquarters for Selective Service for the Canal Zone. Augustus C. Medinger appointed State Director.

JULY 10—Department of Defense boosts August Selective Service call from 22,000 to 35,000, announcing at the same time that 7,000 of the August inductees will go to the Marines, which has not received Selective Service inductees since World War II, when approximately 227,000 Selective Service registrants were inducted by the Marines. September call set at 34,000, with 6,000 to go to the Marines.

JULY 12—Fourth Selective Service student qualification test given to 3,200 students. (This test for

## Official Notices

August 2—Operations Bulletin No. 42, Subject: "Deferment of Engineers and Draftsmen," contains portions of a letter from the Secretary of Labor relative to manpower requirements.

August 7—Operations Bulletin No. 43, Subject: "Manpower Program for the Machine-Tool Industry," contains Defense Manpower Policy Statement No. 2 from the Office of Defense Mobilization concerning the manpower program for the machine-tool industry.

## ROTC

(Continued from page 1)

merely to meet a school requirement and are in the same category as a student who is not taking ROTC training at all. Students in this situation must either stand in the prescribed upper portion of their class or make 70 or better on the Selective Service College Qualification Test to be considered for deferment.

The statutory deferment may be granted only to students in the senior division Reserve Officers' Training Corps. The junior division Reserve Officers' Training Corps covers the courses generally given in high schools and similar institutions. The 4-year college level Reserve Officers' Training Corps course known as the senior division is divided into two parts. The first 2 years is called "basic" and the last 2 years is called "advanced" ROTC.

students who could not in conscience take the test on a Saturday because of religious convictions.)

JULY 13—Local boards informed of change in regulations to enable a registrant or his employer to obtain a transfer of jurisdiction in occupational deferment appeal cases to the appeal board having jurisdiction in the place the registrant is employed, instead of to the appeal board having jurisdiction over the area in which is located the local board with which he is registered.

JULY 14—Defense Department extends until August 1 its June 11 order rescinding interservice agreement.

JULY 27—Defense Department extends until August 31 its June 11 order rescinding interservice agreement, whereby Services would not accept for enlistment registrants after they had been ordered to report for physical examinations.

AUGUST 2—Local boards advised to give serious consideration to deferment of engineers and draftsmen in view of their importance to the defense effort and the existing shortage in this field.

AUGUST 7—Director calls attention of local boards to serious shortage of skilled manpower in the machine-tool industry.

AUGUST 16—President signs proclamation setting September 6 as date for registration in Guam and the Canal Zone.

Editor's Note: For chronology for 1948 to 1951, see August issue of "Selective Service."

## S. S. Inducts Two Doctors

State Directors have reported to National Headquarters that many of the special registrants ordered by their local boards to report for induction on the July call, for 717 doctors, were found to have previously been commissioned. This brought to light the fact that the Armed Forces were not in every instance forwarding a D. D. Form 44 to his local board after a man was commissioned.

Since the July call for special registrants was issued, the Armed Forces have commissioned 429 doctors. Of this number 333 received Army commissions, 186 Air Force, 3 Navy, and 7 were commissioned by the United States Public Health Service.

Incomplete reports from the States also disclosed that 10 doctors were declared physically unfit; 80 were reclassified, postponed, or canceled; 2 were inducted; an indefinite number are still pending for one reason or another; and another very small number are believed to be delinquent and will be reported as such by their local boards.

Of the two inducted, it has recently been reported in the public press that one of them agreed to accept a commission after completion of 3 days' service as an enlisted man.

## Vivid Article Depicts Board

The August 1951 issue of Good Housekeeping magazine contains an article, titled "What Happens at the Draft Board," written by John B. Chalmers, one of our local board chairmen.

Mr. Chalmers, whose business is "hardware—and the draft board," describes himself as "just a citizen selling lawn mowers and scissors and milk pails, trying to make an honest profit"; on the other hand, he says he often feels that he is "a long-tailed fellow with a breath that will singe your eyebrows if you get too close."

The author is chairman of a 5-man local board. Four of the members have been with Selective Service since 1940. The fifth member has been with the board since 1948. For most of them it has been 11 years without a penny of pay. The author goes on to say that they often joke about it, "asking one another if anybody else is that crazy or that lonesome."

The operation of a "typical" local board meeting is described in simple "homey" words. The chairman opens the meeting with about a 30-minute briefing of the other members on the new regulations and directives received from higher up, how many personal appearances have been scheduled for that evening, and the background of each. The registrants then arrive at 15-minute intervals for their personal appearances.

Many citizens have some strange

(Continued on page 4)



## Law Lays Basic U. M. T. Groundwork But Reality Is Still In Not-Near Future

The Military Training and Service Act signed by President Truman on June 19, which laid the groundwork for universal military training, also imposes a few hurdles for U. M. T.

Public Law 51 does not create the National Security Training Corps itself—it creates a National Security Training Commission, which is to recommend laws for the later formation of NSTC.

The Commission is given 4 months from June 29, the date when its members were confirmed by the Senate, to recommend such laws to Congress. The act provides that its report to Congress include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. A broad outline for the training program which the Commission and the Secretary of Defense consider necessary to assure that the training given to members of the NSTC will be of a military nature. This does not mean the Commission can prescribe the basic types of training to be given; the three Services will be responsible for that.

2. Measures for the personal safety, health, welfare, and morals of NSTC members.

3. A code of conduct for members of NSTC, with penalties for violations. (The Uniform Code of Military Justice will not apply to the NSTC because it will not be one of the Armed Forces.)

4. Disability and death benefits and other financial protection for NSTC members, and an outline of the duties and responsibilities to be expected of them.

5. Any other measures the Commission thinks are needed to carry out its policies for the NSTC.

These proposals will be submitted to the Armed Services Committees of the two Houses of Congress. The committees will be required to report to the full Houses on the proposals within 45 congressional session days.

No one can be inducted into the NSTC until Congress has enacted into law the code of conduct, with penalties for violations; the disability and death benefits, and any part or all of the Commission's other proposals, with or without change.

After this legal basis for the NSTC has been passed, one more condition has to be fulfilled before inductions can start. The 24-month term of service now required of men in the 18½- to 19-year age bracket must be reduced or eliminated. This can be done either by order of the President or by a resolution adopted in Congress.

The Commission will continue to be in charge of NSTC after Selective Service starts inductions, in every way except conducting the actual training. Every 6 months the Commission must report to Congress on NSTC's operation, including the number of men inducted, the number of casualties, an estimate of the performance of the members, an analysis of disciplinary problems, and a statement of costs.

Many details of what life will be

like in the NSTC for our younger citizens are not yet worked out. They will be inducted for 6 months after their high-school days are over. During that 6 months their pay will be \$30 per month, with extra allowances for the few who have dependents before they are 19. The NSTC trainees cannot be sent outside the continental limits of the United States (not even to Alaska or Puerto Rico) except that boys inducted in a Territory may be trained in that Territory.

When a trainee's 6 months of training are over, he will be assigned to a Reserve unit of the Service by which his training was given. He will be obligated to serve 7½ years in the Reserve because he shares with draftees the 8-year service requirement.

## Apprentices

(Continued from page 1)

The apprentice period in a few trades is 2 years, and in a few others it is more than 4 years, but the bulk of the apprentice programs run from 3 to 4 years. The indentured apprentice spends a portion of his time in classroom work and the balance on actual production work.

A prospective apprentice must meet the requirements of the indenture program and then enter on a 6-month probation period. The State apprentice council checks on his progress and if he satisfactorily passes the probation period, he may sign a contract in which he agrees to remain in the apprentice program until completion. If a registrant quits the apprentice program or if the State apprentice council determines that he is doing unsatisfactory work he would lose his deferment and become liable for induction.

All interested parties have been advised to use care in the selection of apprentices because they may be ordered for induction at any time during their 6-month probationary period. It is anticipated that an apprentice would not be granted a deferred classification until after he had satisfactorily completed his probation period. Therefore, industry and labor have both been advised that only those should be selected who have a reasonable expectation of being draft-free for at least the first 6 months.

National Headquarters' present plans do not anticipate recognition of any apprentice program which is less than 2 years in length. The plans also anticipate a "sliding scale" which may be raised or lowered in conformity with the available manpower pool. It is felt under present conditions that we can afford to let any apprentice who has completed more than 6 months in the program remain therein until completion. However, if manpower becomes critical in a year or so, then it may become necessary to rule that only those who have completed 1 year or 1½ years can be deferred.

## New Rules Made For Procurement

The Administrator of General Services was given authority to acquire space for Federal agencies.

Henceforth when changing a local board from one location to another the State procurement officer must request new space from the appropriate regional officer of the General Services Administration. If that office finds that suitable Government-controlled space is available the local board will be assigned to that space. If no such space is available, the General Services Administration will take the necessary action to acquire this space.

This action puts the General Services Administration in virtually complete control of the space occupied by Selective Service.

## Article

(Continued from page 3)

notions about the operation of Selective Service. The author tells the story of one boy who faced the board with a straight face and told members he'd heard they used the "staircase" method in calling selectees—throwing paper down a flight of stairs and picking up the ones that fell on every third step. The author has done much toward helping clear up the confusion in the public mind and to dispel their fears.

The article explains clearly and concisely the structure of the entire System, how local members are appointed, how a board functions, a registrant's appeal rights and the procedure to be followed by him.

The author concludes the article with the observation that "the job isn't all grim and thankless." Occasionally they run into a case which makes them think "maybe the country is going to get along all right after all."

## "Active Duty" Term Defined

Considerable confusion has existed for some time in certain quarters regarding the various World War II training programs of the services. Time spent in some of the programs may be considered by local boards as active duty, for purposes of deferment, while time spent in other programs may not be counted as active-duty time.

All personnel undergoing training in the World War II V-5 and V-7 programs were on active duty and subject to full naval control at all times in the same manner as other personnel. Time spent in either of these programs shall be counted by a local board as active-duty time for deferment.

Those students participating in the World War II V-12 training program had election as to course being taken, they were not subject to full naval control at all times, and a local board cannot consider time spent in training under the V-12 program as active-duty time for deferment.

Briefly the V-7 program consisted of the enlistment of men as apprentice seamen for training preliminary to appointment as Reserve midshipmen and future appointment as Ensign, USNR. In other words it was a "recruit" training course for prospective officers.

The entire course, covering a period of 2 to 3 months was devoted to practical naval subjects with the idea of turning out naval officers as quickly as possible.

The V-5 program was one in which men were enlisted in the grade of Aviation Cadet for flight training leading to Naval Aviator designations and commission as Ensign, USNR, or as Second Lieutenant, USMCR.

## Statistical Digest Of Manpower Pool

On July 31, 1951, the national military manpower pool of male registrants between the ages of 19 and 26 was as follows:

Total living registrants—all ages.....	12,171,262
Total living registrants—under 19.....	926,620
Total living registrants—19 and over.....	11,244,642
Total living registrants—in Class V-A.....	3,188,650
Total living registrants—ages 19 through 25.....	8,055,992
Total classified.....	10,976,292
“ I-A and I-A-O examined and acceptable.....	234,403
“ I-A and I-A-O not examined.....	782,300
“ I-A and I-A-O postponed—college.....	54,413
“ I-A and I-A-O postponed—high school.....	1,317
“ I-A and I-A-O postponed—other reasons.....	46,629
“ IV-E.....	8,529
“ I-C (Inducted).....	590,072
“ I-C (Enlisted).....	953,361
“ I-C (Discharged).....	68,309
“ I-C (Reserve).....	45,117
“ I-D.....	204,824
“ II-A.....	24,787
“ II (S).....	98,534
“ II C.....	82,959
“ III-A.....	1,123,201
“ IV-A.....	2,279,088
“ IV-B.....	22
“ IV-C.....	8,065
“ IV-D.....	53,710
“ IV-F.....	1,128,002
“ V-A.....	3,188,650



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume I

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 1951

Number 3

## System Seeks More Produce, Less Workers

"It looks as if we will have to get the 3 percent more production we need with about 6 percent less manpower on the farms." The statement was made by Undersecretary of Agriculture Clarence J. McCormick at a meeting of State Extension and Experiment Station editors. The Undersecretary then explained that the Director of Selective Service has instructed local boards to consult with the County Agricultural Mobilization Committees for information in individual cases. He added that an important step was taken when farm operators and assistants were added to the list of critical occupations certified by the Labor Department.

The list of critical occupations is used by the Department of Defense in consideration of requests for delays in call to active duty of reservists, including National Guardsmen. Selective Service also makes the list available to local boards as a guide to assist them in the classification of workers in essential civilian activities.

"The addition of farm operators and assistants to the lists," McCormick said, "will aid Selective Service local boards in considering cases of key farm workers needed to produce the record agricultural supplies for defense."

Many State directors have reported they are receiving excellent cooperation from the County Agricultural Mobilization Committees and that their advice and recommendations are a great help to the local boards in determining the proper classification of individual registrants.

In tackling the knotty problem of how to increase agricultural production with fewer farm workers, a number of State directors have developed various "yardsticks" for the local boards to use in conjunction with the advice of the County Agricultural Mobilization Committees. One of the plans developed

(Continued on page 3)

## Operations Bulletins Supply Is Limited

Operations Bulletins are the media by which the Director communicates to local boards and other parts of the System information which they should have in their hands quickly. They are usually mailed to the boards within 3 or 4 hours after they are signed by the Director.

Distribution must necessarily be limited to enable speedy printing and effective handling in the Printing Section at National Headquarters.

The present work load in the Printing Section is such that it is necessary to deny many requests from board members for additional copies of Operations Bulletins.

## Records Set In Enrollment

All records were again broken during the past year for total enrollment and for the number of students admitted to approved medical schools in the United States. The announcement was made in the September 8 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, which contained the 51st annual report on medical education in the United States and Canada by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals.

Total enrollment in the 72 medical and seven basic science schools in the United States during 1950-51 was reported as 26,191, as compared with 25,103 for the preceding year. This is an increase of 1,088, or 4.1 percent, in total enrollment.

The Journal also reported: "The freshman class, totaling 7,182, is the largest in the history of the approved schools. It is larger by 140, or 2 percent, than last year's freshman class."

"The council estimated about 7,400 new students will enter medical schools this fall, topping the previous high of 7,182 a year ago."

(Continued on page 4)

## No, They Don't Have That Kind Of Liberty In Some Places Abroad We Might Name

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey was questioned before a committee concerning lack of uniformity.

General Hershey's reply: "We will never have absolute uniformity among our local boards, so long as we have liberty. When that is gone, you can have uniformity."

"The liberty to act in your own community (to have somebody in Washington say, 'I will take the responsibility for what you do') is a little unique, but it IS liberty. We had better hang on to that liberty, because in many places they do not allow it."

## Second Series S. S. Tests Announced By Director; Dates: Dec. 13, April 24

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has announced signing of a contract with the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J., for the administration of a second series of Selective Service College Qualification Tests.

## Services Set Nov. 30 Limit

The Secretary of Defense recently extended the temporary rescission of the Inter-Service Agreement limiting enlistment eligibility to November 30, 1951.

The Inter-Service Agreement was three times previously rescinded. The first period of rescission was from June 15 to July 15, 1951. Enlistments did not pick up noticeably during this period, so it was extended to July 31. It was reported that enlistments still did not meet expectations of the Armed Forces, so the rescission was again extended to August 31, 1951. The Secretary of Defense subsequently extended the rescission to November 30, 1951.

The Inter-Service Agreement was an agreement entered into by the Army, Navy, and Air Force in which they agreed that "no person shall be accepted for enlistment in any of the services after he has been notified to report for preinduction physical and mental exams under Section 15 (d) of the Selective Service Act of 1948."

The Selective Service law, now titled the Universal Military Training and Service Act, provides that a man may not enlist in the service of his choice after he has received an order to report for induction. Therefore, the provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act are not in conflict with the Joint Inter-Service Agreement.

One of the main reasons the Army, Navy, and Air Force entered into the Joint Inter-Service Agreement was to stop the men who had already been processed by Selective Service from enlisting. It was reasoned that the induction process started as soon as the man passed his preinduction physical and mental exams and there was no point in trying to enlist these men, since they would in all probability be inducted in the near future anyway. In other words, it was not logical for the recruiting services

(Continued on page 2)

The new series of tests will be given on Thursday, December 13, 1951, and on Thursday, April 24, 1952, at more than 1,000 different centers throughout the United States and its Territories. In the first series, when 339,066 took the test, three tests were given on Saturdays and the fourth was given on a Thursday for those whose religious beliefs would not allow them in conscience to take the test on a Saturday.

Students whose academic year will end in January 1952 have been urged to make application to take the December 13, 1951 test so they will have a test score in their cover sheets before the end of their academic year, at which time their boards will reopen and reconsider their cases to determine whether they should be deferred as students.

To be eligible to apply for the test, a student must:

1. Intend to request deferment as a student;
2. Be satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction; and
3. Must not previously have taken the Selective Service College Qualification Test.

The application blanks for the second series will be mailed to the Educational Testing Service in self-addressed envelopes, which will be given to registrants by the local boards. The two-part application blanks for the first series of tests were mailed to Princeton loose, and results were not entirely satisfactory.

Applications for the December 13, 1951, test must be postmarked not later than midnight, Monday, November 5, 1951. Applications for the April 24, 1952, test must be postmarked not later than midnight, March 10, 1952. Applications which are postmarked after midnight, March 10, 1952, cannot be accepted.

Despite sharp criticism from some quarters when it was first announced, the present plan of considering deferment of college students on the basis of test scores or class standing was in June 1951

(Continued on page 3)



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

1712 G Street N. W.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1712 G Street N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume I

October 1951

Number 3

## Complacency Is Enemy Of Security

By MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

*Director of Selective Service*

All experiences of the past show we cannot even hope successfully to defend ourselves without Selective Service. The American public is well aware of the fact, as exemplified by the virtually universal acceptance of Selective Service during World Wars I and II, and subsequent enactment and extension of peace-time Selective Service legislation.

I have never been concerned over public appreciation of the necessity for Selective Service. For Selective Service is no more nor less than synonymous with national defense. That is true in time of war and in times of stress such as we are undergoing now.

I have at times been concerned over the fact that we, as Americans, are prone to put all of our energies in one basket. During times of relative peace—and I use “relative” advisedly—when there are no black clouds on the immediate horizon we let ourselves be lulled into a feeling of security, all unwarranted by portents of the future.

There never has, and never will be, a security that can long exist if we are not prepared to fight for it when occasion demands, and there is scarcely a corner of the globe today which is not marked by the graves of American boys who died because we were not ready when we had to fight and were compelled to spend so much priceless time in getting ready. Well, there may not be so much time next time.

I have never contended that all our wars might have been averted had we been prepared. I am convinced that some of them might have been prevented. I am likewise convinced that the number of lives lost because of prolongation of all our wars due to unpreparedness is colossal. They would constitute a very large legion. It is not a happy thought to reflect that they were sacrificed upon the altar of “in-between-war complacency,” which seems to be one of our most serious national faults.

And I believe that it is well that all of us in Selective Service keep these thoughts constantly in mind as we go about our job of administering the law as fairly and as efficiently as we are able.

### It Happens Every Day

At a recent meeting of Local Board No. 10, San Antonio, Tex., a college student was classified in II-A (S) by reason of his scholastic standing. He was in the upper half of his class.

“What’s news about that?” you ask. “Happening every day.” But this particular student was No. 1 in a class of two.

### What About Ma And Pa?

A concerned father recently wrote to his son’s draft board:

“I want to repeal my son’s classification. He is so stupid he can’t go anywhere by himself. He gets lost. I got three other children who are stupid, too.”

## Official Notices

August 17—Operations Bulletin No. 44, Subject: “Classification of College Students,” contains instructions to local boards regarding the reopening and consideration anew of the classification of certain college students.

August 17—Operations Bulletin No. 45, Subject: “Academic Year of a Student,” contains a definition of the term “such academic year” as contained in Section 6(i)(2) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended.

August 17—Operations Bulletin No. 46, Subject: “Full-Time Course of Instruction in a Graduate School,” contains an interpretation of the phrase “a full-time course of instruction in a graduate school.”

August 23—Local Board Memorandum No. 35, Subject: “Railroad Retirement Board—Use of Informational Facilities,” contains instructions to local boards regarding the obtaining of information on training requirements and replaceability of registrants employed in the railroad industry.

September 4—Operations Bulletin No. 47, Subject: “Full-Time Students of Law and Students in Similar Courses,” contains a clarification of Selective Service policy with respect to students who are pursuing full-time courses requiring 5, 6, or 7 years of study to qualify them for the bachelor’s degree or similar academic degree.

September 5—Operations Bulletin No. 48, Subject: “Registration of Aliens,” contains provisions of Section 3 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended and an analysis of Proclamation No. 2942 proclaimed by the President on August 30, 1951.

### (Services—Cont. from page 1)

to dip into the Selective Service pool of I-A examined and acceptable men.

It has come to the attention of National Headquarters that some local board members have in the past protested against the recruiting services enlisting men after they had passed their preinduction physical and mental exams. Since a man who had already passed his preinduction physical was formerly barred from enlisting only by the Inter-Service Agreement, the recruiting office who enlisted a man in this category was in the position of violating their Inter-Service Agreement. They were not violating any provisions of the Selective Service law. If an Armed Forces recruiting office, in the past, violated the Inter-Service Agreement, that was no concern of the local board, since they could not be expected to police the Inter-Service Agreement for the Secretary of Defense.

### He’s the Army’s Baby Now

And then there is the registrant who sought occupational deferment because he was a professional baby sitter. Is baby sitting in the national health, interest, and safety pins?

## Appeal Right Is Guarantee For Registrant

“A college student should appeal his case to the State Appeal Board if he has met one of the criteria for consideration for deferment as a student and the local board has put him in Class I-A,” Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow, Deputy Director of Selective Service, recently declared on a national radio broadcast.

General Renfrow was commenting on the statement of an official of the American Council on Education, who reported the Council was receiving letters from college presidents, students, and parents contending lack of uniformity among our local boards in the classification of students.

Some of the letters, said Dr. Adams, complained of what was termed local board bias against college students and asserted boards were putting students in Class I-A regardless of test scores or class standings. Other boards were reported as insisting that only those in special curricula should be considered for deferment.

In replying, General Renfrow pointed out that “the authority of the local board in cases such as those cited is preserved by the basic act.”

Congress specifically provided that the test scores and the class standing criteria should be guides to the local board in a classification instead of a mandatory order for the deferment of an individual, but to prevent misunderstanding the Deputy Director emphasized that “any case of arbitrary action by a local board which disregards substantial evidence or recommendation is a violation of the basic principle of Selective Service, and if the individual boy and the school he is attending are convinced that he is qualified under either one of the criteria—then the processes of Selective Service should be used—that is, appeal.”

“An appeal should be taken from the local board classification to the State appeal board,” he continued, “and if the appeal is lost there, the State Director or the National Director may take an appeal to the National Appeal Board, for, after all, this is an accepted plan approved by the Congress for the very purpose of preventing arbitrary action. I don’t think that we have any board that would take such arbitrary action as described. You must remember that the local board in many instances know the individual much better from the standpoint of his performance than anyone else, and that knowledge would be considered along with any known extenuating circumstances in determining his classification.”

Therefore, he concluded, when a board refuses to consider one or the other of the criteria, the question should go to the State appeal board to let the question of the eligibility for such a deferment to be settled at that level.



## Defense Dept. May Resume Induction of Physicians

The Department of Defense announced last month that the induction of Priority I physicians may be resumed to make up shortages of the number of doctors applying for Reserve commissions in the Armed Forces is not sufficient to meet requirements.

After the July call for 717 Priority I physicians was issued, it was learned that 429 of the doctors scheduled for induction voluntarily applied for commissions and the Armed Forces had already commissioned them. Of this number, 333 received Army commissions, 186 in the Air Force, 3 in the Navy, and 7 were commissioned by the United States Public Health Service. Reports from the States also disclosed that 80 doctors were declared physically unfit; 80 were reclassified, postponed, or canceled; and 2 were lucted.

The planned induction of 333 Priority I physicians originally scheduled for August was delayed several times at the request of the Department of Defense. The scheduled induction of 152 Priority I physicians for September was so temporarily postponed.

The Department of Defense emphasized that its request for these delays was based entirely upon a sustained volunteer rate of doctors applying for Reserve commissions, and does not represent a reduction in their requirements for medical careers.

The Department of Defense reiterated that inductions will be resumed to make up the shortages if the present volunteer rate drops off and they are unable to fill requirements.

## Le's "Hired Hand" of Gen. Ridgeway

Selective Service registrants are required by law to notify their local boards of any change in their status. When they don't, strange things sometimes happen, ranging from the deadly serious to the ludicrously humorous.

Here's a story about a farm boy who apparently enlisted after he registered, but before he received his questionnaire. When the questionnaire finally did catch up with him he was able to report his occupation as "mountain climbing and farming" and to add, on blanks voted to agricultural employment, "work on a rice paddy and I'm hired hand of Matt Ridgeway, who rents the place from Syngman Lee."

The "farm worker" listed livestock as "one Chinese mule and one hen," explained that he couldn't give the value of last year's crop because "the Chinese stole it," and further opined that "sore and flat feet" might disqualify him "from service in the Armed Forces." He gave an Army return address in Korea.

## Why Digest Omitted

The monthly statistical digest of the national military manpower pool of male registrants between the ages of 19 and 26 has been omitted in this issue because all reports had not yet been received from the States at the time of going to press.

The Statistical Digest will again appear in the November issue and will be carried as a regular feature in subsequent issues.

## Boards Upheld In S. S. Case

Classifications made by local boards will rarely be disturbed, except through the regular Selective Service appeal process, under a decision of the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, handed down in the case of Lindsey Lee Martin, Jr., v. United States.

Martin had appealed his conviction in a criminal case for refusal to submit to induction in Virginia. He defended on the ground that he had been improperly classified. As a Jehovah Witness he sought to be classified as a minister of religion. The court mentioned his occupation with a railroad company where he worked from 40 to 48 hours a week, and also its opinion that all members of Jehovah's Witnesses claim to be ministers of religion.

The court refused to concede that there was no reasonable basis upon which the local board denied Martin a minister's classification, or that it had acted arbitrarily.

"The courts are given no power of review over the draft boards. If there is a substantial basis for the order, it must be sustained," the court said. "The decisions of local boards shall be final, except where an appeal is authorized and is taken in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe."

The Court of Appeals quoted from the Supreme Court's decision in *Estep v. United States*: "The provision making the decision of the local boards 'final' means to us that Congress chose not to give administrative action under this act the customary scope of judicial review which obtains under other statutes. It means that the courts are not to weigh the evidence to determine whether the classification made by the local boards was justified. The decisions of the local boards made in conformity with the regulations are final even though they may be erroneous. The question of jurisdiction of the local boards is reached only if there is no basis in fact for the classification which it gave the registrant."

The court carefully sketched the procedures followed in the Selective Service processes in his case to discover whether he had been denied any procedural rights. No error was discovered and the conviction was affirmed.

## Law Students' S. S. Status Clarified By General Hershey

There is such a wide divergence among the recognized law schools in the United States, both in entrance requirements and length of course, that many local boards in recent months have had difficulty in determining whether a law student is a graduate student or an undergraduate student.

Some law schools have ruled that a student must hold a bachelor's degree before he can be accepted. Some other law schools require only 1, 2, or 3 years of prior college work to gain admittance. This confused situation made it difficult for local boards to decide which criteria to use in considering these students for deferment.

To clarify, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, had issued an Operations Bulletin which defined an undergraduate student as any full-time student working for his first law degree. The Bulletin went on to define graduate students as those students who have already earned their first law degree and are now pursuing a full-time course leading to an advanced degree in law.

The attention of local boards was directed to the student attending a school which requires a bachelor's degree as an entrance requirement. This student has already earned one degree but he is working for his first law degree. A student in this category would therefore be considered a 7-year undergraduate student, and the criteria for a student deferment would be a score of 70 or better or class standing in their upper three-fourths of the male members of his class.

The student attending a 4-year law school which required only 2 or 3 years of prior college work to gain admittance would also be considered a 6- or 7-year undergraduate student.

The student who has already earned his first law degree and is now pursuing a course leading to an advanced degree in law, should be considered a graduate student.

Graduate law students are considered for student deferment on the basis of a certificate from their school stating they are making satisfactory progress and are expected to attain their degree.

## Flag For Local Board

Local Board No. 64, Marshall, Tex., was presented with an American flag on July 18 for "unselfish and patriotic service to the community, State, and Nation."

The flag was given the local board by the Smiley-Summers Post 267, American Legion. Presentation was made by the Rev. Henry F. Selcer, post chaplain, to W. L. Kornrumpf, chairman.

## "Sincere Appreciation"

Local Board No. 21, Fond du Lac, Wis., recently received a "Thank You" card signed by nine soldiers and "all the rest of the boys from February 6, 1951."

The card read, "Thank you—With sincere appreciation."

## Deputy In Maine Retired On Oct. 1

Lt. Col. John P. Mullen, Deputy Director, Maine State Headquarters, retired on October 1, in accordance with the currently enforced retirement policy, after the completion of more than 33 years of service.

Colonel Mullen enlisted in the National Guard in 1918 and was commissioned in 1926. He served in the National Guard until September 1940 when the Guard was ordered to active duty.

Colonel Mullen was assigned to Maine State Headquarters in 1940 and served as Administrative and Personnel Officer until 1947. In that year he went overseas and served in the Philippine Islands.

When Selective Service was reactivated in 1948, Colonel Mullen was recalled to active duty and assigned to Maine State Headquarters as Deputy Director. He served in that capacity until his retirement.

## (Farmers—Cont. from page 1)

by State directors is the farm deferment "yardstick" used by Pennsylvania local boards.

The State Agricultural Department and the Pennsylvania State Headquarters chose a farm producing sufficient to feed a family of four, plus 44 servicemen, as the basis on which to consider farm deferments. As a further safety valve, a fair area chart of gross production sale per annum per worker was tabulated so that a farm's efficiency could be gaged. In the words of one Pennsylvania local board, "This yardstick gives us a starting point from which to consider these cases."

Still another method of approaching the farm deferment problem was used in Illinois, where the State director called a special conference of 40 agricultural leaders for a discussion of the problem of farm deferments.

## (S. S. Tests—Cont. from page 1)

supported by a majority opinion throughout the country, as evidenced by the fact that in a ratio of approximately 3 to 2 representative voters questioned by the American Institute of Public Opinion (Gallup Poll) said they thought students who can pass the Selective Service College Qualification Test should be allowed to complete their college education before becoming subject to call.



## Reemployment Rights Remain In S. S. Law

Most young men, entering or about to enter the Armed Forces either as inductees or enlistees, quite naturally ask themselves a question something like this: "Where will I be after I have served the required period; will the boss give me my old job back, or will I be compelled to walk the streets looking for another one?"

The answer is a reassuring answer. It is spelled out in the Universal Military Training and Service Act, much as it was spelled out in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, and again in the Selective Service Act of 1948, with the principle unchanged. The major current difference is that in general the 1951 amendments extended reemployment rights to those who subsequent to June 24, 1948, entered the armed services and serve for not more than 4 years. It was 3 years under the 1948 act.

In a word, a man separated from the service is entitled to his former job if the following conditions exist:

1. If the position held was not merely a temporary one;
2. If he receives a certificate of satisfactory completion of his training and service;
3. If he applies within 90 days after he is relieved from (a) training or service, or (b) from hospitalization after training or service if it does not extend beyond 1 year.
4. If he has not sustained some disability such as to prevent his performing the duties of his position in which event he is to be tendered another position offering the nearest approach to like seniority, status, and pay.

The same general principles apply to a Federal employee as to a private employee, and in the instance of an employee of a State, county, etc., it is "the sense of the Congress that such person should" be restored. It would be profitable to a registrant to consider State and municipal legislation in connection with leaving such service, and in the absence of a law, to request leave of absence from his employer. Provisions for enforcement are unusual in the degree of sympathy for relief of a veteran's plight where his job is refused.

The Secretary of Labor, through this Department's Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, is charged with aiding a returned veteran in his reemployment problems, while the United States attorney in the district in which the private employer is operating, is expected to bring suit to obtain compliance in a proper case, without cost to the veteran. Finally, the courts are required to order speedy hearing and advance such a case on the calendar.

## COMPULSORY SERVICE: U. S., EUROPE

COUNTRY	DRAFT TERM	QUALIFICATIONS
U. S.	24 months	No overseas service before 4 months completed
Belgium	24 months	No service outside country
Britain	24 months	No overseas service before nineteenth birthday
Denmark	12 months	No restrictions on assignment
France	18 months	No service outside France or North Africa
Italy	18 months	No restrictions on assignment
Netherlands	20 months	No restrictions on assignment
Norway	12 months	No restrictions on assignment

## Many Local Boards Are Conducting Splendid "Sendoffs" For Inductees

Community farewell parties—or "sendoffs"—are gaining greater and greater popularity throughout the country. One of many such programs is the one sponsored by New Hampshire Local Board 16 for inductees of the Nashua area, in cooperation with the Citizens Committee for Honoring Servicemen.

## Need Files, Huh? Let's Take Look!

Records, files, and filing equipment are a necessary evil in every local board and State Headquarters, and National Headquarters is probably as vulnerable to these remarks as any other office in the System.

Here's a story with a moral. During the hectic days of 1940 Washington was turned inside out for space. The State, War, and Navy Building, directly across from the White House, contained the current records of the War Department stuffed into every nook and corner of a building which had been constructed during an Alice in Wonderland era. These records had long been held to be indispensable.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt was working late one evening when the demands from his office for room to expand became too loud to be further ignored. Proximity of the old State, War, and Navy Building, therefore made it the most vulnerable.

The President, accompanied by his top aides, went to the building to make personal inspection and immediately inside the entrance encountered a row of file cabinets. "Let's see what's in here," said the President, pulling out the top drawer of the first cabinet. Contents: One employee's lunch, one tennis racket, with shoes and ball, and—considerable space.

Proceeding further, the President leaned down to the bottom drawer of a cabinet further along the line, and found the usual soft-drink bottles, rubbers, and umbrellas, with a pair of shoes for exchange when the clerk next went down town. The Office of The Adjutant General was moved right shortly.

While it is hardly possible that the President will look into the bottom drawer of your file cabinet, it might be well to take a look, and return those Coke bottles, hang up those umbrellas, and take home the rubbers, using the space to relieve the other three drawers in the cabinet, which are no doubt filled to capacity.

The inductees assemble at the City Hall on the morning of departure. Here they are greeted by the chairman and members of the local board, by the chairman of the citizens committee and the local board clerk. The registrants, their relatives and friends are seated after the clerk has called out the registrants' names and given instructions.

The chairman of the citizens committee, who has conducted more than 40 going-away ceremonies, addresses the group. After a brief talk, he reads an appropriate prayer. He then presents every registrant a pocket prayer book. This prayer book has the city seal embossed on the flyleaf, and it contains the Ten Commandments, the Beatitudes, some everyday prayers, poems, psalms, and "thoughts for the day." The men are urged to keep in touch with the citizens committee and keep the committee informed of their addresses. Once a month a newsletter containing news of local interest is given to every local youth in the service.

A photographer from the local newspaper takes pictures and gets the names of the men before they leave. After farewells to relatives and friends, the men board a bus and head for the induction station.

Similar "sendoffs" and newsletter projects are conducted by many other communities and by individual Selective Service employees.

The State Director for Minnesota has called attention to the activities of Paul Downing, Secretary to the Faribault County Local Board, who gets out a lively and cheerful monthly newsletter to the more than 500 boys from that area who are in uniform.

A special representative from one of the Minnesota newspapers recently visited the Korean battlefield and found men in the foxholes reading Downing's sheet. The foreign correspondent reported that the men in Korea were highly appreciative.

### (Enrollments—Cont. from page 1)

"A total of 6,135 physicians were graduated last year, as compared with 5,553 the previous year. Graduates were the highest for any year except 1947."

For all medical schools in the United States the number of stu-

## Inductee Has Opportunities To Be Officer

Three new officer candidate schools have been established by the Department of Defense to expand the commission opportunity for deserving and highly qualified personnel who enlist or are inducted into the Army.

The three new schools, which began operations September 1, 1949, are at the Engineer School, Belvoir, Va.; the Signal School, Monmouth, N. J.; and the Armor School, Ft. Knox, Ky. They are in addition to the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga.; the Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Okla.; the Army General School, Ft. Riley, Kans.

Courses are 5 months' duration. The Officer Candidate Program scheduled to produce 8,000 new officers annually.

Local boards which receive inquiries regarding commissions in the Armed Forces may now advise their registrants how many schools there are and suggest the registrant seek further details when he arrives at the induction station.

## SOLE SURVIVING SONS EXEMPT FROM COMBAT

Sole surviving sons who volunteer for induction through their local board will be assigned to duty which normally would not involve actual combat with the enemy.

This new policy, announced by the Department of Defense will be carried out only upon the request of the sole surviving son or upon request of his parents. The individual concerned may waive his right to this policy if he wishes.

This policy does not mean that sole surviving sons will not be assigned to overseas commands. It means that he will be assigned an appropriate area by the commander concerned.

Students other than regular undergraduate medical students to whom the schools assumed responsibility totaled 57,262. The total enrollment of undergraduate medical students was 26,191.

"These figures make it clear," said the report, "that undergraduate medical students constitute less than one-third of the total number of students receiving instruction from the medical schools. It must, of course, be recognized that the additional students in several of the categories did not receive full-time instruction comparable that provided medical students."

However, the report pointed out that students in several categories including physicians and other graduate students working for advanced degrees in the basic medical sciences, students in technical schools, interns and residents, physicians holding appointments as fellows, and in several schools dental students, did follow full-time courses of instruction provided by the faculties of the medical schools. Students in these categories totaled 16,820.



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# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume I

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 1951

Number 4

## Score of 70 Doesn't Mean 70 Percent

Commenting on the erroneous belief that a score of 70 in the Selective Service College Qualification test means 70 percent of the questions answered correctly, Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has explained that the test scores in reality are what is known as "converted scores."

There are 150 questions in the three-hour test and the number of  
(Continued on page 3)

## Four S. S. Directors In History of S. S.

Adorning one of the walls of the Director's office at National Headquarters and in the same frame are pictures of all the "Draft Directors" in the history of the United States.

The pictures—there are only four—are those of Provost Marshal General James B. Fry, Civil War; Provost Marshal E. H. Crowder, World War I; Clarence Dykstra, September 1940-July 1941; Major General Lewis B. Hershey, World War II, under Selective Service Act of 1948, and under present Universal Military Training and Service Act. The pictures were collected by a member of General Hershey's staff.

## DIRECTOR EXPLAINS STUDENT PROGRAM

By MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

*Director of Selective Service*

The present college deferment program of the Selective Service System was the result of World War II experiences, post-war analysis, and a resolution of the conflicting demands of many groups for manpower at the present time.

Relatively large numbers of students were deferred during World War II. This fact has often been forgotten by those who favor student deferment, as well as by those who oppose it. There was a legislative provision which protected high school students until they reached a certain age, there was postponement by law until the end of the scholastic year for college students, usable but once, there was a list that grew by leaps and bounds, until late in the war, of all kinds of students to whom consideration for deferment was recommended, and here were the college programs of the Army and Navy. The drain on the manpower available for actual service was just as great if caused by the presence on the campus of the ASTP soldier as if it had been caused by a deferred registrant. Late in the war the need for men, and particularly young ones, forced the reduction of college deferment and the assignment of ASTP members to combat units. More than 10 million men were mobilized before these measures were taken.

The Director of Selective Service objected to the ASTP and 7-12 Programs before they were established. Their operation confirmed every fear and contributed some additional ones. They are a type of deferment operated by the Armed Forces. The students have the privileges of the soldier, sailor, and airman and escape at least temporarily the obligations of the group to which they belong. They increase the strength of the Armed Forces without any corresponding increase in effectiveness. It is shoddy bookkeeping because these students are charged to a purpose without intent to use them in any immediate future or this purpose.

The designation of fields of study to be given consideration and dangerous shortcomings. It approaches the impossible today to decide the fields most important tomorrow. The incentive of deferment from service should not be one to channel

(Continued on page 2)

## Local Boards Advocated As Sole Recruiters By Member Of Senate Group

In the Senate appropriations committee hearings last month on the Department of Defense's 1952 appropriation sharp opposition arose to a request for three million dollars for recruiting publicity campaigns.

### Her Wit Captures



—Miami Herald Staff Photo

MRS. BETTY WESTBERRY

## Forger Is Foiled By Petite Clerk

A 25-year-old Miami, Florida registrant, although registered for the draft under at least six different names, will probably never serve a day in any of the Armed Forces.

He was captured after a 22 months' search and charged with forging Government checks and robbing the mails. Heroine of the story is a pretty 24-year-old clerk at Florida Local Board No. 46.

Mrs. Betty Westberry was going about her usual work at the local board when the forger walked in to register. She recognized him immediately from a description circulated by the Secret Service.

She gave him a form to fill out and then passed a note to one of

(Continued on page 4)

Senator George D. Aiken (Vt.) declared that he could not see "the necessity of putting on elaborate radio and television programs to stimulate recruiting when the draft law is in effect."

Senator Francis Case (S. Dak.) quoted a typical letter addressed to a young man who had received his preinduction notice. He added, "The point I wish to make is that we spend money to maintain the recruiting service and it (the recruiting service) is writing letters to boys after they get their preinduction notices, informing them that if they come to the recruiting officer he can offer them something of interest. This procedure upsets the orderly operation of the Selective Service machinery."

Following the reading of a report from Assistant Secretary of Defense, Anna Rosenberg, which revealed the fact that 14,377 members of the Armed Forces are engaged in recruiting, Senator Case declared, "The suggestion that of economy is that the entire job of ought to be made in the interest recruiting personnel for the armed services should be left to the local draft boards. If it were, credits for volunteers could be adjusted each month. It is a known fact that there is a lag between the time an enlistment takes place and when the draft board gets credit for the enlistment."

In advocating that Selective Service handle recruiting, Senator Case added, "After a draft board has sent out its preinduction notices, if the recruiting service comes along and succeeds in herding boys into the service by this kind of solicitation, the draft board must go through its work again and send out other notices in order to meet its quota. Furthermore, the board does not get credit for its volunteers until several months thereafter. If the recruiting were handled by the local draft boards, they could accept volunteers, and thus save a great deal of money on this expensive recruiting program."



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

1712 G Street N. W.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1712 G Street N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

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November 1951

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students into medicine, the physical sciences, or engineering. Fields of endeavor outside of the more clearly identifiable ones suffer because of inadequate leadership. Experience had shown that the number of critical fields increased as privileges became known.

The war developed a large number of weapons attributable to scientific research and endeavor. It is not surprising that the number of groups claiming to be scientific or technological, or both, multiplied.

When the 1948 Selective Service Act was under consideration, pressures were many and varied upon Congress to protect the training of those who aspired to the professional, scientific, or technological. Their demands were many and looked to total relief from obligation to serve. A general statement of congressional concern was written into the law.

Following the passage of the 1948 act, the Director of Selective Service appointed six committees in the field of educational training.

These committees, after 2 years of careful study of the problem, came to the conclusion that emphasizing certain fields of activity would not be an effective approach to this problem. It was the feeling of these committees that there was enough uncertainty, and to continue to make forecasts as to numbers or priority would not only be difficult but impossible and that the approach of today and the demands of today might not only be lacking in accuracy but would be positively misleading. The atomic scientists were cited as a good example. In 1936 they existed only as a speculative group, and any reasonable committee in 1936 would have given scant attention to the providing of any considerable number of individuals to be trained in this field.

The committee, after considering these factors, came to the conclusion that the needs of the country could be best met by giving additional training to men who possessed capacities that normally insure above-average success in college activities.

This having been decided, it became necessary to decide how men of this caliber should be found. The experiences of the educational world revealed that there are two main methods by which individuals may be selected. One, by the performance in college work. The second method had been by testing. It was decided initially to use the combination of the two.

It should be borne in mind that the problems of the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1952, may be materially different from the following year. The numbers of men to be inducted could probably be met out of present supply of manpower much easier during the present period than in the years to follow. For that reason the Selective Service System had 1 year in which it could to some extent seek information and experience in testing and in class standing, hoping from this experience to be able to apply wisely the restrictions which seem inevitable in subsequent years.

## Appeals Given Utmost Care

By Martin V. Coffey  
Chairman

### National Selective Service Appeal Board

A question often received from the field is: "Why does it take so long to adjudicate a case before the National Selective Service Appeal Board?"

I can readily understand the question. The answer is, "For many reasons."

Often, the cover sheet does not, in the opinion of the Board, contain sufficient information or evidence for the Board to arrive at a decision. In cases of this kind, it is necessary to return the cover sheet, through channels, with the request for additional information.

Cases differ. Some are lengthy, containing many statements of facts by interested parties; these are contradicted by statements of others interested.

Cases of this nature are held for meetings of the Board so they can be discussed before a decision is arrived at.

There are other reasons for delay too numerous to mention; the two cited above are typical instances.

The Board wishes to assure all concerned that each case received personal attention of the members of the Board and that all cases are handled as rapidly as possible.

## No Deferments For Appointees To Academies

Selective Service will no longer defer the induction of registrants who have been appointed to the U. S. Military, Naval, or Coast Guard academies. The decision was reached after conferring with officials of the Department of Defense.

Selective Service policy formerly was to defer the induction of a registrant nominated as a principal, alternate or competitive to one of the academies until: (1) he has been physically or mentally disqualified, (2) until he has been admitted, or (3) it has been determined that he will not be admitted.

Under the new policy, a registrant holding an appointment to one of the academies will be ordered to report for induction when the local board gets down to his number. National Headquarters pointed out, however, that an inductee should be advised to take along his appointment papers, from the respective service, and show them to the induction station officials.

The Defense Department has announced that those men holding appointments will be sent to a prep school, for the appropriate academy, where they will be given intense training up to the time their class enters the academy to which appointed.

The principles which were established in the Selective Service college deferment program were to set up a sliding scale which would be predicated on the numbers which the country could afford to permit to remain in training. These numbers were established by a combination of testing and grading to determine the particular individuals who give proof by these means of the best evidence of capacity to do outstanding college work.

This method has been a compromise. It is far less than is being demanded by those who believe that all persons desiring to be engineers or other types of professional men should be permitted to do so. It will not provide the numbers which the wildest demands of industry would require.

The present program was adopted because it provided:

(a) Local board control in the implementation of the national objective.

(b) Restatement of policy that all must serve, with provisions for pre-military college training by some to the end that they might render greater service after college and with a recognition that some so trained would be required to serve in capacities other than in the Armed Forces.

(c) Establishment of the policy that selection to be trained would be based on general capacity rather than enrollment in certain fields of study.

(d) The numbers to be deferred yearly to depend on the estimated need for trained men in nonmilitary activities after consideration of the requirements of the Armed Forces for men.

This, in brief, is the evolution of the present college deferment policy. It is on trial as are all other policies. Its success or failure and the modifications that are inevitable from time to time are the joint responsibility of the educators, the students, the Selective Service System, and the citizens of these United States. How objectively the facts are viewed, how intelligently the conclusions are drawn, and how fearlessly the judgments are administered hold the key of its future effectiveness.



## Blood Donors Needed Sorely By Red Cross

Blood collections during the fourth week of the American Red Cross-Armed Forces Blood Donor Program, although showing an increase over previous weeks, are still below the goal, according to the Department of Defense and the American Red Cross.

Collections for the week of October 1-7 totaled 48,755 pints. This represents an increase of only 1,787 pints over the previously announced total for the joint program launched annually September 10.

The fourth week increase, although the largest so far, still falls short by more than 26,000 pints of bringing the week's total to the announced weekly goal of 75,000 pints till next July. The goal was set to rebuild the Department of Defense reserve of blood plasma dangerously depleted by demands resulting from the Korean conflict.

### But the Gospel Says "Go!"

A registrant was a bit reluctant to comply with an order to report for induction. So the young man wrote to his local board: "See Luke 14:14 (I have married a wife and therefore I cannot come)."

The local board, unimpressed, replied: "Your attention is drawn to Luke 7:8 (For I also am a man set under authority having under me soldiers and I say to one go, and he goeth; and to another come, and he cometh)."

## Commanders May Permit Work While Off Duty

Military personnel may now obtain part-time outside employment in certain activities essential to the national welfare. The announcement was made by Department of Defense.

Local commanders have been authorized to permit military personnel to engage voluntarily in certain part-time agricultural and industrial work while on pass, leave, or while off duty.

Such authorizations are dependent upon certification by the appropriate Public Employment Service Office of the existence of a local labor shortage emergency and that such employment will not interfere with the customary employment of persons regularly engaged in the same work.

The opinion has been expressed that this may help to relieve the critical shortage of farm labor in certain areas.

## FARMERS LEAD IN DISCHARGE REQUESTS

During the first 2 weeks following July 1, 1951, National Headquarters has handled 106 requests for discharge initiated by farm boys inducted through Selective Service.

One State led the field with 37 of their inductees applying for discharge. The second-place State had 6 requests and there were 20 States who had none of their inductees applying for discharge.

## Selective Service Funds Available For Emergency Medical Expenses

The new Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, provides that Selective Service funds shall be available for the payment of actual and reasonable expenses of emergency medical care—including hospitalization—of registrants who suffer illness or injury, also the transportation and

burial of the remains of registrants who suffer death while acting under orders issued by the local board. Burial expenses shall not exceed \$150.00 in any one case.

In determining the cut-off point on such payments, National Headquarters has ruled that a registrant is under Selective Service control until he is sworn into the service. Armed Forces regulations allow medical care only for members of the Armed Forces. Therefore, Selective Service has agreed to pay the emergency medical expenses or burial expenses of any registrant who becomes ill or dies while enroute to or from the pre-induction physical examination and while at the induction station, up to the time he takes the oath.

The leader of each party of selectees, it has been pointed out, should be thoroughly briefed, prior to departure, on the instructions issued by the State Director and should be advised whom he should notify in case of the illness or death of one of his party.

The State Director is required to appoint a board of officers to investigate the circumstances surrounding the illness or death. If the board determines that the illness or death was not due to the misconduct of the registrant, his medical or burial expenses may be properly paid from Selective Service funds.

### THEN WE'D NEVER GET UP

A prospective inductee by the name of Wilbur recently gained fleeting front page fame in the Nation's press when his mother wrote to the Director of Selective Service asking that the Director abolish daylight saving because Wilbur didn't like to get up so early in the mornings. Now a wag writes advocating abolition of time of ALL KINDS—especially going-to-work time. It would simplify life, he says.

### Conscientious Registrant

One Selective Service registrant recently brought his draft status up to date with this:

"I would like to report that since signing up with you that I have been working on dependents and now have a wife and two fine boys."

### Score of 70

(Continued from page 1)

questions answered correctly is converted on a scale running from 0 to 99. Only about 16 persons out of 100 are capable of making a score of 70 or better. A score of 70 on the Selective Service Student Qualification test is the equivalent of a score of 120 on the World War II General Classification Test.

"From the 1950 census tabulation," General Hershey said, "it is estimated that a million and one-half Americans work primarily with their brains. In general, it is the members of this group who have ideas, develop new inventions, new processes, manage the Nation's government, run its industry and commerce, and train others in these fields. They contribute to the progress of our Nation out of all proportion to their numbers. The number of young people who are capable of such careers is limited and we should fully utilize them."

"The people who possess the capacity for scholarship can be picked out at a rather early age, through tests, with a high degree of reliability. We must depend upon psychological tests, for want of a better measure, as the basis for selecting for deferment those students with intelligence enough to make creative contributions to the welfare of our Nation."

"Intelligence alone is not enough to make such contributions, but it is a very necessary thing. It seems logical in deferring students in the national interest," Gen. Hershey said, "to defer those with demonstrated ability instead of those with lower capacity."

In view of the foregoing, General Hershey revealed that it would henceforth be policy to appeal cases in which the registrant meets one or both criteria for student deferment and the local board and State appeal board refuse to grant the deferment.

## Processes Shown By Film Strips

The State Director of Colorado has announced the completion of the first in a series of "Film Strips."

The first strip is titled "The Registration Process." It illustrates the method of registration, step by step, showing the correct registration procedure as outlined in Clerks' Manual No. 1. The purpose of this 35-mm. strip is to assist in training clerks, registrars, and earmarked Selective Service Reserve Officers in this phase of Selective Service. The strip includes a "canned" commentary, or recording, as well as the written dialogue for use by the instructor.

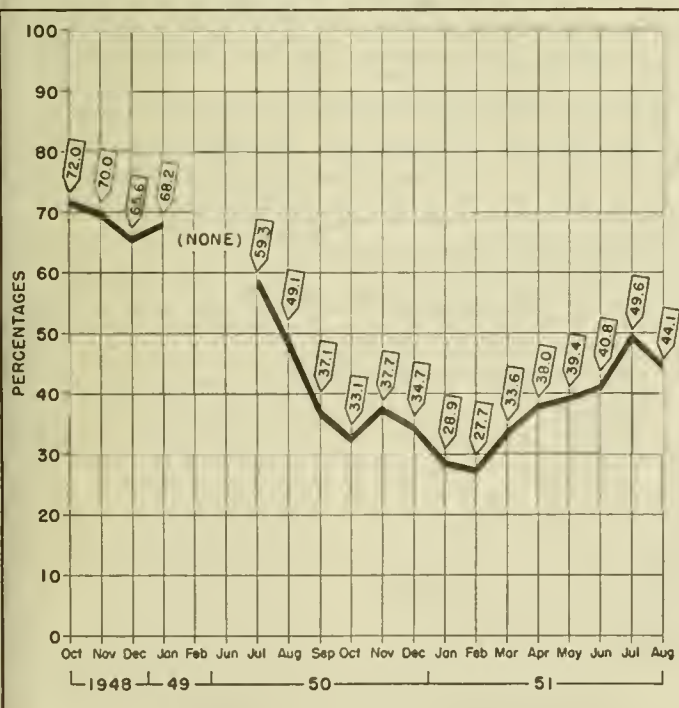
A member of the Director's Staff, assisted by an expert from the University of Denver, prepared the strip in spare time and even built some of the necessary equipment.

Future strips will be titled "Organization of Selective Service," "Classification Procedure," "Quotas, Calls, and Inductions," and a strip for public relations, "You and the Draft."

### FILE FOR QUICK REFERENCE

Loose-leaf binders are ideal for filing copies of *Selective Service*, which may often come in handy for quick reference.

## PRE-INDUCTION REJECTION RATE UNDER 1948 ACT



This does not include rejections at induction stations



# Texas Boards Have Many War Veterans

Only eight out of 137 local boards in Texas have no members who are veterans of America's foreign wars, it was found in a recent survey.

One hundred and twenty-nine boards have one or more veterans serving on them. There are 230 veterans of World War I on these boards, 96 veterans of World War II, and seven veterans of the Spanish-American War.

Of the five members of the Texas Board of Appeal, one is a veteran of World War I and one a veteran of World War II.

## Official Notices

Aug. 29—Packet No. 23, containing revised Part 1670 of the Selective Service Regulations. (Released September 27, 1951.)

Sept. 20—Operations Bulletin No. 49, Subject: "Selective Service College Qualification Tests to be given in December 1951 and April 1952," contains instructions regarding additional college qualification tests.

Sept. 26—Operations Bulletin No. 50, Subject: "Reclassification of Registrants now in Class III-A by Reason of Having Wives Alone," contains instructions to local boards to reopen classification of all registrants in Class III-A by reason of having a wife alone and classify the registrant anew in accordance with amended regulations.

Sept. 27—Local Board Memorandum No. 36, Subject: "Transfer of Registrants' Files to Guam and the Canal Zone," contains instructions for the transfer of certain registrants' files to Guam and the Canal Zone.

Sept. 28—Packet No. 24, containing revised Parts 1602 through 1612 to reflect provisions of Executive Order No. 10292, and Amendments Nos. 24, 25, 26, and 27 to the Selective Service Regulations.

Sept. 28—Packet No. 25, containing revised Parts 1613, 1619 and Parts 1621 through 1625 to reflect the provisions of Executive Order No. 10292, and Amendments 21, 28, 29 and 31 to the Selective Service Regulations.

Sept. 28—Packet No. 26, containing revised Parts 1627, 1628, 1630, 1631 and 1632 to reflect the provisions of Executive Order No. 10292 and Executive Order No. 10258.

Sept. 28—Packet No. 27, containing Parts 1641 through 1650 to reflect the provisions of Executive Order No. 10292 and Executive Order No. 10258.

Oct. 1—Transmittal Memorandum No. 35, containing a revised issue of Local Board Memorandum No. 20, regarding interim procedures for processing the cases of certain registrants who are members of organized units of reserve components of the Armed Forces.

## Here is Brief Summary of Test Scores Broken down into 5 Different Classes

Completed statistics reveal that 63% of the 339,000 students who took the Selective Service college qualification tests last spring and summer made a score of 70 or better.

The following is a summary of performance of candidates in each year of college:

Class	Number	Percent	Percent
	Taking Test	Passing Test	Failing
Freshman.....	98,000	53%	47%
Sophomore.....	104,000	62%	38%
Junior.....	77,000	71%	29%
Senior.....	38,500	76%	24%
Graduate student.....	11,000	87%	13%
Part-time college students.....	9,500	47%	53%
High-school students (surreptitiously taking tests).....	1,000	17%	83%
Over-all average.....	339,000	63%	37%

The fact that a higher percentage of upperclassmen passed the test than lowerclassmen can partially be explained by a recent U. S. Office of Education survey which revealed that 50% of the students who enter college fail to graduate and most of those who drop out are in the lower ability bracket. It seems reasonable to assume that most of those students of lower ability who would drop out of school in any event would probably be in the first or second year of college.

### Forger

(Continued from page 1)

her co-workers, asking her to call the Secret Service.

Two postal inspectors hurried to the local board and arrested the man.

After making the arrest the inspectors told Mrs. Westberry that this was one of the toughest forgery cases tackled in recent years. The inspectors revealed they had spent at least 22 months trying to put the finger on the elusive forger who was practically never noticed by the persons who cashed his checks.

The way he worked was first to snatch a Government check from someone's mailbox. Then he would go to a local board and using the name on the check would register as an 18-year-old signing up for the first time. He'd walk out with his registration card, a usually unquestioned bit of identification.

Then he would take the check to some store, produce his registration card, indorse the check and walk off with the money.

Oct. 2—Operations Bulletin No. 51, Subject: "Postponement of Physical Examination and Induction of Certain Registrants who have Served Two Years on Active Duty in the Armed Forces," established procedures for processing the cases of registrants who prior to June 24, 1948 entered upon active duty and who after June 24, 1948 were separated upon the completion of 2 years or more of active duty.

Oct. 4—Operations Bulletin No. 52, Subject: "Reopening Classification of Registrants who have a Child or Children," provides for the reopening of classification of registrants who have a child or children in accordance with 1622.30 of the revised Regulations.

### THAT SEEMS A LONG TIME AGO

Living registrants ages 18 to 38 shortly before capitulation of Japan, which was September 1, 1945, totaled 22,028,772. All but 80,448 were classified, most of the unclassified were 18-year-old men, barely registered.

### Brother, Just You Wait!

Notation on a returned questionnaire: "I would like to know if this will in any way affect my present way of life. I wish to have no more to do with the government."

## Statistical Digest of Manpower Pool

On September 1, 1951, the National Military Manpower Pool of male registrants between the ages of 19 and 26 was as follows:

Total Classified Registrants—All Ages..... 11,106,623

### CLASSIFICATIONS

I-A and I-A-O Examined and Acceptable.....	209,160
I-A and I-A-O Not Examined.....	806,032
I-A and I-A-O Postponed—College.....	18,179
I-A and I-A-O Postponed—High School.....	856
I-A and I-A-O Postponed—Other Reasons.....	49,239
IV-E.....	8,418
I-C (Inducted).....	615,543
I-C (Enlisted).....	1,004,866
I-C (Discharged).....	75,075
I-C (Reserve).....	47,212
I-D.....	205,435
II-A.....	24,702
II-A (S).....	152,435
II-C.....	82,186
III-A.....	1,113,774
IV-A.....	2,203,780
IV-B.....	27
IV-C.....	8,182
IV-D.....	54,460
IV-F.....	1,137,850
V-A.....	3,289,212

<sup>1</sup>Includes those registrants in reserve components classified "I-A Postponed" in accordance with the provisions of Local Board Memorandum No. 20.

# Demand Great For Graduates Of Universities

"The most sought after group of Selective Service registrants are the college graduates between the ages of 21 and 35," said Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow, Deputy Director of Selective Service, in commenting on the fact that the Armed Forces are seeking college graduates as commissioned officers.

On October 6, 1951, the Army announced a new program of giving direct commissions to college graduates with from 1 to 5 years' experience in certain specialized fields.

The Army's announcement stated that there are vacancies for a large number of qualified individuals with or without prior military experience who hold degrees in the field of engineering. The Army needs automotive, marine, chemical, mechanical, civil, electrical, mining, radar, metallurgical, highway, industrial, and aeronautical engineers. In addition, the Army needs officers with professional and technical backgrounds in business administration, mathematics, physics, statistics, geology, meteorology, and bacteriology.

The Marine Corps announced on October 10, 1951, there are immediate openings for 1,000 physically fit college graduates, ages 20 to 27, for Officer Candidate courses.

Several thousand more men will be enrolled from colleges during the coming year for the Marine's Platoon Leader Classes.

"Meanwhile," General Renfrow observed, "industry insists that it will be unable to get the rearmament program into high gear unless deferments are obtained for large numbers of young engineers, chemists, machine tool designers, and other technically trained young men."



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume I

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 1951

Number 5

## DWINDLING SURPLUS SEEN

### Recruiting Funds Slashed Drastically Calls Will Be

### Congress Bans TV and Radio In Money Bill

Selective Service Local Boards in the possible role of recruiters for the Armed Forces again came under discussion when Congress in Public Law 179 limited the amount which the Department of Defense may spend for public informational activities during the current fiscal year to \$10,950,000 and expressly provided:

"That none of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used for expenditure in connection with recruitment advertising, including sponsorship of radio and television shows by the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, or the Department of the Air Force."

The amount allocated to the Department of Defense last fiscal year for informational activities was \$12,293,576; \$15,622,903 was requested this year.

A United Press news story of November 10, said, in part:

(Continued on page 2)

### Rotation Program Brings Many Home

Enlisted men numbering 112,000 and approximately 7,300 officers arrived in the Far East Command between July 1 and October 31, it has been announced by the Department of Defense.

The Far East Command had returned over 80,000 men for combat rotation alone up until October 31. An additional 30,000 have been returned because of the expiration of the term of their service. The majority of the 30,000 individual reserve groups personnel serving in the theater have been returned, and those remaining will be returned to the United States in time to be released by December 20, 1951.

United States combat divisions in Korea have released an average of almost 12,000 men per division for combat rotation alone.

These figures reveal that a considerable number of trained replacements will have to be shipped to the Far East Command each month.

*Gen. Hershey Sends Holiday Greetings;  
"Tolerance Is Faith in Human Rights"*

By MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

The Christmas Season is an appropriate time for the members of the Selective Service System to review their relationship to the problems of religion in a republic. The administration of the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951, and the Act which preceded it, has placed important responsibilities on the Selective Service System which affect the exercise of the right to freedom of worship.

The impact of the Selective Service System on freedom of religion occurs in two areas. First, the education and the identification of the members of the ministry; and secondly, in the determination of those registrants who seek classification as conscientious objectors because they either object to bearing of arms or to service of any kind in the Armed Forces.

The basic difficulty lies in the absence of any accepted methods by which the beliefs and the sincerity of registrants may be tested. The attempt to judge these attributes by what the registrants have done or have said permits a large area of error. Observation of a registrant is far from constant and witnesses are other human beings. These witnesses, moreover, are often prejudiced in favor, if friendly, and contrawise, if unfriendly. Their membership in a more standardized religious organization often adds, rather than detracts, from the exercise of tolerance to bring unusual methods in the exercise of the right to worship.

The great varieties of ways by which men undertake their ministry are often not understood, or even accepted, by those who require other forms of entrance into the ministry. There are many methods used in the practice by those who attempt to teach and to preach their beliefs. There may or may not be an economic relationship between the minister and those to

(Continued on page 2)

### Throw a Rope on 'Em, Y'u Montana Cowboys

The Montana State Director has received a letter from the chairman of a Local Board explaining that because recruiting had made inroads on their pool and because of postponements for harvest the call for two men could not be filled.

The last paragraph of the letter: "We hope to do better on our next call when we shall round up some more of the thundering herd that are now fighting the Hackamore. They have more reasons for not going into the Army than Heinz has pickles including physical defects from polio and hot flashes to broken arches and hives."

### Picture by Nebraskan Goes to Army Finals

An oil painting by Lt. Colonel Francis S. Drath, Chief, Manpower Division, Nebraska State Headquarters, was one of the Fifth Army entries in the All-Army Art Contest.

Colonel Drath's picture is described as an abstract, a study in related forms and color tones. The major Army commands in this country and overseas submitted 356 posters, cartoons, designs, paintings and drawings in the All-Army Art Contest finals for 1951.

Speaking of manpower supply in terms of income, surplus, and future needs, Director of Selective Service Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey viewed the rapidly diminishing surplus of available men and predicted that "within a year from this Christmas we will begin to see the end of the relatively easy manpower market."

General Hershey exploded the fallacy of manpower bountifulness. He started with the figure of 12,000,000, representing the approximate total number of Selective Service registrants. Through the process of subtractions, he then showed how this 12,000,000 figure had reduced itself because of inductions, enlistments, exemptions by law, deferments, and rejections by the Armed Forces until now the future demands that we think in terms of deficits instead of surpluses.

"A year ago last June, when the Korean affair broke out," General Hershey recalled, "we had two problems. The first problem was to build our forces from about

(Continued on page 4)

### Amputees Go Back To Active Duty

More than 1,500 handicapped veterans of World War II and the fighting in Korea have been returned to full duty positions since November 1946, the Army announced last month.

Amputees and other disabled personnel who have been rehabilitated and reassigned to full-time Army jobs in the United States and overseas include staff officers, administrators, combat training instructors, engineers, postal clerks, typists, finance officers, intelligence experts, small arms repairmen and a host of other critically needed specialists.

"You forget these men are wearing artificial limbs," declares Colonel Morris J. Fletcher, Director of Army Prosthetics Research. "They are perfectly capable of doing almost any job. The rarity is to find a job which they can't do."



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Volume I

December 1951

Number 5

## "TOLERANCE IS FAITH IN HUMAN RIGHTS"

(Continued from Page 1)

whom he would give religious guidance. The yardsticks to measure his vocation as a minister are not universally accepted.

There are dangers inherent in the elusiveness of the answers the Selective Service System must find in identifying and properly classifying ministers of religion. It is neither "fair" nor "just" to permit registrants to escape their obligations for service in the Armed Forces by a false claim of a ministerial status.

Freedom of religion, on the other hand, receives only lip service when we insist on "our" concept of what a minister should be, both in his preparation and in his ministrations. It may well be that our hard decisions will depend on whether we determine he works for hire, that he may eat to insure his dedication to his life's calling, or whether his is a pastime which seems now convenient to use as a substitute for other obligations.

The degree of our devotion to the perpetuation of freedom of religion will be measured by our ability to retain objectivity in recognizing sincerity, devotion, and dedication in those who are poles apart from us in their manner of practice of the forms of religion.

The problem of the divinity student is not dissimilar to that of the minister. Again our laws, our regulations, and our concepts all tend to favor those forms of religions longer and better established in the public mind. The methods used to identify positively divinity students create a condition that makes their classification easier. Yet, as in the case of the ministers, the denial of opportunities to train ministers in any particular creed means that freedom of religion suffers.

The conscientious objector provides a test of our willingness to implement our belief in freedom of religion. It is a difficult test because it permits registrants to escape service that is required of others—not because their efforts are needed in their present places, but rather that they cannot in individual conscience perform the service which the group from which they derive their privileges requires of other citizens and that constitutes the sole exception in the Universal Military Training and Serv-

ice Act to the general principle that the interest of the Nation is paramount and that the registrant will serve where he is needed, whether it be within or without the Armed Forces.

Because it is an exception, it is important far beyond the few thousands involved numerically. It is a recognition of respect for sincerity in religious belief, even though that belief prevents the registrant from assisting in insuring the Nation's survival. It can never be extended generally, a nation can afford only a few. It is an indication of a nation's strength and its confidence in itself and its own greatness that it permits, for the sake of the individual conscience, behaviour which is destructive to its own survival.

The Nation has yielded its primary claim for survival from the services of the individual registrant because of its desire to permit freedom of religion under the widest latitude. The Selective Service System is bound to administer the law with this fact ever in mind. On the other hand, we are bound to search diligently for indication of sincerity, devotion to belief, and dedication to purpose. Particularly, it is necessary, though extremely difficult, to separate man's relationship to beings without his sphere from those of relationship within his sphere.

The law does not recognize the opposition in conscience that follows philosophical, political, social, or economic belief. Those are relationships between men and, regardless of validity, they are entitled to no consideration. They are relationships that extend horizontally. They must extend vertically to be entitled to consideration by the Selective Service System.

The hard task of the Selective Service System is to separate those who, because of their relationship with forces beyond the human sphere, cannot in conscience bear arms or even join organizations of the Armed Forces. These registrants must have the privilege the law provides, no matter how completely we reject individually these beliefs. Any other treatment jeop-

## Official Notices

Oct. 12—Transmittal Memorandum No. 36, containing a rescission page for Local Board Memorandums Nos. 3, 6, 15, 19, and 26.

Oct. 15—Transmittal Memorandum No. 37, containing an amended Local Board Memorandum No. 22, regarding Cancellation of Registration of Aliens who have been relieved of Duty to Register.

Oct. 23—Operations Bulletin No. 53, subject "Preparation of Local Board Action Summary Sheet (SSS Form No. 115) and Report of Availability and Summary of Classification (SSS Form No. 116)", contains instructions to local boards regarding changes to be made on Local Board Action Summary Sheet (SSS Form No. 115) pending a revision of the present form.

Oct. 30—Transmittal Memorandum No. 38, contains Local Board Memorandum No. 37, regarding "Verification of Status of Registrant and Local Board Memorandum No. 38, regarding Extended Liability to Age 35 of Deferred Registrants."

Nov. 6—Transmittal Memorandum No. 39, contains amended copy of Local Board Memorandum No. 5, regarding Status of Former Merchant Seamen and Local Board Memorandum No. 39, regarding the Classification of Treaty Aliens.

Nov. 14—Operations Bulletin No. 54, subject "Postponement of Issuance of Orders to Report for Armed Forces Physical Examination to Class I-O Registrants."

ardizes religious freedom.

If any religious group loses freedom today by governmental interference, directly or indirectly, the religious freedom of any group will not be safe for tomorrow. It is also true that any masquerading of political, social, economic, or philosophical views as religious beliefs will, if successful, in the end bring an end to respect for the right to worship in accordance with the dictates of conscience.

With every care let us determine what is and what is not religion, seeking the essence rather than the form. When we have found religion, let us respect the right to exercise it as the conscience concerned dictates, even though it requires the utmost in tolerance on the part of those who must administer affairs that exist only in the mind and hearts of men.

These decisions are the responsibility of those who make Selective Service work. You hold in your hands much that is vital to the exercise of freedom of religion in the United States. Let us be vigilant to exclude those who come with knowledge rather than with faith, but be tolerant to include those who believe.

This is my Season's Greetings to those who are making Selective Service a reality as local board members and clerks, to those who supervise and operate in the State Headquarters, and to those who point the way in the National Headquarters of the Selective Service System.

## Citizens Rush To Defense of Kansas Board

Florieta B. Christie, clerk of Kansas Local Board No. 12, reports that a petition to oust the draft board and the clerk was recently circulated throughout Cloud County.

However, she reported she found friends in the most unexpected places and among them the author of the following letter to the Editor of the Blade-Empire, a local newspaper:

"We live in this country and enjoy the benefits of citizenship. No one should expect special privileges for himself and everyone should receive the same treatment. If we are not ready to shoulder our share of the duties to our country, we should move to some other country."

"My son went into military service when he was called—not because he particularly wanted to, for he had other plans for his career—but because he understood that it was his duty. He lost his life in Korea."

"I believe the draft board is doing a good and fair job and that they are discharging their patriotic duty to the Government of the United States."

"The members of the board serve without pay and I believe they are entitled to 100% support from the citizens of Cloud County."

(Signed) Lorin A. Jasperson, Concordia, Kansas.

## RECRUITING

(Continued from Page 1)

"Selective Service disclosed yesterday that it spent \$53 to induct each draftee last year—compared with an average of \$61 laid out by the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines for each volunteer. . . . Recruiting costs were revealed in a hitherto secret report to the House Armed Services Committee. Draft officials made public theirs in response to requests by reporters."

"Selective Service . . . predicted the costs would drop this year since some of the fiscal 1951 funds went for reactivation of the draft after the Korean War."

"During World War II, Selective Service's . . . average cost per man inducted was \$24, which included \$4 in transportation for each rejected man. . . ."

"During fiscal year 1951, armed services spent \$43,481,519 in recruiting 711,272 volunteers. The Army and Air Force had 1300 recruiting stations, the Marine Corps 437 and the Navy 436. . . ."

An editorial in the Hartford, (Conn.) Courant remarked in November while discussing recruiting costs:

"Selective Service . . . is probably the most effective measure persuading youth to enlist in the armed services. And, if enlistments do not keep pace with requirements for additional personnel, the draft is available for filling the ranks. There is absolutely not an iota of justification to spend fabulous sums on radio shows to persuade young men to enlist."



# Chairman Wins Honor, Acclaim; Defies War Wound, Takes Prize

Douglas B. Davenport, Chairman of Wisconsin Local Board No. 30, has won a \$1,000 award offered by the American Legion magazine in a nationwide contest called, "Operation Comeback."

Among 536 veterans who sent letters telling how they had overcome physical handicaps, Davenport and three others won \$1,000 in cash and expense paid trips to the National Legion Convention held October 15 to 18 in Miami, Florida.

Davenport, 43, was a soap salesman in Montana when the war hit him. As a former Eau Claire county school teacher, he had nine years experience with the 105th cavalry machine gun troop of the Wisconsin National Guard. He was no longer tied by National Guard affiliations, but volunteered in the Army in 1943 and went overseas he next July.

"I was an infantryman with tank support at Elbeuf, France, on August 25, 1944, when it happened," Davenport said, "I was 5 yards from a tank when it was blown up by a German 88. Shrapnel and tank fragments hit me below the waist. One large piece entered the spine. My left leg was broken and a chunk was torn out of the right.

"Then, while I was lying there a sniper started shooting at me and shot me through the left arm and hand.

"The fragment that entered the spine was removed several months later in a hospital in England, but it left me paralyzed from the waist down. From August 1944 to February 1947, I was in twelve hospitals in France, England and the United States."

Upon his discharge from the hospital in 1947, Davenport returned to New Lisbon, Wisconsin, and later received an appointment as court clerk. Davenport was elected to a full term in 1948 and was reelected in 1950. Meanwhile, he also was elected to a term on the City Council. He served as adjutant of the Legion Post and County Legion Commander.

Several months ago he and his wife opened a dairy bar and recreation center which caters to the young people of New Lisbon.

Davenport drives seven miles daily, in the car that Uncle Sam gave him, to his court house office at Mauston. At night he and his wife run the recreation center.

Between times, Davenport is chairman of Local Board No. 30 and County Civil Defense Director. His wife used to be the clerk of the local board. She also helps Davenport as a deputy court clerk.

Davenport has a daughter, 12, who is an eighth grade pupil, and three sons. The oldest son served 4 years in the Marines. One is at present in the Air Force and the other is in the Army.

## Student Classification

Before a college student may be classified in Class I-S, an order to report for induction must actually have been mailed to him.



## Mebbe He'll Find Some

The clerk of Kansas Board No. 47, Alice M. Kalber, was confronted with a husky product of the local junior college who asked to be registered. The process completed, the boy told the clerk, "I am not worried when I will get called." Asked why, he replied, "Stomach trouble of long standing." The clerk had known the boy for a long time and sympathetically she asked what his trouble was. "No guts," he solemnly answered.

## One Against Fifty-Nine

Massachusetts Local Board No. 99 recently granted a II-S classification to a graduate of a teachers' college who wished to pursue further study for his master's degree. He ranked number one among the male members in the senior class of 60 students—the other 59 were women.

## Natural Naturalization

A puzzled college student wrote to Oklahoma Local Board No. 59 this remarkable letter: "(Questionnaire, Series XII—Citizen)—I do not know how to fill that question out. I was born in the United States, in Oklahoma, so I don't know if I have or have not filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen, but I am an American-born citizen and so are all of my folks."

## Maryland Has All-Veteran Board

Maryland Local Board No. 60 is composed entirely of war veterans. Mr. John L. Nelson, chairman, and Messrs. Paul C. Ayres and Gordon C. Sterling, members, are all veterans of World War I; Mr. Lionel Bennett, Government Appeal Agent, and Miss Lillian L. Marshall, clerk, are veterans of World War II.

## A Two-Way Move

An Upper Darby, Pa., registrant in reporting a change of address to his Local Board stated, "In the process of moving, I have also acquired myself a spouse."

## Shortest Letter

A North Carolina registrant mailed his order to report for induction to the Director. Attached to the order was a scribbled, unsigned note saying, "Writing in plenty of time so that you can stop."

# 5-Year Terms Given to Three By U. S. Court

Violation of the Selective Service law in New York City sent three men to prison for terms of 5 years each. The sentences were meted out by Federal Judge Samuel H. Kaufman.

Two of the defendants contended they were conscientious objectors. The third claimed he was physically unfit.

Said Judge Kaufman in passing sentence: "Congress created the Selective Service System, set up machinery by which to determine whether a man is to be held to be a conscientious objector and exempted from service for that reason.

"The entire System might well be destroyed if each person could determine for himself whether he is a conscientious objector. If young men were permitted to come to their own conclusions as to their liability for military service some might elect on spurious grounds to avoid such service. . . .

"It is the duty of the court, therefore, to impose a sentence commensurate with the gravity of their offense and one which is calculated to deter the others from following the thoughtless examples of these defendants."

In arriving at the 5 years sentence, Judge Kaufman said he had in mind that the law permits an application for parole at the expiration of one-third of the sentence. As a decision on the parole might take a couple of months, this means that the earliest time which the defendants would be released would be about 2 years. Judge Kaufman felt that since a man who is inducted must serve 2 years that this was a proper yardstick to use in determining the length of the sentence.

## General Ralph Smith, Honored Old-Timer, Dies

Brigadier General Ralph M. Smith, an old-timer in Selective Service, died on October 9, 1951.

General Smith served as State Director of Selective Service in Massachusetts from June 16, 1942, to September 17, 1945, prior to which he was Deputy State Director of Selective Service. He served on the Joint Army-Navy Selective Service Committee prior to the enactment of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. For his participation in Selective Service, General Smith was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

He enlisted in the Massachusetts National Guard in 1902 and was retired as a Brigadier General in 1945. He also served for many years as a member of the State legislature; he was a special justice in the District Court of his home city and nationally known in banking circles, having been the National President of the Federal Savings and Loan Association.

# Solons Given "Both Sides" Of S. S. Cases

The Universal Military Training and Service Act places upon the Director of Selective Service the responsibility for the operation of the Selective Service System and the obligation of seeing that the classification and induction of each and every registrant is just.

Registrants who feel they have been improperly classified by their local boards often write to their Congressman or Senator, stating their case in whole, in part—and not always strictly factually—and pleading for Congressional intervention.

Upon receipt of such letters from their constituents, most members of the Congress telephone General Hershey, or forward a letter to him, with a request for investigation, a report to them and appropriate action if facts warrant action. Acting consistently with his duties and responsibilities, General Hershey then communicates with the State Director having jurisdiction and requests him in turn to communicate with the local board and ascertain the facts.

In rare instances objections are heard from the local level on the false assumption that some kind of pressure is involved. Such is not the case. The Director is merely trying to get "both sides of the story" before replying to the Congressman that there is or is not any basis for appealing.

The Director has emphasized that he wants all personnel in the System to understand that when a request is received from a member of the Congress to investigate the facts in a case, his duties require that he ascertain the truth or falsity of the statements made by the Congressman's constituent so he may reply to the Congressman and take action if action seems warranted in view of the facts presented to him by the local board.

## Mail Carrier Now Has 5 Sons in Armed Forces

The clerk and members of Minnesota Local Board No. 76 are elated over a letter from a registrant's father, profuse in his thanks to the Local Board and to the State Director for assisting his son in enlisting in the Air Force.

The registrant tried to enlist in the Navy, but was rejected because of a perforated eardrum. The Local Board thereupon put him in touch with the Air Force Recruiting people, who arranged for his enlistment.

The father's letter mentioned only incidentally that he is a rural mail carrier, the father of eleven children, also that four of Mr. Irrgang's sons had previously enlisted in the Navy and he wanted the fifth son to follow them.



## Harder Sledding for Local Boards Predicted Before Next Christmas

(Continued from page 1)

1,400,000 to—they changed the objective at different times, but the last one was approximately 3½ million—which meant about 2,100,000 to go, granting you could hold the others.

"Now Congress used several means to accomplish that purpose. In forms of legislation, Congress said that any enlistee who thought he was going to get out last year was mistaken; that unilaterally and without request his contract was extended 1 year. Similarly, Congress later also extended enlistments for 1 year of those who thought they were going to get out this year.

"Congress also authorized the President to call the reserves and the National Guard and a great many of the forces that went to make the difference between 1,400,000 and 3,500,000 came out of that group. But that was a year ago, and some of those men have already come home; and for every man who has come home you have got to find a man to take his place. It is just as simple as that. We had to build a force and then we had to hold it. So therefore building the Armed Forces in many ways was a simple proposition, a simpler proposition than maintaining it.

"We had two kinds of men. We had those who had been savings, or surplus, or men we had not inducted for about 4 or 5 years.

"That doesn't mean everybody who is in the age group in those 4 or 5 years was available. Some of them were married and some of them got important and some of them even started thinking they were important, but there were some of them that in spite of all those things we might make available. So we did have a surplus, which is going to go, and when it is gone it doesn't reoccur too easily.

"We haven't used up all our surplus this year, but we have gotten into it pretty well. We had 1,600,000 last year and approximately 1,000,000 this year, which means that we have used about 600,000 plus, all that flowed into this year."

General Hershey repeated that in building from about 1,400,000 to somewhere in the neighborhood of 3½ million we have used up around 600,000, plus what came in this last year, and added, "I would suspect that during the next fiscal year which will end July 1 next year we will come fairly close to absorbing the balance, perhaps not all of them."

Unless there are unforeseen developments, General Hershey said he did not look for a tight situation in manpower during the next 12 months, but he went on to stress that "I do believe that Christmas a year from now will begin to see the end of the rather easy manpower market.

"It isn't easy on the individual, don't misunderstand me. But starting about Christmas a year from now we will have about used up our surplus and we will be back living on income, and that is tough; and it always is. I don't care

whether you get into manpower or anything else."

The income is not sufficient, General Hershey said. It is not sufficient for several reasons, one of which goes back to the birth rate of the 30's.

"It is probably doubtful whether it will be enough when we get to capacity," the general explained, "but the birth rate in the twenties, which was reflected in the forties, when we organized the Selective Service System, gave us 1,200,000 men per year who became 18 or 19 years of age. That is about 100,000 a month. However, the birth rate in the thirties was something else again. The birth rate fell off about 200,000 males per year, and that left us stuck now with about 1 million, where 5 years ago we had 1,200,000.

"Of course, that isn't all the story, but that is the start of the story. That is why it becomes difficult during the next 7 or 8 years. By 1960 we are going to be in pretty good shape again because we will have 1,400,000 males per year, due partially to the deferment of fathers in 1942, and perhaps some other reasons.

"Whatever the reasons, our problem is to live until this manpower becomes of age, and sometimes that doesn't look too simple; there will not be too much advantage in having them come of age in 1960 if in the meantime we no longer survive. So our problem is to take what we have and live with it."

General Hershey was asked why Selective Service is now registering only about 75,000 men a month and he replied, "Because you have already robbed the deck by enlistments in one form or another of the 17-year-olds; so there are 10,000 of them per month gone before they get up to registration. You don't have to register if you are already in.

"As a mathematician, don't count them twice, because they are already in and they are no longer a supply. If we could have 75,000 a month it wouldn't be too hard to make a call for 75,000. In fact, as you remember last September a year ago we put in 50,000, in October 50,000, 70,000 in November, 40,000 in December, 80,000 in January and February and March.

"Two years from last year, or a year from this year, we must face the prospect of calculating where to get 80,000 men to take the place of the 80,000 we put in in January 1951. And we have 75,000 registered. At the present rate of physical rejection, I suppose 50,000 of them may pass.

We are going to have the problem a year from next Christmas and the months following of how do you replace 80,000 men in the Armed Forces, granting it doesn't grow any larger, with your income, which is 85,000 less whatever the Armed Forces reject?"

General Hershey concluded by observing that the question would seem to be one that can't be answered by mathematics at least at the present.

## Extra! Extry! Extree!! Directors Invade D. C.

As the presses were being oiled to roll out this issue of SELECTIVE SERVICE, State Directors were preparing to converge on Washington for their semiannual conference at National Headquarters, November 27 to 30.

Farthest trip, that of the Director of Guam—distance by air, 8,668.3 miles. Nearest trip, that of the Director of the District of Columbia—distance by Shank's mare, 1.9 blocks.

Topping the list of subjects for discussion were the student classification program, pending legislation, extension of liability, recruiting, high rejection rates.

Presiding officer, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service.

## Preinduction Exam Rule Is Modified

The new Selective Service regulations deliberately omitted the requirement that a man be sent for a preinduction physical examination before his file could be sent to the State Appeal Board.

National Headquarters has pointed out that under the new Selective Service regulations, it is not required that a man be sent for a physical. The Local Board may do as judgment dictates.

## Any Significance?

The New Hampshire State Director recently received a letter from Dean B. Merrill thanking the State Director for the publicity on his appointment as a member of Local Board No. 8 and asking, "Is there any significance to the fact that the publicity on my appointment, carried by the *Manchester Union* newspaper, was printed on the comic page?"

## Armed Forces Set Standards

The Willie Mays case hit front page headlines and editorials shortly before this issue went to press. Mays, New York Giants star and a high-school graduate, was rejected by the Armed Forces for failure to pass the Armed Forces mental examination.

In a letter to the *Washington News*, Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow, Deputy Director, wrote as follows:

"Your lead editorial, 'A Homer for Willie,' calls public attention to a condition which has long been one of concern to Selective Service—that is, the high Armed Forces rejection rate for physical and mental reasons, which is making it increasingly difficult for Selective Service Local Boards to fill their calls. . . .

"Both physical and mental examinations for acceptance by the Armed Forces are conducted by the Armed Forces, not by Selective Service, and it is the Armed Forces—not Selective Service—which establishes the mental and physical standards. As this fact has never been thoroughly understood by the general public, Local Boards frequently are targets for harsh criticism all the more unjustified because it is the Local Board which must process another registrant for induction every time one is rejected by the Armed Forces.

"I believe you will be interested to know that in the case of Willie Mays, this headquarters immediately negotiated with appropriate officials of the Department of Defense when the case was called to my attention, but without prompting from this headquarters the State Director of Alabama had already ordered a reexamination of this registrant."

The *Washington News* gave the letter the honored place at the top of its "Letters to the Editor" column.

## Statistical Digest of Manpower Pool

On October 1, 1951, the National Military Manpower Pool of male registrants between the ages of 19 and 26 was as follows:

Total classified registrants—all ages..... 11,213,064

### Classifications

I-A and I-A-O Examined and Acceptable.....	189,922
I-A and I-A-O Not Examined <sup>1</sup> .....	809,256
I-A and I-A-O Postponed—College.....	7,217
I-A and I-A-O Postponed—High School.....	579
I-A and I-A-O Postponed—Other Reasons.....	51,508
IV-E.....	8,448
I-C (Inducted).....	641,478
I-C (Enlisted).....	1,042,459
I-C (Discharged).....	83,150
I-C (Reserve).....	50,155
I-D.....	206,574
II-A.....	24,804
II-A (S).....	183,272
II-C.....	81,726
III-A.....	1,103,731
IV-A.....	2,138,874
IV-B.....	19
IV-C.....	8,318
IV-D.....	54,514
IV-F.....	1,147,710
V-A.....	3,379,360

<sup>1</sup> Includes those registrants in reserve components classified "I-A Postponed" in accordance with the provisions of Local Board Memorandum No. 20.



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A Happy New Year to All!

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume II

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 1952

Number 1

## Defense Dept. Increases R. O. T. C. Quotas

### *Confidence and Faith for Road Ahead*

By MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

We are changing years, trading the past of 1951 for the future of 1952.

It is a time for resolutions, but to play on words, perhaps such as we need New Year resolutions we need resolution throughout the coming year even more.

Our burdens are heavy and our outlook not clear, but are we descended from those who never knew adversity. Although the time and place and means differed: every age undoubtedly has had conditions that tried men's souls. There are varieties of circumstances unfavorable, but who can say that current ones are more difficult?

It may well be that our problems gain much of their momentum from the fact we have so very much to lose. In our possessions—material, social, political, and spiritual—lie our greatest strength and our enormous weakness. We have so much worth living for, so much worth dying for, and yet because we enjoy so much, we fear the sacrifice that may be required to maintain what we have.

This message for New Year is in faith and in confidence. No one could have shared the privilege that has been mine for more than a decade—the privilege of association with those who work in the Selective Service System—without gaining a confidence in his fellow man. The kind of people who have been

(Continued on page 2)

## Local Board Member Portrayed As 'Most Unforgettable Character'

"The Most Unforgettable Character I've Met," as portrayed by John Gunther in the December 1951 Readers' Digest, happens to be a highly honored member of the Selective Service family. He is Frank J. Boyden of Massachusetts Local Board No. 11.

Mr. Boyden is headmaster of Deerfield Academy, Deerfield, Mass., and Mr. Gunther's article describes him as "an authentic wang-voiced Yankee, . . . a small nan with iron-colored hair and large, luminous eyes, who looks twenty years younger than his age, which is 72. . . . Mr. Boyden probably knows as much about boys between the ages of 14 and 18 as anybody alive. He is probably the best known headmaster in the United States, having been principal of Deerfield for fifty uninterrupted years."

The 150-year elm shaded Deerfield Academy has some unique traditions. Mr. Boyden has no office. He simply sits at a desk before a fireplace in the corridor of the main classroom building, and every boy in the school passes by several times a day. If anybody wants to talk to him, there he is.

Mr. Boyden came to Deerfield 50 years ago as a student just out of Amherst College looking for a job. He got the job. The school was a four-year academy founded by the citizens of the community more than a century earlier. But it was in sad decay. There was only one building. Half of that was the village library. Mr. Boyden took over as principal, sole teacher and librarian.

Mr. Boyden began to make the school the center of almost all activity.

(Continued on page 2)

### He's Early—But Late

Miss Evamae Sanborn, clerk of New Hampshire Local Board No. 8, relates that at 6:30 one morning recently a postman came by the local board office and saw a boy frantically turning the doorknob and peering into the office.

"Aren't you a little early," the mailman said. "It's only 6:30."

"Early?" the registrant replied, "I'm late . . . I was supposed to be here at 6:30 yesterday morning."

## S. S. Employees See Pay Raises In the Offing

The 1951 amendments to the Classification Act of 1949 providing retroactive pay raises for Government employees applied only to classified employees. Selective Service local board clerks, Census Bureau employees, 4,000 Interior Department employees, and a number of other Government employees in unclassified positions were not affected one way or another by this legislation. But that fact does not banish all hope, and raises in some instances are on the way. And here's why:

In September of 1950, when the Selective Service budget for the current fiscal year was submitted to the Bureau of the Budget, General Hershey requested sufficient funds to grant a pay increase where justified to unclassified employees. No additional money was requested for the classified employees in State and National Headquarters because there was no indication at that time that Congress would increase the basic rates of compensation.

The legislation recently enacted provides that these retroactive pay increases must be granted all classified employees. Since no money had been budgeted for this, the Director has therefore been forced to prepare a supplemental budget requesting additional funds to carry out the provisions of this act.

Money was provided in the current fiscal year budget to permit some pay increases to unclassified employees, and the Director has squeezed enough

(Continued on page 2)

## But Graduates Must Accept Active Service

A memorandum which defers many additional college students now taking Army ROTC training, for at least 2 years, has been signed by the Department of Defense, but they must agree to accept a commission after graduation and serve 2 years if called.

The Army ROTC quota is the largest of the three Services. The Air Force quota is approximately 114,000, the Navy 15,400. These figures do not include the 2,500 quota in the Navy ROC program, nor the 2,000 quota for the Marine Platoon Leaders' Course. The memorandum authorized the Army to issue DD Forms 44 for up to 129,500 men now taking senior division ROTC training in 237 colleges and universities.

The memorandum authorized the professors of Military Science and Tactics at the various institutions to issue DD Forms 44 for 53,000 men in the first year basic ROTC class, 39,000 in the second year basic, 19,500 in the first year advanced class, and 18,000 in the second year advanced.

The memorandum increases this year's quota by only 3,700 over last year's quota, but it also shifts the various class quotas, and under the new formula, Forms 44 may be issued for 12,000 more freshmen and 5,000 more sophomores than was permissible under the 1950-51 academic year quota.

Defense Department officials say the new quotas for freshmen and sophomores are large enough to permit the issuance of a 44 for virtually every man now enrolled in first- and second-year Army ROTC.

After the end of the first year, however, many of these ROTC students become available for induction. Under the quotas established, 14,000 of those selected in their first year cannot be selected for the second year, 19,500 second-year men cannot be selected for third-year training, and 1,500 third-year men cannot be selected for the final year of training.

Any registrant not having a current Form 44 in his cover sheet is not entitled to the statutory I-D classification.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

1712 G Street N. W.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1712 G Street N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume II

January 1952

Number 1

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in the Selective Service System sustains one's belief in the practicability of improving man's relationship to man.

You have done a difficult job over the years with a dedication to integrity and a consistent regard for the individual registrant as a separate and distinct human being entitled to be treated with the dignity which is the right of a free man.

You have demonstrated countless times that it is possible to deal in a sympathetic manner in matters of the utmost importance to the registrant without in any degree lessening the certainty of performing his full obligation to his Government.

The best wishes I send for 1952 go in confidence and in optimism. Confidence and optimism with no illusions as to the difficulties of the road we travel. Confidence and optimism borne and sustained by faith in those who travel the road with me. Faith that inherently those who lag are better than they superficially appear and that when aroused they will respond to insure their own survival.

This I believe, though I feel disquiet at the day by day evidences of complacency or business as usual, or butter and guns, call it what you prefer.

## MOST UNFORGETTABLE CHARACTER

(Continued from page 1)

tivities of the area. He visited farmers and villagers, spreading his creed that every child should have a high school education. He sometimes offered to pay the wages of farm hands to replace boys who could not go to school because they had to work in the fields.

"If you ever have any trouble with the boys," he told his wife, whom he married two years after she came to the "faculty," "remember that I'll be on their side!"

Mr. Boyden's achievements have brought him fifteen honorary degrees. The citation he received from Yale was for "research into the hearts and minds of youth." That from Dartmouth read, "the schoolboys of a nation have worn a thousand hopeful pathways to your door, and on leaving they have taken your influence literally to all lands."

The author relates that he went to Deerfield recently to talk with Mr. Boyden about his theory of education. Mr. Boyden replied: "Well, I haven't any particular rule about it. I've always liked what Robert E. Lee said, 'A boy is more important than any rule.' The two things boys need most, I think, are patience and encouragement."

In a letter commenting on the Article, Roy D. Harris, Chairman of the Massachusetts local board,

tells how Mr. Boyden was responsible for one of his most unforgettable memories in the 11 years he has been with Selective Service.

A boy was brought before the local board by the police for failure to meet his obligation under the Selective Service Act. "As our chairman interviewed him," Mr. Harris writes, "it became evident that this young man was a product of the depression which had warped his thinking. He was bitter, having spent time and money to get an education but had not been able to land a job. He seemed to reason that his country didn't want him in peace but wanted him in war."

"Our board asked Mr. Boyden to talk privately with this boy and to report back to the full board. In about 15 minutes they both returned to the meeting room and Mr. Boyden said, 'Gentlemen, Arthur has something to say to you.' Arthur, a different appearing boy, said, 'Gentlemen, may I volunteer for immediate induction?'"

"He was accepted and his record shows that he was a success in the army and also in his readjustment to civilian life after 5 years of service in World War II."

"To Arthur and to our board members who witnessed this transformation, Frank L. Boyden is truly an unforgettable character."

## Official Notices

Nov. 15—Transmittal Memorandum No. 40, contains Local Board Memorandum No. 40, regarding Discharges because of Dependency, Hardship, or Importance to the National Health, Safety, or Interest based on Inadequate Evidence of Status and a revised copy of Local Board Memorandum No. 23, regarding Relief of Aliens from Training and Service in the Armed Forces.

Nov. 15—Packet No. 28, contains corrected pages to reflect the provisions of Amendment No. 32, amending section 1613.15 of the Selective Service Regulations to provide that the registration certificate should be mailed to the registrant not later than ten days following the date of registration.

Nov. 16—Operations Bulletin No. 55, Subject, "Statutory Exemption of Reservists and Postponement of Induction under Local Board Memorandum No. 20", contains instructions as to what constitutes a break in service which will terminate the statutory exemption and eligibility for classification in Class I-D and information as to what is meant by "his current enlistment or appointment", as used in paragraph 2 (a) (1) of Local Board Memorandum No. 20.

Nov. 21—Transmittal Memorandum No. 41, containing amended Local Board Memorandum No. 16, Registration of Aliens.

Nov. 21—Transmittal Memorandum No. 42, containing amended Local Board Memorandum No. 14, Procedures to be Followed when Registrant Refuses to Submit to Physical Examination or Mental Test, or to Induction and a rescission page for Local Board Memorandum No. 13.

Nov. 30—Transmittal Memorandum No. 43, contains Local Board Memorandum No. 41, regarding Withdrawal of Claim of Conscientious Objection.

Dec. 3—Operations Bulletin No. 56, Subject, "Fictitious Registration", contains instructions to the local boards for processing cases of fictitious registration.

## Pay Raise Seen

(Continued from page 1)

additional money from other projects so that we now have enough funds available for modest increases where justified for the unclassified employees. This money has recently been released to the State Directors, and pay increases for unclassified employees should be forthcoming in the immediate future.

The money to cover these pay raises was based on the number of employees in the System as of September 1950, when the budget was made up. Increases will vary in amount, because the number of unclassified employees has increased since September 1950 and the fixed amount of money must therefore be divided among more people.

The Comptroller General of the United States has ruled that no pay increase given unclassified employees may be retroactive. Therefore, the raises given will be the only addi-

## 194 Violators Sent to Prison

Enforcement of the Universal Military Training and Service Act under the twin eyes of the Selective Service System and the United States Department of Justice has served to penalize grave offenders, correct weak and indifferent attitudes, and validate, section by section, the act and the regulations.

Between June 24, 1948, and June 30, 1951, 259 convictions had been obtained through prosecution in the Federal courts for delinquencies, resulting in 194 incarcerations.

The cases involving confinement included 13 sentences of 5 years or more, the longest 10 years' imprisonment meted out in a Federal District Court in Kansas; 9 for 4 years, 21 for 3 years, 26 for 2 years, 84 for 1 year, and 41 for less than 1 year. From Ohio, for example, four offenders were given 5-year sentences, and Michigan similarly penalized three offenders. Distribution of other 5-year sentences was reported as follows: California, New York, Oklahoma, Utah, and Puerto Rico.

Enforcement is a function of the Department of Justice, the United States Attorneys generally assuming the responsibility. There are few indicated spots where energy is lacking, and National Headquarters believes that in many areas the absence of prosecutions is partly attributable to a general adherence to the law.

Percentage-wise, only seven-tenths of 1 percent of those reported to the U. S. Attorneys were convicted, while curiously exactly the same fraction were erroneously reported. Between these two extremes totaling 1.14 percent, 13.2 percent were inducted, thus supporting the oft-expressed theory that it is more advantageous to have a man spend his time in the army than in jail; another 12.1 percent enlisted; and 1.9 percent who were more than 26 years of age were undisturbed. Lack of legal "wilfulness" accounted for decision not to prosecute 18.7 percent. Oddly, 1.8 percent died before prosecution was determined. A number were reclassified, many were found to have had prior service or to be under age, and 1 percent were deported.

Both the determination to prosecute and the severity of punishment were heartened by the advent of hostilities in Korea. Probation was expectedly most prevalent during the months when there were no inductions.

## S. S. Hall of Fame

Oklahoma Local Board No. 81 has registered the following: John Adams, Bob Burns, Richard E. Byrd, General Lee, Charlie McCarthy, and James Whitcomb Riley.

tional compensation given unclassified employees, unless Congress passes legislation in the next session authorizing pay increases for unclassified employees, similar to those granted classified employees, and granting authority to make such payments retroactive.



## Guam Director's Son First to Volunteer



Norberto James P. Muna, 25, of San Antonio, Barrigada, Guam (right), son of State Director Col. Juan Muna (left), was the first to volunteer for induction under the Selective Service System recently established on the Island of Guam. Consequently he will be the first man to be inducted into the military service from the Island, which will be this month. He has been found acceptable by the Army.

Norberto at present is a second lieutenant in the Guam Militia. After induction he will be an Army private. He is married but has no children. He operates his own automobile repair shop.

His father, Col. Juan Muna, has been honored with many positions of trust. Besides holding the position of State Director, he is also the Boxing Commissioner; the Baseball Commissioner; the Election Commissioner; Commanding Officer, Guam Militia; member of Advisory Council for Civil Defense; member of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board; and notary public.

## 165 Dentists Ordered To Active Army Duty

The Department of the Army announced last month that 165 recently commissioned dental reserve officers will be ordered to active military service in January.

Dentists affected accepted commissions after registering with Selective Service under provisions of Public Law 779 (Doctors and Dentists Registration Act). All were classified as Priority I.

To date, the Army has ordered 1,076 Priority I dental reservists to active duty, including 78 in November.

## Active Duty Orders Go To ROTC Grads

College students with no prior military service who obtain degrees and complete Air Force ROTC training between January 1 and March 23, 1952, will be ordered into active military service within 90 days after graduation, the Air Force has announced.

An estimated 1,100 students will be affected. Following graduation last June, approximately 5,000 newly commissioned graduates of the 1951 Air Force ROTC class were called into active military service.

## He Lets Others Die To Save His OWN Skin

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** *The Idaho State Director submits the following remarks of Federal Judge Chase A. Clark before sentencing Freddie Emanuel Granden to 2 years, 6 months in prison for refusing to take the oath after having reported for induction as a I-A-O inductee:*

In sentencing you I want you to understand that this court is not expressing any opinion on any religious beliefs that you might have. That is a matter for each individual's conscience. This court is confined to and deals only with the laws of our land.

We have a country of law and order, and it is a long trail that leads to the blessings that we all enjoy today. We have attained these blessings by the willingness of the people of this country to protect it against any enemy we might be confronted with.

In these days it is to be regretted that we have a cloud hanging over us, a threat from these Communist-dominated countries, and the least intelligent person should know that if they were successful in overthrowing this Government of ours you would not have this church to which you belong, because they are against anything religious; they would destroy your church; you would not be allowed to meet and talk over your religion; you would be subservient to a dictator. The boys are fighting in Korea today to save the Union as it is.

I cannot punish you, you have done a good job up to this time. You have kept out of the service for 3 years. You have been given every opportunity to put in every claim you felt you had. The Government has gone to considerable expense to bring in these jurors, and you have been given all of the time desired in this trial. If we were in a Communist-dominated country, you would have been allowed about 20 minutes and then, no doubt, would have sacrificed your life.

I have no issue with you or your religious beliefs or your religion, but I want to call your attention to the fact that if everyone in this country felt as you feel, have followed the view as you follow, you would be in servitude to some dictator such as Stalin; our homes would be open to secret police, and we certainly would not have this country that we have today.

As I say, I cannot punish you for this—all I can do is put you in a place where you will be well fed, you will have ample opportunity for recreation, you will have a good place to sleep. When I think you are in such a place and then think of those boys in Korea, I am sure they too would like to have protection, where the bullets cannot reach.

You were not asked to go to war, you were not asked to go into battle, you were given a noncombatant classification. I can't understand how anyone could refuse to attend

## System Asked For Advice On Discharges

All requests from Selective Service inductees for discharge because of erroneous induction, hardship, or essentiality in work contributing to the national health, safety, or interest, are forwarded to National Headquarters by The Adjutant General for comments and recommendations of the Selective Service System, National Headquarters has pointed out, at the same time emphasizing that this applies only to discharge requests from Selective Service inductees.

If a request for discharge is based upon erroneous induction, National Headquarters requests the local board to forward the soldier's cover sheet and a recommendation is made to The Adjutant General, by National Headquarters, after a review of the cover sheet.

When the request for discharge is based upon either essentiality in work contributing to the national health, safety, or interest or hardship, the inductee's request is forwarded by the Department of Defense through the State Director, to the local board which ordered the man for induction.

The board is then requested to submit its comments or recommendations and these are forwarded to the Department of Defense for guidance in acting upon the discharge request.

## "Example Board" Set Up By State

The State Director for Mississippi reports that he is setting up an "example" local board in his State to train members of the Selective Service Section, Mississippi National Guard.

The National Guardsmen will meet once a week and operate this "example" local board throughout the year. Some of the guardsmen will act as local board members, some as clerks, Government Appeal Agents, etc. These men will run the board in lieu of regular armory drill training.

The Mississippi Director believes this on-the-job training program will enable the members of this particular Selective Service Unit to assimilate the intricacies of the Selective Service operation in record time, thus qualifying for their mobilization assignments.

to the sick, and it may be that in being assigned to a noncombatant unit you would have been assigned to a unit to attend to the sick and to the wounded.

You passed it all up, you denied any obligation that you owe to this country, you have denied it all.

I cannot punish you. There is no way to punish one like you, but I am going to give you an opportunity to think it over, and I hope that you will have had time when you complete your sentence to think of this great country and of your duty to this great country, but I assume a man in your frame of mind cannot see his duty.





## Facts Made Simple For S. S. Registrants

Mrs. Willie F. Rogers, assistant clerk of Local Board No. 2, Lufkin, Tex., has been commended by Texas State Headquarters for an idea designed to help registrants better understand their obligations.

Mrs. Rogers prepared a statement of registrant rights and obligations, reproduced on one sheet of paper. These statements are furnished to local boards, and each registrant is given one after he registers.

The innovation has served two purposes. The registrant is given basic information in an easily digestible form, and there has been a marked reduction in the number of queries from registrants as to procedure and their obligations.

## They Can Fight, TOO

From the magazine *Newsweek*: The armed services are finding that draftees make better material than volunteers these days. Recent draftees have averaged higher physically and mentally than those who've been volunteering. . . .

## As the Crow Flies

When the State Director of Alaska wishes to visit his local boards he must take to the air, as the nearest local board, other than the one located in Juneau, is 580 air miles from State Headquarters. Local Board No. 3 is located in the city of Juneau, but Local Boards Nos. 1 and 4 are located in Anchorage, 580 air miles from Juneau; Local Board No. 2 is at Fairbanks, 620 air miles from Juneau; Local Board No. 5 is located at Nome, 1,094 air miles from Juneau.

## Amazing Delivery

Ruth Berry, clerk of Ohio Local Board No. 27, recently received the following communication: "Dear Draft Board: I wish to report that my husband just had a baby boy born in Lakewood Hospital on November 5. If this will change his classification, please let me know."

## Can You Beat This One?

G. Arthur Cook, representing industry on the Alabama State Board of Appeal, is serving in Selective Service for the third time during a period of national emergency. Mr. Cook was a member of one of the State Appeal Boards in Alabama during World War II and during World War I served on an Appeal Board in the State of Massachusetts.

## 22,776 Students Take S. S. Test

Last month 22,776 college students reported to take the Fifth Selective Service College Qualification Test to qualify for consideration for deferment as students.

The tests were given at more than 900 testing centers throughout the United States and its Territories by the Educational Testing Service, of Princeton, N. J. Approximately 340,000 students took the test last spring and summer, at which time 63 percent made a score of 70 or better.

The December 13 test makes a total of approximately 362,000 college students who have taken the test to date. It is expected that the number taking the test on April 24, 1952, will be several times larger than the number taking the December 13 test.

## Officer Candidates To Take E. T. S. Exams

The Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J., conducted Nationwide competitive examinations on December 8 to select the 1,800 candidates for next year's Naval Reserve officers' training corps program.

The Navy expects to enter about 1,800 young men in the program next fall term of college, 1952. Successful candidates will receive a 4-year expense paid college education and will be commissioned in the Navy or Marine Corps upon graduation.

Unlike the Army and Air Force college ROTC programs, the Navy swears in the 1,800 successful candidates as midshipmen, and they are under full naval control during their entire 4 years' college work.

## Uncle Wants Him, Too!

Could the members of Local Board No. 57 at Houston, Tex., be so cruel as to put the man in I-A in view of the fact that the following appeared at the end of his questionnaire? "I have assisted the registrant herein named in preparation of this questionnaire because he's my boy friend and I love him and want him for a husband."

## Total Casualties, 102,600

The Department of Defense announced December 12, 1951, that the total United States Korean war casualties were 102,600.

Of the total casualties, 17,450 were deaths; 74,200 were wounded in action, and 12,800 were missing.

## Tell It to the Sergeant

Marjorie K. Haines, clerk of Indiana Local Board No. 74, recently found the following notation on a returned Classification Questionnaire: "Notice to Draftboard—I do not believe that I would like the Armed Forces life as I have never been away from home in my life and I really enjoy civilian life."

## 1 Indian Boy (cute) Goes on Bus Alone

The following letter received by Utah State Headquarters indicates the trials and tribulations faced by one of their local boards:

"I wish to report that of the nine men called to report for physical yesterday, No. 1 called me at midnight the night before and informed me that he had two children but had failed to report them as he had been in Wyoming and had not received the form that I mailed to him.

"No. 6 was transferred to another local board; No. 7 had his wife call me from a Salt Lake hospital late in the afternoon and asked that he might be excused as his father had just been brought in and was in a very critical condition. (Naturally, in my sympathy, I said 'Yes.')

"No. 8 failed to get here from Colorado where he was transferred last month but decided to come home after all and, as I said, failed to get here on time.

"The boys who left from here drove their own cars—and left the cute little Indian boy (No. 2) to travel the bus alone—and I've been worried about him ever since."

## Classification

A change of a registrant's classification from I-A (P) to I-S, from II-A (S) to II-S, or from IV-E to I-O is a classification action that can be made only by a local board and cannot be made by an administrative directive.

These changes in classification bring with them certain privileges, such as the right of appeal, which cannot be denied through the use of administrative actions.

## Regular Army Wants Officers

Under a recently announced policy of the Department of the Army it is now possible for selectees to earn Regular Army commissions.

To increase the opportunities to obtain Regular Army commissions, the Army will henceforth offer to distinguished graduates of Officer Candidate Schools the opportunity to apply for direct appointment in the Regular Army.

Officer Candidate School graduates demonstrating outstanding qualifications of leadership and aptitude for military service will be designated "distinguished graduates."

Five-month officer candidate courses are now being conducted at six different schools. Any selectee is eligible to apply for admission to one of these schools.

## Soldiers Depending on Spiritual Resources

More than 12,682,000 persons attended Chapel services conducted for Army personnel during a 12-month period ended last June 30, according to a report made by Maj. Gen. Roy H. Parker, Army Chief of Chaplains.

A total of 234,113 services were held during the period and the average attendance at Sunday services was 100. This was an increase over the previous year when the average was 86 in attendance at each service.

"The response speaks well," the chaplain said, "for our soldiers who are more than ever drawing upon spiritual resources for their daily duties."

## Statistical Digest of Manpower Pool

On November 1, 1951, the National Military Manpower Pool of male registrants between the ages of 19 and 26 was as follows:

I-A and I-A-O Examined and Acceptable.....	180,365
I-A and I-A-O Not Examined <sup>1</sup> .....	949,056
I-A and I-A-O Postponed—High School.....	313
I-A and I-A-O Postponed—College.....	3,042
I-A and I-A-O Postponed—Other Reasons.....	32,432
I-A Statutory Deferment—High School.....	3,215
I-S Statutory Deferment—College.....	4,727
IV-E Conscientious Objector.....	31
I-O Conscientious Objector Examined and Acceptable.....	2
I-O Conscientious Objector Not Examined.....	49
IV-E Conscientious Objector.....	31
I-C (Inducted).....	677,676
I-C (Enlisted).....	1,080,859
I-C (Discharged).....	95,336
I-C (Reserve).....	55,782
I-W (At Work).....	
I-W (Released).....	
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	247,381
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	24,910
II-A (S) Occupational Deferment (Student).....	2,366
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	82,000
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	2,456
II-A (S) and II-S.....	193,240
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	917,664
IV-A Completed Service; Sole Surviving Son.....	2,090,979
IV-B Official.....	22
IV-C Aliens.....	8,834
IV-D Minister, Divinity Student.....	55,465
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	1,171,274
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	3,453,466

<sup>1</sup> Include those registrants in reserve components classified "I-A Postponed" in accordance with the provisions of Local Board Memorandum No. 20.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

FEB 11 '52

Volume II

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 1952

Number 2

## Students' Test Scores Mailed To S. S. Boards

Scores on the December 13, 1951, Selective Service College Qualification Test have been mailed to local boards for the 19,571 college students who took the fifth test. Individual registrants were advised they could obtain their scores from the local board of jurisdiction.

Completed statistics reveal that 31.3 percent of those taking the December test made a score of 70 or better. This is slightly lower than the percentage passing on the first four tests. Of the approximately 340,000 who took the first four tests, 63 percent made a score of 70 or better.

E. T. S. officials have released the results of a sample survey they made on the first four tests held last year. The sample of students indicates that in Engineering, Physical Sciences, and Mathematics the percent of candidates passing the test was well above average, 68 percent in Engineering passing and 64 percent in Physical Sciences and Mathematics passing. Students in Humanities, Biological Sciences, and General Arts tended to be in the middle bracket, at or near the 63-percent average. Students in Business, Commerce, Agriculture, and Education (including Physical Education) did not fare so well, with those passing ranging from 42 percent of the students in Business and Commerce to 27 percent of the Education students.

The lower percentage passing the fifth test has been attributed to the fact that most of the men taking the December test were lower classmen. Most of the less scholastically apt students are concentrated in the freshman and sophomore classes and a very large percentage of those enrolling each year in the freshman class never get beyond the first or second year. They drop out because of scholastic difficulties.

Henry Chauncey, President of E. T. S. which is conducting the tests under contract, predicted that upward to 100,000 will apply to take the April 24, 1952, test. The deadline for making application to take the sixth test is March 10, 1952.

Under Selective Service regulations, local boards consider students for deferment on the basis of test score or class standing. This eliminates a possible penalty on institutions which maintain higher entrance requirements than others. The local boards are not compelled to follow the criteria, but classifications are subject to appeal.

## Facts About Jobs Given in Booklet

Sure, you've got a job. Sure, you get a regular pay check. Sure, you work for it. But what does it all mean in terms of your present, your future, your benefits, your responsibilities, your chances of promotion and many other questions in the forefront of your mind?

The questions are answered in a little booklet now in the process of distribution to new and old members of the compensated Selective Service family.

Title of the booklet is "Our Job." It has a foreword by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey; it is profusely illustrated with witty but pertinent and meaningful cartoons, and in its compact pages are crammed almost every fact you would want to know about a compensated position in the Selective Service System.

A few of the chapter headings are listed to give an idea of the content:

"Appointments," "Pay," "Fixing Compensation," "Salary Increases," "Compensation Other Positions," "Your Job," "Working Hours and Leave," "Performance Ratings," "Fair Employment Practices," "Unions and Other Organizations," "Political Activity," "Promotion Policy," "Incentive Awards," "Retirement," "Social Security Benefits," "Accidents on the Job," and "Group Hospitalization."

A limited number of the booklets are still available at National Headquarters.

## Responsibility—The Price of Freedom

By MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Freedoms are always a popular subject. We want freedom from everything unpleasant and freedom to enjoy the desirable things of life. We give high value, at least by voice, to the freedoms we possess. We look about the world to discover those who may take these freedoms from us.

All these actions on our part are desirable. There is one source of major dangers to our freedom that is given scant attention. In one area freedoms are lost not by ideologies from the outside or fifth columnists boring from within. This source of danger, this area of lost freedoms, lies within us. Here we plot no seizure of dearly bought freedoms. Here within there is no intrigue and secret planning, yet freedoms are lost quietly and easily and with the greatest of certainty. How then does this miracle occur without external warfare, without internal revolutions, and without political fanfare?

The answer is simply that we lose our freedom because we lack the courage or the energy, or both, to exercise the freedoms we possess. This is an easy way to lose freedoms men gave time, sacrifices, blood—yes, lives—to gain. It spares us affirm-

(Continued on page 2)

## OBJECTORS TO HELP NATIONAL WELFARE; REGULATIONS SOON

Regulations pertaining to conscientious objectors who will perform 24 consecutive months of work contributing to the national health, safety, or interest in lieu of induction are in the final stages of preparation and will probably be released in the near future.

Under the regulations as proposed by General Hershey, a registrant who is a conscientious objector opposed to military

## Blood Donor Drive Is Behind Schedule

Blood collections during the seventeenth week of the Armed Forces Blood Donor Program totaled 21,884 pints.

Although 1,267 pints over the previous week's collection, the total for the week of December 31-January 6 is still far short of the 75,000 pints-per-week goal set at the beginning of the campaign, September 10, 1951.

Of the total, the American Red Cross and cooperating blood banks collected 18,243 pints, the Armed Forces Blood Donor Centers obtained 3,641 pints.

service of any kind would be encouraged to submit to his local board three types of civilian work which he is qualified and willing to perform. If the registrant failed to submit this list to the local board or, if the local board found that none of the types of work submitted met specified requirements, the local board would submit to the registrant three approved types of civilian work, of which the registrant would select one.

If the local board and the registrant were unable to agree on the type of civilian work, the State Director would use his good offices in an effort to reach an agreement, but if this was unsuccessful the local board, subject to the approval of the National Director of Selective Service, would order the registrant to report for work as it determines.

The proposed regulations would limit the civilian work to employment by the United States Government, by a State, Territory, or pos-

(Continued on page 3)

## And the Clerk Again Sent Hershey Bars!!

Pfc. R. W. Alvarez, a young soldier from the District of Columbia, wrote these Christmas greetings from Korea to the Local Board which inducted him:

"Dear Draft Board:

"I am the only G. I. you inducted who is not angry with you. You sent me where it was warm in the winter time. You sent me to the west coast in the summer.

"I always thought that Florida was a little stuffy in the winter. And so expensive! You solved my problem by sending me to Korea. Everything is dandy out here. Where will you send me in the spring?"

"Merry Christmas—and no kidding."

Mrs. Mae P. Lacy, clerk, Local Board No. 11, was so overcome she sent Pfc. Alvarez a box of Hershey bars.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

1712 G Street N. W.

Washington 25, D. C.

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Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1712 G Street N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

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February 1952

Number 2

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ative action, the negative accomplishes the loss with rapidity and effectiveness.

Evidences of our loss of freedoms by forfeiture need not be sought, they are evident on every hand. This is an election year, and while there will be no lack of words on the part of some, there will be failure to vote on the part of millions. The importance of voting in a government such as ours cannot be exaggerated. The failure to exercise this responsibility is in itself a material loss in freedom. As a general indication of neglect of citizenship it is even more serious.

It is not my purpose to deal in general on the loss of freedom by neglect rather than by usurpation. I find daily evidences of the loss of freedom by failure to use the powers delegated in the Selective Service System. This System, in order to succeed, must delegate powers widely to its State and local officials. State and local officials must exercise the powers delegated or no effective operation follows. There is never objection to delegation of authority by those to whom the powers are given. The loss of freedom comes with the failure to use this power.

In the Selective Service System it is easier to defer or induct all farmers than it is to make the hard choices that inevitably follow the induction of one and the deferment of another. The same problem is met in many different groups, such as skilled men, apprentices, merchant mariners, and students. Unless this selectivity is practiced, unless these tough decisions are made, the result will be unwanted. The clamor for law to solve the problems will become irresistible. The law will come, but the solution will not.

Every law which gives something to one registrant takes as much or more from another. How well Local Board members know that the deferment of one registrant hastens the call of another!

The passage of a law, the publication of a regulation, the issuance of a Local Board memorandum, or the sending of an operations bulletin does not by itself reduce the size of the task confronting us or increase the numbers available in the Nation to accomplish the task. The effectiveness of laws and regulations comes when they are interpreted and applied by the Local Board.

The Selective Service organization operates when delegated powers are used. It flounders when they are not. Freedom is gained by delegation, it lives and grows when those who receive it accept responsibility and use it. It atrophies and disappears when the responsibility to use it is not accepted by the possessor. Freedom can be gained and held but the price is the acceptance of the responsibility of using the powers that are positive identification of freedom.

## That Was in August

One Oklahoma registrant wrote to his local board, "Let me know when the board will melt." The State Director says we can tell him—"Anytime in August."

## Certainly No Einstein!

Questioned by his draft board about his age, a registrant replied: "In answer to your letter, I did tell you I was 42. But you're right. I'm 24. Never was good in arithmetic."

## Official Notices

Dec. 3—Packet No. 29, contains the Index to the Selective Service Regulations and the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended and current lists of forms of the Selective Service System.

Dec. 13—Transmittal Memorandum No. 44, contains Local Board Memorandum No. 42, regarding Reexamination of Class IV-F Registrants Found Unacceptable by Armed Forces Examining Stations Solely for Mental Reasons.

Dec. 26—Operations Bulletin No. 57, Subject: "Submission by Registrants of Evidence of Fatherhood," contains instructions to local boards as to whether the classification of a registrant may be reopened and considered anew after he has been ordered to report for induction when evidence is submitted that he has a child already born.

Dec. 31—Transmittal Memorandum No. 45, contains Local Board Memorandum No. 43, regarding College Student Deferments and a rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 7, regarding Students of Healing Arts.

1952  
Jan. 5—Operations Bulletin No. 58, Subject: "Processing of Application by Alien for Relief From Training and Service in the Armed Forces (SSS Form No. 130)," contains instructions regarding the processing of SSS Form No. 130.

## Defense Announces Reserve Program

A program for improving the Organized Reserve Corps has been announced by the Department of the Army as result of studies of the staff of Army Chief of Staff Gen. J. Lawton Collins.

The Army has established a Reinforcement category within the ORC. Servicemen returning to civilian life and who have a further reserve obligation will be included in this category. They will be afforded the opportunity and means to participate in reserve duty training, and to earn drill pay, providing funds are available.

Those members of the presently constituted Volunteer Reserve will be assigned to Reinforcement Training Units, School Student Detachments of U. S. Army Reserve schools, or U. S. Army Reserve Reinforcement Control Groups. Funds permitting, they will be able to take part in 24 paid drill periods per year, and to receive 15 days' summer field training.

## Flag for Local Board

Local Board No. 2, Center Osipee, N. H., has been presented with an American flag for unselfish and patriotic service to the community, State, and Nation.

Judge Parker M. Merrow, judge of the Osipee Municipal Court and editor of the *Carroll County Independent*, presented the flag to the Local Board.

## Essential Jobs Not Closed to 1952 Graduates

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has made it plain that the present law and regulations give both midyear and June 1952 college graduates ample opportunity after the completion of their academic year to seek employment and to try to qualify as essential men in industry.

In view of experience, it was predicted that relatively few of the graduates would be able to qualify under the regulations, but the few whose scientific or other technical skills are such as to justify deferment will meet a real need in the defense program.

General Hershey explained that it is no longer necessary to give students 30 days to seek employment, as was done last year, because the 1951 amendments to the Selective Service law provide that students shall henceforth be deferred, instead of having their induction postponed. Therefore, any student in Class I-S or II-S must be reclassified before he can be ordered for induction.

At the end of the academic year, it was pointed out, the Local Board must reopen the classifications to determine whether the student qualifies for any classification other than I-A. While the Local Board is reopening and reconsidering his case, the student will be free to seek employment and attempt to qualify as an essential worker in industry.

General Hershey pointed out that as soon as the registrant gains employment, he or his employer, or both, should submit evidence which the local board may consider in reclassifying the registrant if it is believed that occupational deferment is justified.

The reclassification of a student also renews his appeal rights. If the local board classified the registrant into I-A, he then has 10 days during which he may appeal that classification to the State Appeal Board.

Those students who are granted II-A deferments by their local boards should not forget, General Hershey reminded, that the II-A deferment automatically extends their liability until age 35.

## Benefits Expanded In Vet Training Act

World War II veterans who have returned to active duty and who were disabled after the outbreak of Korean hostilities, the Veterans' Administration has announced, may be eligible for vocational training, even though they might have already trained under the GI bill or Public Law 16.

The applicable provision is included in Public Law 894, 81st Congress, passed late in 1950 and amended in October 1951. Veterans who received service-connected disabilities after June 27, 1950, may take training if they need it to overcome these handicaps.



## In Hawaii They Give Them Leis



Here is a group of Hawaiian registrants snapped a few moments before they left the Local Board for the induction station.

## Inductees Are Sent to Camp With Gifts, Many Blessings

Letters—and they are very welcome letters—continue to pour into SELECTIVE SERVICE telling of various types of "send-offs" given inductees by communities in the continental and territorial United States.

In Hawaii the presentation of leis is part of the ceremony, as indicated by the accompanying photograph.

There follows three of many examples of community farewell parties called to the attention of SELECTIVE SERVICE; it is regretted that space limitations prevent description of others.

Local Board No. 43, Milwaukee, Wis., reports a unique program in honor of newly inducted servicemen, sponsored by North Shore American Legion Post No. 331, located in Shorewood.

The post gives a dinner and program at its clubhouse each month as a new group prepares to leave. Established as a great success during World War II, the project was renewed in 1950.

Byron Sanders, past commander of the Legion post and currently secretary of Local Board 43, says that the purpose of the program is fourfold. "We want to assist the boys in every way possible before they leave; we want them to know that they are not entering the service unnoticed and that the American Legion appreciates their sacrifice; we want to assist in making their families understand that military service is a duty that every young man logically owes his country and to soften, if we can, the unpleasantness of parting; and we want to give the boys a chance to meet their comrades-to-be."

Assisting Mr. Sanders is A. J. Nachtshiem, cochairman of the inductee dinner program. Mr. Nachtshiem is also a past commander of North Shore post, and, like Mr. Sanders, was chairman of the draft board during World War II.

Inductees are given pertinent information that will prove helpful

to them in service. Legionnaire attorneys offer legal guidance, while Legion rehabilitation experts inform the boys on rights and benefits. A Red Cross representative also explains the functions and service provided by that organization, while nondenominational spiritual guidance is provided by a Legion chaplain.

Invitations are sent to all young men inducted by Local Board 43, which encompasses the 1st, 3d, and 18th wards of Milwaukee, the villages of Shorewood, Whitefish Bay, and Fox Point, and the town of Granville.

Local Board No. 101, Bradford, Pa., makes no effort to hide its pride in the cooperation of various civic organizations on the days groups leave for induction. The mayor welcomes the registrants in the lobby of a local theater and a minister gives a brief benediction. Members of the City Council are present, certificates from the City of Bradford are given each inductee.

The Red Cross serves doughnuts and coffee and a local veterans' organization gives cigarettes and candy. A local concern gives each inductee a cigarette lighter. A representative of the Gideon Society presents a Testament.

The certificate from the city in the past has been invaluable to many servicemen in proving residence for bonus claims, and it is noteworthy that the pattern of this farewell ceremony has been virtually the same since induction of the first men away back in 1940.

After Florida Local Board 30 in St. Petersburg receives a call the names are given to the local Red Cross chapter and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. At a meeting on the morning of departure a short prayer is offered, the registrants hear a short talk, and are then given gifts, such as fountain pens and cigarette lighters, which are donated to the VFW by merchants of St. Petersburg.

## Objectors To Help

(Continued from page 1)

session of the United States, or by a nonprofit organization primarily engaged either in a charitable activity conducted for the benefit of the general public, or in carrying out a program for the improvement of the public health or welfare, including educational and scientific activities.

Some of the Federal agencies where conscientious objectors could be utilized are: United States Department of Agriculture, Department of the Interior, Department of Commerce, Veterans' Administration, Federal Security Administration.

State agencies where these registrants could be utilized are: State mental hospitals, State training schools for mentally handicapped, State health projects, dairy herd testing, State flood-control work.

The selection of all Federal agencies and nonprofit organizations performing work in the national health, safety, or interest would be the responsibility of National Headquarters. All State or local governmental applications would be cleared through the respective State headquarters for the approval of the State Director.

It has been suggested that the best method of controlling the assignments to the various work projects would be to place jurisdiction in the State Director's office. To facilitate the control of a registrant, it has been proposed that the cover sheet be forwarded to the State Director, who would retain it if the job is in his State, or forward it to the State Director of the State in which the work was being performed. It would be the responsibility of the State Director of the State in which the registrant was employed to see that he performs, for a period of 24 consecutive months, the work to which he had been ordered by the local board. When the registrant had satisfactorily completed his work, the State Director would return the cover sheet to the local board, together with a letter stating the registrant had satisfactorily completed his work. The local board would then issue a certificate of release to the registrant.

The conscientious objector would be held accountable for all of the 24 months' working time. The wages paid, hours worked, and all other considerations entering into the employment would be in accordance with the standards as set by the employing agency. The agency employing the registrant would not be obliged to retain him. He could be retained or discharged by the employer on the same basis as any other civilian employee. When it became necessary to discharge or release the registrant before the 24 months have elapsed, the employer will be required to advise the Selective Service System of the change of status.

The National Service Board for Religious Objectors is acting as liaison between National Headquarters and various religious groups within their own organization and will facilitate the administration of the program by representing all the religious groups in their organization in consultation with National Headquarters.

## He Gives Much To Community And The Nation

Many an American community has in its midst an individual who might be described as a kind of "dean" of Local Board members of that particular area—a man who has given an extra special lot to his neighbors and to his Nation in concrete and abstract ways and whose influence far transcends anything that can be measured in words—a man who is honored and respected for many reasons other than venerable age, including the fact he's been a member of the Selective Service family since 'way back in 1917 in World War I.

Filling this description as a Local Board "dean" in the District of Columbia is Aloysius J. Driscoll, Chairman of Local Board No. 2, a position he held under four Selective Service Acts (count 'em). Mr. Driscoll, known as "A. J." or "Pop" to countless friends, observed his 82d birthday not long ago.

The barest outline of Mr. Driscoll's activities in connection with the civic organizations he has headed and belongs to would fill several issues of SELECTIVE SERVICE.

Mr. Driscoll is citizens association editor of the Washington Times-Herald. He has had that full-time job for 18 years.

He believes in taking life easy, does Mr. Driscoll. Besides covering the meetings, luncheons, dinners, and activities of the countless Washington civic organizations for his newspaper, which often keeps him up 'way past midnight, and holding the job of Local Board Chairman, he is Chairman of the Committee on Institutions of the Board of Public Welfare, District of Columbia—a job which used to be known as a man-killer; he is active in so many organizations that it's a head-swimming job to count them.

Over as long a period of years, there probably is no man in Washington who has been honored by as many testimonial dinners as has Mr. Driscoll. A recent Times-Herald news story telling of a dinner given in his honor on his 82d birthday anniversary by the American Businessmen's Association expends almost a column outlining a few of his past and present activities, and then remarks that aside from the duties enumerated—and quite a few others—Mr. Driscoll isn't very busy, so "he loafs around town, with hardly anything more to do than a policeman at a pick-pockets' convention."

Mr. Driscoll was born in Ellicott City, Md., moved with his parents to Chester, Pa., when he was a boy, and later took his first job in Chester as night clerk in the post office. From there he was graduated to the Railway Mail Service. For 48 years—nearly half a century—he was on the New York-Washington run, six-gun on hip.

The six-gun he never had occasion to use, but you can bet your boots, and your levis, too, he'd have had that shooting iron blazing if . . .



## Slips Make For Cases in Court; Care Is Urged

Scrupulous compliance with the procedures outlined in the 1613 and 1623-27 series of the regulations is suggested in the rapidly developing case histories of the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

"It is the slips which make for lawsuits in the form of habeas corpus proceedings, and ambitious defenses in criminal proceedings," is a remark frequently heard in National Headquarters and throughout the System. Most common in the list of slips is the lack of initiative when a person, eligible for registration, refuses to sign, and later on—when classification becomes involved—omission of a step or thoughtless denial of a right to which the registrant is entitled under the statute or the regulations.

Selective Service regulations have the force of law, and in many instances have been repeated in expression through the years. The reason is that these particular expressions have stood up—legally. That is why they should be read for what they state exactly, with other explanatory matter in the form of memoranda and advices issued by National Headquarters or otherwise communicated to the local boards, in order that otherwise culpable individuals not be enabled to slide out of their obligations in a trial, or on appeal, or through the familiar resort to habeas corpus.

Cases in point, while not mushrooming, are being decided from time to time. Illustrative is a reported decision from the Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, remanding a criminal case to the district court on a failure-to-register charge.

On the issue of whether this individual "presented himself" and "submitted to" registration, the man had certainly presented himself, but would not sign. The record was not too clear on whether he had furnished all the information he should have furnished. If he had, then the court said the matter of signing was a purely ministerial duty which could have been done—and should have been done—for him in accordance with the regulations; moreover, if his recalcitrance consisted only in balking at the one performance of signing, it was clear from the court's language that he nevertheless had both "presented himself" and had "submitted."

To let an eligible refuse to sign and not sign for him is a mistake, under the regulations. The court followed the appropriate regulations carefully, and when it came to "refusal to cooperate" believed that these words refer only to a lack of cooperation having a tendency to delay or obstruct registration. Had the clerk registered the man, it is presumed, he would have been a registrant and would have been subject to the local board's further orders.



## Boards Receive Fond Greetings

Men inducted through the Selective Service process not infrequently take pens in hand to send good-natured greetings to their Local Boards in remembrance of the "greetings" the Local Boards sent to them.

The practice appears to be growing and variations of the "roses are red" verse are especially popular this season.

Here's one received by Local Board No. 13, in Springfield, Ohio, from Pvt. Marvin Titer and Wayne VanWey, now in Germany with the 63d Antiaircraft Artillery:

"Roses are red,  
Violets are blue;  
You sent me greetings,  
So I send these to you."

And Local Board No. 22 in Boulder, Mont., received a Christmas greeting card which, after observing that "Roses are red, violets are blue," had this to add:

"If you were in Korea,  
You'd be blue, too."

In sending his own greetings to Local Board No. 44 in Lee, Mass., Pvt. Carl E. Champigny used the same theme like this:

"Roses are red,  
Violets are blue;  
You've forgotten me,  
But I haven't you."

### He Flew From Peru

Mrs. Earline Webster, clerk of Oklahoma Local Board No. 14, submits a candidate for the longest distance traveled for induction. She writes:

"Our registrant was working in Peru when he received word from his father that he had an order to report for induction. He flew here in order to report . . . said it took him 1½ days to get here."

### Any Suggestions?

"We are reluctant to inform you at this late date," writes a Local Board to Utah State Headquarters, "that we are unable to fill our quota.

"We called 15 registrants in Class I-A for preexamination. We have had only six report. Of the others, one was found to be married, one dead, two could not speak English, one is on parole, and one enlisted after our notice was sent to him. We regret this situation but do not know what we can do about it. Do you have any suggestions?"

### Flag Presentations

In Caldwell, Idaho, the Loren M. Trotter Post of the American Legion has presented an American flag to Selective Service Board No. 14 to be displayed in the Board office. "The Board members are very grateful," says a letter to Selective Service.

The James F. Dillon Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars recently presented an American flag to Local Board No. 127, Brenham, Tex.

### Oh, Those Texans!

Here are five responses of five Texas registrants to the question as to whether or not they had mental or physical defects: "Yes, raptured"; "Yes, I cannot control my mind"; "Yes, I was sick when my wife was pregnant"; "Yes, fatigue, extreme exhaustion due to pistol shot in chest"; "Yes, my arm came out about a year ago, and it still hurts."

### Blood Donors All

"We are proud to advise you," says a letter to Selective Service, "that Local Board No. 35, Pine Bluff, Ark., donated blood for the Armed Forces 100 percent. The office was closed during the noon hour and the entire personnel walked down to the corner where the Red Cross was accepting volunteers to donate blood, donated a pint apiece and came back, opened the office at 1 o'clock, and worked like Trojans until 5 o'clock."

The clerk of the board is Miss Louise V. Moring. The assistant clerk is Mrs. Mattie B. Couch.

## Expectant Fathers Shatter Illusion

Mary Jane Wooley, clerk of Indiana Local Board No. 85, has sent a report to State headquarters in which she relates how hovering storks have brought the Board new troubles in filling calls.

Confidence reposed in overcalls begins to shatter, she writes, when one prospective inductee comes in to report, "My wife's gonna have a baby—that's all!"

Let the clerk tell the rest of the story in her own words:

"We thought we were safe because of the extras provided to care for cases such as this, but 20 minutes later another young man walks in and says, 'We're expectin', Miss.'"

"Before long, another, with notice in hand, meekly enters the office—eyes beaming with joy—he blushing tells us the family secret, and all we can say now is: 'We hope it's a boy.'"

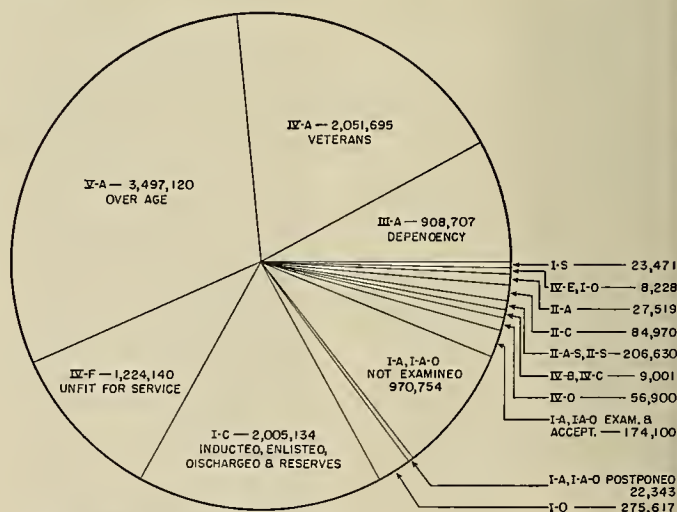
"For several days this routine continues, our scheduled call is now antiquated. We're sorry, we're helpless, we cannot compete with EXPECTANT FATHERS, INCORPORATED."

### Indicating What?

The Pennsylvania State Director reports a letter from a registrant stating in part "I received my order to report for indication."

## Visual Picture of Manpower Pool

On December 1, 1951, the Selective Service pool of classified men was as follows:



I-D Organized Reserves and ROTC

I-S Students deferred once by statute

II-A Deferred occupational reasons

II-C Essential agricultural workers

II-A-S and II-S Students deferred class standing or test score

IV-B and IV-C Government officials and aliens

IV-D Ministers and divinity students

IV-E and I-O Conscientious objectors



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume II

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 1952

Number 3

## Witness Urges New Authority For S.S. Boards

Last month an engineer proposed to Congress that local boards take over the task of selecting reservists who are to be called to active military duty.

Carey H. Brown, a West Point graduate and former Colonel in the Engineer Corps, now with Eastman Kodak Company, laid the suggestion before the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. Brown testified on the Universal Military Training measure. He pointed out that UMT—a 6-month basic training course for 18-year-olds followed by 7½ years reserve duty—would put all young men eventually into the reserves.

Under present law, he said, the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps decide which reservists to call when extra men are needed. But Mr. Brown said reservists should be called to active duty only by a civilian agency such as Selective Service, not by the Armed Forces. He added that local boards are in a better position than the Armed Services to know whether reservists should be called to active duty because they are familiar with each reservist's family status, his position in civilian life, and whether his qualifications have changed since he was in service.

## Migrant 'Finds' Auto and Just Can't Report

Some time after mailing a notice of classification to a registrant, Montana's Local Board No. 20, Granite County, received this card, according to Rosemarie Hanifen, clerk:

"I received your card. In regard to your information concerning me reporting to the local board. I am in custody of the Clear Water Co. Sheriff's Office I was in Pierce Idaho and failed fine work. I found a car and had to get back to Orofino and got caught at Greer Idaho. I had no intentions of keeping the car. I was going to park and tell the people where the car was.

(Registrant's name)

"I am eligible for draft if it wasn't for this misunderstanding."

## Bills Would Give 10 Percent Raise

Bills have recently been introduced in both the House and Senate which would grant a 10-percent pay increase to those Federal employees whose compensation is fixed by administrative authority.

Both bills have been read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. If these bills become law, the unclassified employees in the Selective Service System would receive a 10-percent increase in basic compensation, which would be retroactive to the first pay period beginning after June 30, 1951.

Both bills provide for a minimum pay increase of \$300 per annum and a maximum of \$800 per annum.

## Headquarters Announces Award Winners; Prizes Go to Texas S. S. Clerks

The Efficiency Awards Committee at National Headquarters has voted to award \$100 to two local board clerks, Mrs. Daurice Harris, Center, Tex., and Mrs. Jewel Allen, Nacogdoches, Tex., for a suggestion submitted by them jointly.

These two local board clerks developed a plan for jointly shipping the registrants from the two boards to the Armed Forces examining station. This plan resulted in a saving of approximately

\$24 on each shipment. As a result of the action taken by these two clerks, State Headquarters applied similar procedures throughout the State, thereby saving approximately \$2,500 during the fiscal year.

Of the 65 employee suggestions received at National Headquarters to date, these 2 clerks are the first to receive a cash award. Seven other suggestions were adjudged to have merit, but they will not effect a savings to the Government, so they are being considered for awards of certificate. Of the suggestions received, 25 have been rejected outright and 30 are still under consideration by National Headquarters.

The suggestions made to date cover many phases of the Selective Service operation, but the bulk of the suggestions pertain to forms.

Some of the suggestions submitted would call for:

A more complete identification of special registrants, producing a film to show the public how Selective Service works, elimination of the voucher register, use of window envelopes by local boards, use by small local boards of a half size Time and Attendance Report, identification of local boards by a decal instead of painted signs, use of change of address form for migratory registrants, the address of registrants included on NME Form 44, cover sheets with a tab affixed with SS number on the tab;

Filing cover sheets of registrants numerically by years instead of by birth, use of new form for withdrawal of claim of conscientious objection, showing of training films for local board clerks, inclusion of name and State headquarters on local board stamps, giving local board clerks authority to change date or place for student taking S. S. C. Q. T.;

A poster giving different classifications and explanation of each to be placed in public places, a relaxation room for employees; requiring each man registering to show a birth certificate;

Elimination of the consolidated ledger, local board clerks keeping a daily diary of all correspondence and transactions; discontinuation

(Continued on page 2)

## *They Leave Their Homes To Protect Us*

By MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

In the last half of 1950 and all of 1951 there was a wide difference between the obligations of those who served in the Armed Forces and those who did not. Under the most favorable circumstances the boy who shouldered the responsibility of service in the uniform of his country felt that he was making a contribution greater than that of his friend who might well be preparing for some important service at some distant time. Just now the boy in, or headed for induction, believes he has picked up a heavier load of citizenship responsibilities than the nonservice contemporary, no matter what the latter is doing.

Equality of sacrifice is never possible, though much nearer so when there is no mobilization, or when there is complete mobilization. Consequently there is small wonder that those selected for induction should feel society has required a great deal of them. There are many things that cannot be done, but there is one thing that can and unfortunately not always is done. To be appreciated is a most heart-warming experience. Some evidence of appreciation by those for whom the boy is inducted can be given him as he leaves his city, his town, or his community.

There are many ways to send boys off to join our Armed Forces. Each city, town, or community in its own way must find the one that is in keeping with its traditions and its manner of making events significant. It cannot afford to neglect or forget.

The boys who go leave their homes, their jobs, and their loved ones to protect you and me. Selfishness, if no other reason, should prompt us to try to make them the best soldiers or marines possible. We would like them to remember us as worth serving for, training for, and fighting for. It is not good for us to forget the kind of service they give. It is not good for them or for us if they have doubts that we, all of us, are worth fighting for.

The Armed Forces will train them how to fight but we, the citizens, in each of these communities of America must by our actions convince those who go to carry the arms why they fight. They deserve and should have as they leave for service evidence that their home community knows of their going and will not forget them during their absence.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

1712 G Street N. W.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1712 G Street N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume II

March 1952

Number 3

## Selective Service Chronology

*Editor's note: This picks up chronology of Selective Service from issue of September 1951, and brings it approximately up to date.*

### 1951 (continued)

SEPTEMBER 4—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, clarifies status of students pursuing first law degree and similar degrees. They are to be considered as 5, 6, or 7 year undergraduate students.

SEPTEMBER 6—The Marine Corps raises its October draft call from 5,000 to 8,600. The Army called for 36,000 men for October delivery.

SEPTEMBER 7—The American Medical Association reports that a record of 26,191 medical students are enrolled in the 79 approved medical schools. 6,135 physicians graduated in June, 5,553 last year.

SEPTEMBER 12—The Army announces that it will call up two National Guard Divisions in 1952—Ohio's 37th on January 15, and Illinois' 44th on February 15.

SEPTEMBER 24—The Army announces an additional 100 reserve dental officers will be ordered into active duty by November 12, bringing the total called since the beginning of the Korean conflict to 1,025.

SEPTEMBER 25—President Truman signs new Selective Service regulations implementing the Universal Military Training and Service Act, enacted June 19, 1951.

SEPTEMBER 26—The second series of Selective Service Student College Qualification Tests, National Headquarters announces, will be given at more than 900 test centers throughout the United States on December 13, 1951, and April 24, 1952.

SEPTEMBER 26—Director instructs local boards to reclassify registrants who are in Class III-A by virtue of having wives alone, exceptions to be made in cases of extreme hardship. This is in conformity with 1951 Act, which forbids deferment of fatherless husbands on dependency grounds.

SEPTEMBER 27—The Defense Department raises the November draft call from 33,700 to 39,000 and issues a 16,900-man call for December. The additional 5,300 men to be drafted in November are for the Marines, raising the Marine total to 10,000 for the month. In

December the Army will take 7,000 men, the Marines 9,900. The new call raises the draft total since Korea to 734,897. Marine strength has grown from 80,000 to 211,000 in the past two years with 41,680 being delivered by Selective Service.

OCTOBER 1—Director issues revised Local Board Memorandum No. 20 postponing induction of reservists meeting specified conditions.

OCTOBER 2—Director instructs local boards to postpone induction of registrants who entered the Armed Forces after June 24, 1948, and were subsequently honorably separated upon completion of 2 years or more of active duty and who are not eligible for Class I-C or any other deferred class.

OCTOBER 4—Director requests local boards to reopen and consider anew the classification of every registrant who is classified as available for service, if he has not been ordered for induction and he submits evidence that he has a child already born or a physician's certificate that a child has been conceived.

OCTOBER 12—Selective Service Headquarters reports that 63 percent of the 339,000 college students who have so far taken the Selective Service College Qualification Tests received marks of 70 or better.

OCTOBER 28—The National Security Training Committee, in its first report to Congress, proposes 6 months of compulsory military training for all youths upon reaching 18, the program to be put into effect as soon as possible, starting with a "pilot" program of 60,000 youths a year and building up to an eventual 800,000 a year. Congressional action and Presidential approval are necessary before any program may be put into effect.

OCTOBER 31—The Department of Defense calls on Selective Service for 59,650 men for induction during January 1952, 11,650 of these will go to the Marines.

NOVEMBER 1—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, views rapidly diminishing manpower surplus and predicts much harder sledding for local boards in filling calls before the end of 1952.

## Official Notices

Feb. 1—Transmittal Memorandum No. 46 contains Local Board Memorandum No. 44 regarding Postponement of Induction of Registrants Who Graduate From Law School Until Next Bar Examination, and Local Board Memorandum No. 45, Students at Military Colleges Approved by Secretary of Defense, and the rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 31, Reporting of Alien Registrants Suspected of Being Illegally Within the United States.

Feb. 4—Packet No. 30 contains corrected pages to reflect the provisions of Amendments Nos. 33 and 35, amending parts 1621 and 1670.

Feb. 13—Operations Bulletin No. 59, subject: "Reclassification of Class I-S and Class II-S Registrants After End of Period of Deferment," contains instructions to local boards to reopen and reconsider registrants who have been deferred as college students, either in class I-S or class II-S, after the end of the period of deferment.

NOVEMBER 29—Defense Department order will result in increase in the number of ROTC students who may be deferred, but it is emphasized that graduates must agree to accept two-year commission if offered.

DECEMBER 1—National Headquarters announces 259 persons have been convicted in Federal courts of violating the Selective Service law between enactment of the 1948 Act, June 24, 1948, and June 30, 1951. Prison terms were given to 191. The maximum prison term of 5 years was imposed in some cases. A number of other severe sentences have also been given, ranging from 2½ years to the 5-year maximum.

DECEMBER 8—The Department of Defense calls on Selective Service for 55,000 men for delivery in February 1952, of whom 14,000 will go to the Marines.

DECEMBER 13—Fifth Selective Service Student Qualification Test taken by 22,776 students in 900 testing centers throughout the country.

DECEMBER 21—General Hershey announces that an estimated 800,000 registrants now classified IV-F because of rejection by the Armed Forces for mental reasons only will be sent to Armed Forces examining stations at the rate of 25,000 per month for reexamination, beginning in January 1952.

## 1952

JANUARY 4—Director informs State Directors that the interservice agreement again has been temporarily rescinded by the Department of Defense, this time until March 31, 1952. The agreement, entered into July 14, 1950, committed the three services not to accept any Selective Service registrant for enlistment after he received his order to report for pre-induction physical examination.

## Court Decides Case Involving Appeal Rights

The theory that when a registrant takes an appeal he "abandons" a claim for any classification for which he might be eligible has been exploded by the Circuit Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, in handing down a decision in the case of Cox v. Wedemeyer. Advance sheet have been circulated.

Heretofore there has been very little case law on the area of an appeal board's inquiry. National Headquarters points out. The leading annotation, in fact, was in the district court case involving the same individual, a study of which would now be misleading.

The court of appeals decisively requires an appeal board to consider all the subject matter of a registrant's file de novo—that is to say, anew, or afresh.

The case under consideration arose under the 1940 act. But the present regulations outlining appeal procedures are similar to those under the 1940 act and it is pointed out that the note of caution contained in the decision is to be taken to heart in the present operation.

The registrant in the case outlined was thought to have abandoned any idea that he was a conscientious objector by claiming that he was a member of an organization each member of which was a minister of the gospel. The appeal board, believing that the registrant had abandoned his claim as a conscientious objector, therefore did not accord him the benefit of the special appeal procedures involving reference to the Department of Justice.

The ruling of the lower court in such a case was that the registrant had abandoned such a claim. The new ruling on the same set of facts is that "the board of appeal was required to classify the registrant de novo on the basis of his whole Selective Service record" and that the "procedure established was designed to fit the needs of registrant unskilled in legal procedure . . ."

## Winners of Awards Announced By Hdqrs.

(Continued from page 1)

of field auditors and district supervisors, issuance of a dictionary containing all Selective Service terms all forms standardized to letter size to fit folders;

Keeping only requisition and receiving report forms in State procurement offices, publicity of monthly quota for the local board and the effect enlistments have upon it.

Notation of change in registrant's classification with the registrar, development of a form entitled "College Students New Information Sheet."

Several suggestions were made regarding conservation of paper and a number of suggestions were made for changing Forms 100, 110, 219, 390, 391, 216, 517, 225, 225A, 225B, 261, 261A, 116, 504, 101.



## Vet 'Inducted'; Board Members Aint To Blame

The public prints occasionally give prominent display to news stories relating how some war-scarred member of a combat unit received notice to report for induction the while he was fighting in blood and mud in Korea.

Sometimes they carry the inferential hint—even though unconsciously—that members of the local board which sent the notice should be hanged, drawn, and quartered. Usually it isn't the fault of the local board at all.

The following in the Harrisburg (Pa.) News tells its own story:

"Have you notified your draft board that you're in the service?"

"Selective Service officials today said too many reservists and others have gone on active duty without telling their draft boards. The result: Greetings from the President long after they've donned Uncle Sam's uniforms.

"It's embarrassing to the boards and oftentimes works an emotional hardship on families involved," a local draft spokesman said.

"Col. Henry M. Gross, State Selective Service Director, put it this way: 'If no information is given to the board, then a man can expect to get a notice of induction. There's no laxity on the part of the local board.'

"A Marine, now in Korea, received a notice to report for a draft physical while he was overseas. But the draft board didn't know he was already in the fighting. The last it had heard was that he had been transferred from the active reserve (1-D) to the inactive reserve, which put him in 1-A. 'That was the end as far as we knew,' his board said.

"The Marine had been called up with his unit 15 months ago. However, neither he, his family, or the Marines informed Selective Service officials."

There are other reasons why induction notices are occasionally sent to the wrong persons. Confusion can arise over identical names; wrong addresses given by the registrant either innocently or otherwise can cause trouble. There have been cases where registrants have been registered under other names.

## Headquarters Gives 120 Pints of Blood

The American Red Cross Bloodmobile stopped at National Headquarters last month and collected 120 pints of whole blood.

The Red Cross personnel moved in all of their equipment and then registered National Headquarters and District of Columbia Headquarters personnel. Next they took temperatures, blood pressure, and gave blood tests. After the physical examination, the Selective Service personnel gave blood and then moved into another room where the Red Cross canteen passed out milk, coffee, and doughnuts.

## Death Ends Career Of Colonel Harman, Virginia Director

A highly honored member of the Selective Service family died suddenly at his home in Richmond, Va., in the early morning of February 14.

He was Col. Asher Harman, Virginia State Director of Selective Service, who had been associated with Selective Service since January 3, 1942, in the Virginia headquarters and had been State Director since November 29, 1948.

Colonel Harman was born in Richmond October 4, 1899. He was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington in 1922, with a B.S. degree in civil engineering, having held the rank of an Army private during World War I.

Soon after graduation, Colonel Harman enlisted in the Virginia National Guard as a private, rising to the rank of colonel some years before his death and his separation from the Service. In civil life he held a number of important posts directly and indirectly connected with his profession of engineering, and in 1939-40 he was city manager of Bristol, Va.



### Also Halitosis?

Oklahoma Local Board No. 57 recently received a letter from one of their V-A registrants which stated in part: "Incidentally since my last contact with your office I have been fortunate to acquire writer's cramps, ingrown toenails, athlete's foot, and an anticipation of baldness. Patriotically yours,"

### Suffering Husband

An Oklahoma local board reports that series XV of one questionnaire complained that the condition from which the registrant was suffering was childbirth.

### "Wish You Were Here"

Local boards can get greetings as well as send them out. The local board at Waco, Tex., recently received a postal card from five of its inducted registrants in the Far East. "Having awful time," they wrote. "Wish YOU were here."

### Forgot, Or Too Busy?

Sauk County Local Board No. 65, Baraboo, Wis., has received the following card: "I received my notification of 1-A draft classification today, and I'm sorry to say I must have forgotten to write you, but I am married and my wife is going to have a baby next month. Please write and tell me what to do now."

## Woman Procurement Officer Is Dynamo Of Energy; Nominated for Coveted Award

The Louisiana State Director nominated Mrs. June Carter, State Procurement Officer, for the William A. Jump Memorial Award. Mrs. Carter is the first Selective Service employee to be recommended by a State Director for this award.

This is not Mrs. Carter's only "first" in the Selective Service System. She also holds the distinction of being the first woman State Procurement Officer in Selective Service history.

The William A. Jump Memorial Award is presented annually in recognition of outstanding service in the field of public administration, and for notable contributions in this field to the efficiency and quality of the public service. The award includes a gold key and certificate of merit. One award is made each year, and all Federal employees who have not passed their thirty-sixth birthday and whose performance over a considerable period of time demonstrates considerable competence and interest in public administration are eligible for nomination.

Mrs. Carter came to work for the Louisiana headquarters in 1942 and

by 1947 she was assistant to the State Procurement Officer. When the Selective Service System was liquidated, she was assigned the task of closing the shop in Louisiana, insofar as the fiscal end was concerned.

After the liquidation, Mrs. Carter became the Assistant State Director for the Office of Selective Service Records.

In 1948 the Selective Service System was revived and Mrs. Carter was appointed State Procurement Officer. In a matter of days she had secured office space, equipment, etc., and had 75 widely scattered local boards in operation.

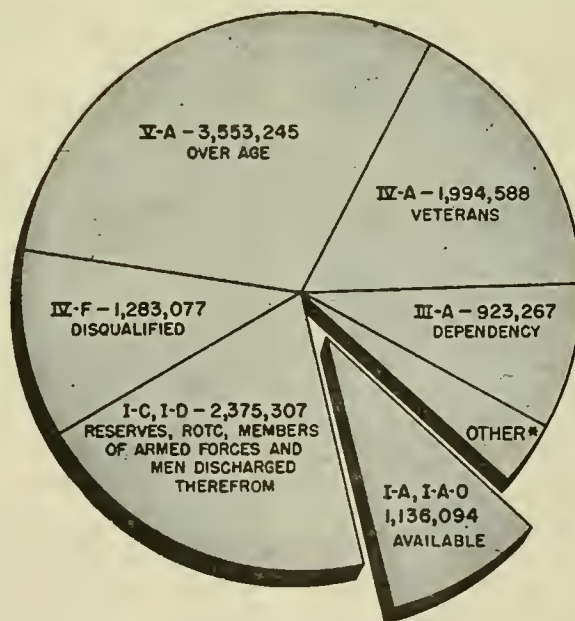
With the System running smoothly again, orders came the following year to close down the 75 local boards and create 8 new consolidated boards.

In June 1950 came the order to hurriedly expand the 8 centrally located local boards to 75. Again June Carter lived her job morning, noon, and night. In just a little over a week the expanded system was in full operation.

The deadline for submitting nominations for this year's award was January 26, 1952.

## Here's How That Pie Divides

On January 1, 1952, the Selective Service pool of classified men was as follows:



\* INCLUDES ALL CLASSIFICATIONS LISTED BELOW

IV-D - 57,860	MINISTERS AND DIVINITY STUDENTS
IV-C - 9,031	ALIENS
II-C - 86,863	ESSENTIAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
I-A, IV-B - 29,333	OCCUPATIONAL DEFERMENT AND OFFICIALS
I-A, I-A-O - 18,382	POSTPONED
I-S, II-S - 247,963	DEFERRED STUDENTS
IV-E, I-O - 8,218	CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS



## Greek Officers Are Home After Study Mission

The Mission representing the Greek National Army which came to the United States to study Selective Service has returned to Athens thoroughly schooled in the organization and operation of Selective Service.

The Mission spent about 1 month at National Headquarters, learning the over-all operation of Selective Service. The Mission then divided into two teams, spending the next month and a half visiting a few representative State headquarters and local boards.

The two infantry officers, Major Kolomuas and Colonel Tsoukas, visited State headquarters in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Arizona, Alabama, Virginia, Massachusetts, and New York City. The two medical officers, Colonel Yiannakakos and Colonel Luis, visited headquarters in Illinois, Texas, North Carolina, Vermont, Rhode Island, and New York City.

After studying the field operations, members of the Mission returned to National Headquarters in mid-December for further study. The entire Mission returned to Greece shortly after the first of the year to report to the General Staff.

All four members of the Mission have been in the Greek Army for some time, and all have seen considerable combat action. Major Kolomuas was one of the heroes in the World War II guerilla fighting against the Nazis.

No member of the Mission had ever been in the United States before. They were much impressed by what they saw in America, and all were highly appreciative of the courtesy and hospitality extended by Selective Service personnel.

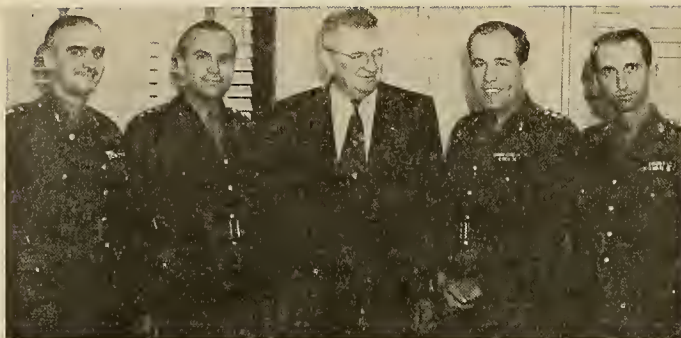
## Draftee Insured While En Route

National Headquarters has pointed out that Public Law 23, 82d Congress, provides in part "that any registrant under the Selective Service Act of 1948, as amended, who on or after June 27, 1950, in response to an order to report for induction into the Armed Forces and who, after reporting to a local draft board, died or dies as the result of disability incurred while en route from such draft board to a designated induction station and that within 120 days after the incurrence of such disability shall be deemed to have died in active service."

When a person reports to his local board for induction, he shall be automatically insured by the United States without cost to himself against death in the principal of \$10,000.

Upon certification by the Secretary of the service department concerned of the death of any person deemed to have been automatically insured, the Administrator of Veterans Affairs shall cause the indemnity to be paid to the surviving spouse, child or children, parent, brother, or sister of the insured.

## From Athens to Take a Course in S. S.



Members of the Greek Army Mission sent to study the operation of the Selective Service System are, left to right: Major Konstantinos Kolomuas (Inf.); Lt. Col. Apostolos Yiannakakos (Medical Corps); Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service; Lt. Col. George Tsoukas (Inf.); and Lt. Col. Erikos Luis (Medical Corps).

## They Softened And They Died

Conscription of manpower in time of war is this year's assigned subject for many high school debating teams in every section of the country, and National Headquarters has received hundreds of requests for material on the subject.

An article by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has been in great demand in this connection, and requests for copies appear to be assuming snowball proportions.

The title of General Hershey's article is, "When They Softened They Died"; it has been multi-graphed as General Information Bulletin No. 21, and a limited number is still available at National Headquarters.

The article briefly outlines the pros and cons of conscription of manpower for war production in war time, gives a thumbnail sketch of the history of conscription since the days of Greece and Rome, through the midages and during our colonial history down to the present time, and explains the philosophy which governs Selective Service deferments and selections, especially as applied to the student classification plan.

## Texas Ambassador

From Texas comes word that Brig. Gen. Paul L. Wakefield, State Selective Service Director, has been appointed as "ambassador extraordinary to the people of Texas" by a resolution of the Hi-Y Model Legislature.

Last year the award went to Secretary of State John Ben Shepperd and the year before to Governor Allan Shivers. The legislature commissioned General Wakefield "to acquaint the people with the problems, needs, and hopes of youth, to sponsor and promote such programs and measures as will enable youth to fulfill creditably its responsibilities as citizens."

## Saved By A Child

Local Board No. 54, Binghamton, N. Y., recently received the following communication:

"Dear Sirs: I wish to inform you that I am no longer employed by Chenango Valley Cream Company. I am in farming full time now. I now have: 25 milkers, 1 service bull, 2 horses, 4 calves, 7 heifers, 2 pigs. "I now have one child, too."

## Hdq. Produces Embryo Orators

National Headquarters has launched a speech class for military and civilian personnel, both men and women. Comprised of volunteers from the various offices and divisions, the group mushroomed into a class of 30 before a deadline could be clamped on entrance.

Three graduates of a well-known speech course act as faculty members. Standard texts are prescribed and purchased by the students. Classes and study periods are after hours and extra-curricular. So the class costs Selective Service nothing, either in terms of money or work-hours.

General Hershey has commended the theory of classwork—that each member speak at least once each evening. "This work," he said, "is a credit to Selective Service and will do untold good to the student."

The Director and Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow, Deputy Director, have given every encouragement to the formation of the class. A recent visitor, General Hershey outlined the elements of a speech for the benefit of the class.

Merit is recognized in two respects. The best speaker of the evening is given a token award, as is also the individual who, upon each assembly, demonstrates the greatest degree of improvement.

The course is of college stature, although no entrance requirements are specified and no formal credit is given.

## New Hampshire S. S. Clerk Has Fighting Sons

It is nothing unusual for members of the Selective Service family to have sons in the Armed Forces, but here's an assistant clerk who is the mother of four sons, three of whom are now in military service and one of whom has been decorated and recently discharged because of injuries received in Korean fighting.

The mother is Mrs. Pauline W. Godfrey, assistant clerk of Local Board No. 2, Carroll County, N. H. One of the sons was drafted by the local board to which she is attached.

Here is a sketch of the details:

Warren E. Buswell was born in 1927 and enlisted in the U. S. Navy June 1945. At present he is attached to the U. S. S. *Randall* (APA 224) with the rank "BM 2."

David L. Buswell, born on Christmas day in 1928, entered the Army on September 11, 1947, with the rank of Sgt. 1/c. He had 2 years, 11 months of foreign service in Japan and Korea. He is a holder of the Combat Infantry Badge, Korean Service Medal, U. N. Defensive Campaign, U. N. Offensive Campaign, Chinese Communist Forces Intervention Campaign, Occupational Medal (Japan), Korean Presidential Unit Citation Co. 35, DA 4, June 1951, and the Purple Heart.

He was lost 18 days behind enemy lines, suffered frostbite of feet at Monkeydong, Korea, in January 1951, and was discharged from the Army August 10, 1951. He is now employed at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Submarine Base, Portsmouth, N. H.

The fourth son, Gordon C. Buswell, born in 1931, enlisted in the U. S. Navy June 1949. At present he is attached to the U. S. S. *Cabot* (CVL-28). Rank SN.

## Reserves Will Call More ROTC Officers

The Department of Defense has issued instructions to six continental armies to order more 1950-1951 R. O. T. C. graduates into active military service.

Previously, R. O. T. C. graduates who had been commissioned in the O. R. C., but who had not completed work for their baccalaureate, or first degree, were deferred until the degree was received, or until the individual withdrew from college. The new instructions provide that individuals who complete the necessary college training to receive a degree, irrespective of whether or not the degree is awarded, will be ordered into the active military service.

Individuals who completed work for their first degree at mid-term 1951-1952 will be ordered into active military service shortly thereafter.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Volume II

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WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 1952

Number 4

## 'Rights' Are Not Always Rights, Say U.S. Courts

Oversimplification of a recent court decision which returned a Marine enlisted man to civilian life because of his marriage status has brought about an unusual number of inquiries addressed to General Hershey, or to a Congressman or Senator and referred to him.

The men want to know how a case decided in October in California may apply to them. The evident answer is that it does not, except in a rare circumstance. Reasons for this are many.

First of all, there is what the lawyers call "laches," a point not at issue in the California case. Its general principle is that one's rights, if he had them, fade with the constant ticking of the clock, especially when the Government has expended thousands of dollars on the training of a soldier who has not protested, but has let this expenditure go on, trained, perhaps fought, and has thought of his marriage as a civilian springboard only when some other GI has been released.

A soldier, for example, claimed he had been inducted improperly three years before. The impropriety occurred to him when he was about to be courtmartialed.

Another soldier did not take the oath, or step one step forward—whichever was the ceremony at the time—but did not worry anyone until after he had been released.

## The Right of Appeal Is Guarantee

By MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

There is something reassuring in the words of "the right of appeal." It indicates recognition of the individual and the additional consideration which this right guarantees.

The right to request a review of a decision provides a method of preventing injustice or the exercise of prejudice by one segment of any administrative or a judicial agency. The appellant gains faith in the operation of his government and the determining body—whether it be judge, administrator, or a board—knows that the decision given or judgment made must be such as will bear the scrutiny of the authority to which the "right of appeal" may take it.

The right of appeal has been an integral and important element in the Selective Service process. It has been made a simple and easy right to exercise by the registrant. No restriction except a time limit has been placed on the right of the registrant to appeal to the appeal board.

The absence of complicated procedures and a requirement for specified reasons have been deliberate. The purpose was

(Continued on page 2)

## High Tribute Paid To Local Boards

"I just want to compliment Selective Service for turning in a magnificent performance over the years."

Representative Leon H. Gavin of Pennsylvania made that statement during House Armed Services Committee Hearings on the U. M. T. measure.

"I just want to tell the committee that these men (local and appeal board members) are selected for character and integrity," he said. "A fairer group of individuals never lived, who turn in a fine performance. They give of their time and effort to sit on these boards \* \* \*

I just want to say Selective Service and the State boards of appeal and the local boards are doing a fine job in a fine American way."

Congressman Gavin has been a Member of Congress since the fore part of World War II. In World War I he was a sergeant in the 51st Infantry, Sixth Division.

## Sixth SSCQT Test To Be Held April 24

The Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J., has issued 56,500 tickets of admission to the Sixth Selective Service College Qualification Test, which will be held on April 24, at more than 1,000 testing centers throughout the United States.

Upward to 359,000 students were tested on the five previous dates and approximately 63 percent of these made a score of 70 or better and thus became eligible for consideration for further deferment as students.

## Local Boards Receiving Splendid Cooperation In Obtaining Farm Data

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, today congratulated local level agricultural agencies throughout the country for the part which they are playing in assisting Selective Service Local Boards in gathering information on

which the local boards may base sound decisions in farm deferment cases.

By "local level agricultural agencies," General Hershey said he meant Country Agricultural Mobilization Committees, which are composed of representatives of agencies under the Department of Agriculture, Vocational Agricultural Instructors of the Office of Education, and the U. S. Employment Service of the Department of Labor. The General stressed that he included also those State and county agencies whose main concern is agriculture and which "have been so helpful to our local boards by reporting on farm conditions to them in their respective areas."

"I think our local boards are doing a mighty fine job in weighing the pros and cons in agricultural deferment cases," General Hershey said, "and I am much gratified at the cooperation they are receiving, not only in the form of information, but in dissipating the idea which pops up now and then—as it did all during World War II—that Selective Service is 'stripping' the farms of the Nation of essential farm labor and that over-all farm production is bound to suffer disastrously."

General Hershey said farm production figures more than belied contentions about menaced production and he listed two factors which he said have exerted a far greater influence in the taking of young men away from the farms than inductions through Selective Service. He enumerated them as follows:

(1) "Lure of high wages which industry and city jobs have to offer;

(2) "Indiscriminate recruitment of farm youths by the Armed Forces in rural areas without any consideration whatsoever as to whether or not the youths are needed at home on the farm."

General Hershey also remarked on "an accelerated trend toward farm mechanization which—whether we like it or not—in many areas has reduced the number of men required to produce a given amount of any given crop. It has been charged that this is an unhealthy condition—especially with its ramifications—but whether healthy or unhealthy, it has served to reduce farm manpower requirements in certain areas, with results

(Continued on page 2)

## Bouncing Baby Crop Bumping Toward Record

A bumper baby crop in 1951 probably has set an all-time high for the United States.

The United States Public Health Service reports that live births soared above 3,800,000 last year for the second time in history. Although the report estimated the number at 3,833,000, compared with 3,818,000 in 1947, the Agency said it would wait for final data before saying definitely whether a new high was reached.

Infant mortality rates dropped for the eleventh straight year.

## 2,090 Appeals Go To National Board

Two thousand ninety appeals have been taken to the President under the present Universal Military Training and Service Act up to March 15, 1952, according to Martin V. Coffey, Chairman, National Selective Service Appeal Board. Of these, 1,860 have been adjudicated.

One hundred eighty-three appeals were received by this board in January, 184 in February, and 98 in the first 2 weeks of March. Five hundred eighty-four appeals have been adjudicated since January 1, 1952.

Mr. Coffey said that processing of appeals now begins immediately upon receipt of the cover sheet and there is no backlog. Two hundred thirty appeals are in process of adjudication at the present time.

Some appeals take considerably longer than others to adjudicate because the board has found it necessary to request additional information where the cover sheet does not contain sufficient evidence for the board to arrive at a decision.

## Catastrophe at the Altar

"The minister involved in this catastrophe was . . ." That's what a registrant of Oklahoma Local Board No. 47 said in filing notice of his recent marriage.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

1712 G Street N. W.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1712 G Street N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

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Number 4

to give to each registrant the right to a classification by two boards quite different in the type of organization, unlike in responsibility to the functioning of the Selective Service System and detached from the outlooks of the community in which the registrant lives.

The right to appeal to the National Selective Service Appeal Board is automatic if the classification by the State appeal board is not unanimous. Additional safeguards are provided by the power of the National and State Directors of Selective Service to exercise the right of appeal for any registrant regardless of the unanimity of the classification by the State appeal board. This power insures the right of the registrant to be heard by two additional components of the Selective Service System.

The fact that appeals with little merit are made is not denied. The registrant may plan, and will gain, some delay by an appeal. The answer is not to restrict the right to appeal, but to insure that appeals are settled with dispatch. This protects the rights of the individual and by the consideration given to the individual the rights of all are guaranteed. The cost is measured in time and effective operation can reduce the time to a minimum. The gains far outweigh the cost.

The right of appeal has been and will remain an effective safety valve in the operation of the Selective Service System.

## Director Analyzes Farm Figures

(Continued from page 1)  
tant increased rather than decreased production."

Referring to the first factor, General Hershey said, "There are no statistics to show the number of farm youths who have moved from the farm to the city in the last few years, but one only has to loaf around any service station, grocery store, or post office in almost any rural area and listen to the general conversation, or start a conversation on the subject, to get a good general idea—one that is very enlightening."

General Hershey pointed out that a recently conducted survey of all rural areas in the United States told its own story concerning the number of men inducted by Selective Service in the rural areas, as against the number recruited by the Armed Forces, but he added that he believed the survey told "only part of the story."

The General said the survey showed that out of 4,775,000 registrants in rural areas, 436,996 had been recruited by the Armed Forces "without regard to whether they were needed at home or anywhere else." The local boards, meanwhile, had selected and inducted 276,523 and deferred approximately 90,000 as necessary farmers in the same rural areas, with rigid application

of the rules governing what does and what does not constitute a necessary farmer."

"But I think that figure of 90,000 is entirely misleading unless it is qualified," General Hershey added, "and that's what I mean when I say that the figure tells only part of the story—even though it is both pertinent and important to point out that the 90,000 agricultural deferments is three times as large as the figure of 30,000, representing the number of men who were deferred as essential to industry."

"The real catch in that 90,000 figure is that it represents *only* the boys 18½ to 26 deferred *solely* as essential to agriculture. It doesn't take into account the large number of farm workers in that relatively narrow 18½ to 26 age bracket who are exempt because they are veterans, or who are deferred because they are married men with children—or 'expectant.' Nor does it include the large number of farm boys deferred because they have been adjudged by the Armed Forces physically or mentally disqualified for service in the Armed Forces, though the vast majority of these are well fit for farm work."

"Most especially it doesn't include those farm workers, with or without wives, who have been given dependency classifications—not be-

## Dynamite Serenade

In Pennsylvania a registrant wrote to his local board: "Yes, I was married in March 1951. It was then that they were serenading us and my dad got his arm blown off with dynamite."

cause of a paternal status—for if they were fathers they would be deferred anyway—but because local boards have determined that their induction would cause 'extreme hardship' under the meaning and intent of the law and regulations."

General Hershey said statements directed against any occupational group which were reflections upon willingness to bear a fair share of the defense burden were always a source of irritation to him—especially when such irresponsible statements were aimed at farmers.

"That is partly because I was a farm boy myself and haven't forgotten what the word 'farming' means in terms of work, worry, and common horse sense, but largely because my experience in Selective Service since 1940 and countless intensive studies of all phases of agriculture as related to manpower needs has brought me face to face with so many facts embracing the remarkable and sometimes amazing contributions which farmers have made and are making to the National Defense."

"But in a way, all that is aside the point. Our Congress, with almost solid backing from the people, enacted—and has several times extended—a Selective Service law. The action was based on very substantial evidence which showed that this Nation didn't have much chance of continued existence unless we had a strong military force to protect it against the tides of aggression, and also that without Selective Service there was no possible way of raising and maintaining a force big enough to do the very tough job."

"Overlooking for the moment all the 'shall nots' that Congress justifiably placed in the law as to who we could and who we could not induct, we are brought to the very realistic fact that if we are to accomplish the purpose of the law we must induct the numbers of men the Armed Forces tell us they need each month. These men can't come from any one occupational group, they must come from all of them. They must be selected not on a basis of individual desire or convenience, but on a basis of the greatest good for the greatest number."

General Hershey said that investigation of reports that local boards were acting "arbitrarily" in farm deferment cases in virtually every instance showed the reports were without foundation. "Not only do the local boards have the benefit of the advice and information from the local agricultural agencies I have mentioned," he said, "but they are constantly being briefed on the law and regulations as pertaining to agriculture both from State and National levels. They know the rules. They know who they can and who they can't defer as essential to agriculture under both the word and the spirit of the law."

General Hershey added that "if there's a difference of opinion between the registrant and the board, the registrant—or his folks or his employer—always have the right of appeal."

## Official Notices

February 14, 1952—Transmittal Memorandum No. 47 contains Local Board Memorandum No. 40 regarding discharges and releases from active duty because of dependency, hardship, or importance to the national health, safety or interest based on inadequate evidence of status.

February 19, 1952—Transmittal Memorandum No. 48 contains Local Board Memorandum No. 13, as amended, regarding cooperation of Agricultural Mobilization Committees of the United States Department of Agriculture.

February 21, 1952—Operations Bulletin No. 60, Subject: "Registrants Enrolled in Colleges or Universities Outside the United States and Canada," contains instructions to local boards regarding eligibility of students enrolled in colleges or universities outside the United States and Canada for classification in Class II-S within the provisions of Section 1622.25 of the Selective Service Regulations.

February 25, 1952—Operations Bulletin No. 61, Subject: "Jewish Holy Days of Passover," contains instructions to local board to give favorable consideration whenever possible to requests of registrants of the Jewish faith not to forward them for physical examination or induction during the period April 9 to April 17, 1952, inclusive.

February 29, 1952—Transmittal Memorandum No. 49 contains Local Board Memorandum No. 46 regarding notification of home address at time of latest entry into active service, reports of separation from the Armed Forces, reports of death, and procedures incident thereto; and a rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 34, Subject: "Requests for Information From the Armed Forces."

March 4, 1952—Packet No. 31 contains Part 1660 of the Selective Service Regulations regarding civilian work in lieu of induction.

## Rules Announced For Vet Trainees

Former GI Bill veteran-trainees who returned to active military duty have been reminded by the Veterans' Administration that they have little time to lose if they want to resume their GI studies after discharge.

They must resume their training within a reasonable period after their release from active duty. That "reasonable period," VA said, will be based on the circumstances of each veteran's case, and will depend on the kind of training he is taking and a number of other factors.

These regulations apply to veterans affected by the July 25, 1951, cut-off date for entering training, who had previously been in training under the GI Bill, but who were unable to be enrolled at that time because of re-entrance into military service.



## Inductee Hero Chats With Ridgway



*SFC Joseph C. Rodriguez (right) en route to Washington to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor snapped by the camera as he chats with Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Commander-in-Chief, Far East, in the Dai Ichi Building, Tokyo, Japan. Sergeant Rodriguez was inducted by the Local Board in Santa Ana, Orange County, California.—U. S. ARMY PHOTO.*

## Draftee Wins Medal of Honor

A California draftee, Sergeant First Class Joseph C. Rodriguez, 33, has been awarded the Nation's highest military decoration, the Medal of Honor, for outstanding gallantry in Korea. Presentation was by the President in the White House.

Sergeant Rodriguez was inducted by the Local Board in Santa Ana, Orange County, California, on October 23, 1950. His home is in San Bernardino.

Sergeant Rodriguez was credited with knocking out five hostile emplacements, killing 15 of the enemy, and leading his squad in taking its objective against seemingly insurmountable odds. The action took place on May 21, 1951, near Unye-ri.

The citation reads in part: "Sergeant Rodriguez (then a private), an assistant squad leader of the 2d Platoon, was participating in an attack against a fanatical hostile force occupying well-fortified positions on rugged commanding terrain, when his squad's advance was halted within approximately 60 yards by a withering barrage of automatic weapons and small arms fire from five emplacements directly in front and right and left flanks, together with grenades which the enemy rolled down the hill toward the advancing troops.

"Fully aware of the odds against him, Sergeant Rodriguez leaped to his feet, dashed 60 yards up the fire-swept slope, and, after lobbing

grenades into the first foxhole with deadly accuracy, ran around the left flank, silenced an automatic weapon with two grenades and continued his whirlwind assault to the top of the peak, wiping out two more foxholes and then, reaching the right flank, he tossed grenades into the remaining emplacement, destroying the gun and annihilating its crew."

As a result of the incredible display of valor, the defense of the position was broken, the enemy routed, and the strategic strong-point secured.

## "Rights" Sometimes Are Not RIGHTS

(Continued from page 1)

making fox holes seriously or for practice for months. Perhaps he found he did not like his sergeant as time went on. It was held that his rights to call himself a civilian had long since vanished.

Again, a fair question might be asked: Did the unhappy inductee exhaust administrative remedies? First of all, did he appeal his classification; did he ask for a personal appearance; did he file all the proof that was reasonably needed or, for that matter, any; did he every try to qualify for release for erroneous induction under Defense Department regulations?

The Universal Military Training and Service Act, the Selective Service regulations, and the appropriate army and other service regulations and directives throw so much protection around the registrant that if he avails himself of their procedures, officials say he scarcely can be wronged unless spite or malice

## Medical Schools Turning Away Many Applicants

A gigantic expansion program to meet enrollment applications so large they challenge the imagination has been launched by colleges of medicine in the United States.

Benjamin Fine, Education Editor of the New York Times, gives details of the expansion plan in an article reporting findings of a survey conducted by the Times with the cooperation of 80 medical colleges and 48 State commissioners of education.

"In the current academic year," Mr. Fine's article in the Times says, "the medical colleges admitted the largest freshman classes in recent history, a total of 7,381 students."

The total enrollment has been growing steadily. Now it is slightly above 26,000, compared with 23,000 five years ago.

At present the country maintains 73 four-year institutions of medicine, and seven two-year colleges, Mr. Fine reports, adding that some of the existing two-year schools will be expanded into regular four-year degree-granting colleges of medicine.

Number of applicants for admission to American medical schools during the present academic year was upwards to three times the number accepted. The records indicate that applicants numbered 20,000, upwards to three times as many as those accepted.

"As many of them applied to more than one institution, the total number of applications was 70,000, or an average of 3.5 per student."

Mr. Fine estimates that the expansion program now underway will cost \$250,000,000.

along the way becomes clear from the record. Then, and only then, are the courts normally open to him.

The principle of the "evasion marriage" was enunciated in 1941 when a District Court in New York said in a leading case on this subject: "The local board was justified in its conclusion that this was a so-called 'evasion marriage' and entered into solely to avoid service under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. Such action must be severely condemned in justice to all those who have registered under this Act."

What of the registrant who marries in the face of an impending induction? In a District of Columbia case, the court ruled December 20, 1951: "The petitioner's marriage was a voluntary act undertaken by him with full knowledge of his I-A status. Due process of law does not require that this petitioner be relieved of his responsibility to his Government as a consequence of his own deliberate act. This factual situation is undoubtedly not unusual in a period when a draft law is in effect."

"Inasmuch as the 1951 amendments revoking marriage in itself as a ground for deferment now are almost a year old," General Hershey said in summary, "it daily becomes increasingly difficult to conceive of a set of circumstances so pat that a soldier presently could escape his responsibilities by pointing to an early 1951 marriage."

## S. S. Director Suggests Plan For Recruiting

*The following was written by General Hershey at the request of the Army, Navy, Air Force Registrar and was printed in the February 23 issue of that periodical:*

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

Selective Service is not opposed to volunteering. It is opposed to the present method of recruiting, which operates with utter lack of regard for the principles of occupational selectivity, which is expensive and wasteful, and which pits service against service in the wild scramble for recruits, with resultant serious injury to any program of orderly manpower procurement.

Selective Service believes that both the recruit and the Armed Forces are often victims of the present high-pressure recruiting practices, for "over selling" is not conducive to production of the kind of trained man we most sorely need in our standing Armed Forces. When the volunteer finds he has been deluded he isn't happy, and it isn't likely that the Armed Forces will be happy with him, or that there is much chance he will choose the Armed Forces for a career if he is a desirable man.

But Selective Service has not been content with mere destructive criticism. For some time Selective Service has advocated that volunteering—far from being estopped—be permitted and encouraged after the Selective Service registrant has been inducted through orderly process by his local board and while he is taking his basic training and has had a fair opportunity to evaluate his own desires, and the Armed Forces have had a fair opportunity to judge just what kind of a man he is and where he will best fit into the scheme of our National Defense.

As one example—and one example only—of the manner in which the present recruiting system is working toward upsetting the manpower procurement apple cart—I should like to cite a recent survey of local boards in predominantly rural areas. We found that, since July 1948, out of 4,775,000 registrants in rural areas, 436,996 had been recruited by the Armed Forces without regard to occupational selectivity. The local boards meanwhile, had selected and inducted 276,523 and deferred 90,000 as necessary farmers. The demand for military recruits is not being reduced with respect to either numbers or standards of acceptance; neither is voluntary recruitment a selective process insofar as requirements for civilian production are concerned.

NOTE.—The Army-Navy-Air Force Registrar has no objection to reprinting this statement providing credit is given that periodical.

## But a Flunk's a Flunk

"I have taken the Students Disqualifying Test and failed it," writes a registrant of New York State Local Board No. 10, "therefore I have complied with Selective Service Regulations."



## Doors Open For Inductees Who Yearn to Learn

The United States Armed Forces Institute—the serviceman's correspondence school—observed its tenth anniversary in March.

The Institute operates under the Armed Forces Information and Education Division of the Office of the Secretary of Defense. It now offers more than 300 courses available to inductees and enlistees alike, the subjects ranging from languages to air conditioning.

More than 1,050,000 students have taken USAFI courses. In January the Institute, in addition to enrolling 1,300 persons in cooperating colleges and universities, enrolled 15,000 servicemen and women in its own courses and provided 17,000 tests. It also processed 28,000 lessons from students and 7,000 reports from schools.

Since June 1950 the Army alone has awarded more than 34,000 fourth- and fifth-grade certificates. Educational facilities have been provided for all soldiers who desire to improve their education through courses taken off duty. Ten thousand have completed college courses successfully.

During the same period, more than 337,000 soldier students have been enrolled in group-study classes at posts and stations. More than 137,000 soldiers have enrolled in correspondence courses of the United States Armed Forces Institute since Korea.

## Students Edit Article On Deferments, Then Report for Induction

Way back in the fall of 1950, National Headquarters was requested to write an article for the periodical published by the night school of business of a large eastern college. Subject was student deferments. The article was written, mailed—and duly forgotten.

And now, almost a year and a half later, comes a polite thank you letter from the faculty advisor, apologizing for the long delay in sending a copy of the magazine in which the article appeared. Reason for failure: "The editor and most of the staff were inducted almost as soon as the article appeared and in the resulting confusion none of the mailing copies were ever sent out."



### Mistake

Missouri Local Board No. 55 received the following reply when an expectant father was asked if the child had been born: "I thought I was going to be a father but it was all a mistake."

Another mistake was made by the postman, who delivered the letter in error to the County Collector.

## Tribute Paid To Deceased L. B. Chairman Applies Generally To Countless Others

A beautiful tribute was spread on the minutes of Illinois Local Board No. 47 (Chicago), when the board met to fill the vacancy caused by the death of its chairman, John H. Burns. Said the minutes:

"Mr. Burns served his country without compensation as member of a local board during World War I, and again during the entire period of World War II. Yet, when his services were again needed upon the passage of the Selective Service Act of 1948, he again undertook to serve the community and the Nation despite the fact that he had at that time already passed the traditional 'three score years and ten' and had just suffered personal bereavement through the death of a member of his family.

"We hold as evident that the example of Mr. Burns is manifest testimony to the fact that unselfish patriotism and unswerving loyalty and devotion to duty are still a vital part of the American way of life; and that, so long as there are men to answer our country's call in the dark and bitter days—as did John Burns—the institutions which we cherish and hold dear will be safeguarded forever."

The Board elected Arthur C. La Rue to succeed Mr. Burns.

## Selective Service Has More Unpaid Workers Than Any Other Agency

Selective Service has almost as many unpaid workers as all other departments and agencies in the executive branch of the Government combined.

That fact was revealed in a report of the Committee on Government Operations issued this month on the organization of Federal Executive Departments and Agencies.

As of January 1, 1952, the report showed that Selective Service unpaid workers numbered 41,626; all other agencies and departments, 53,369.

### Plowing's Awaitin'?

In preparation for a review of all 4-F classifications the clerk of Virginia Local Board No. 127 sent out form letters concerning the marital status of all 4-F's. A few days later an irate registrant descended upon the startled assistant clerk and demanded, "You tell that there other woman if she's a'goin' to send me to the Army, send me, and if she ain't, quit writin' me those letters. Can't get my plowin' done for all them letters."

### Born There, Not Buried

A Los Angeles local board thought some registrant was pulling its leg when a registration card came in giving Oakwood Cemetery, Chatsworth, Calif., as the registrant's permanent address.

Investigation revealed that he is the Caretaker's son, and not only does he live there—he was born and raised there.

### It's Lost, Anyway!

Delaware Local Board No. 13 recently received the following note from the registrant: "Dear Draft Board. I have just gotten married and would like to drop my family's independence and change it to me and my wife."

## Governor Urges Use of Boards For Recruiting

Governor Norman Brunsdale of North Dakota revealed to press associations on March 4 that he had sent a telegram to the Secretary of Defense advocating that all volunteering be done through Selective Service.

Here is the telegram, as confirmed by Governor Brunsdale's office:

"Hordes of recruiters for a services recruiting indiscriminately in this State without regard to need of individual in agriculture or industry. It is a needless duplication of expense employing military personnel evidently badly needed elsewhere. It is repugnant to the orderly process of selection as used by Selective Service.

"Months expire before credit is given State for enlistments. I respectfully request that all recruiters be withdrawn from this State so that all volunteering can be done through local boards.

"Norman Brunsdale  
Governor of North Dakota

### Deferments Ltd.

Mrs. Hazel Cox, clerk of Virginia Local Board No. 101, tells of the father of a prospective registrant who inquired about a deferment for his son.

"What's the boy's age?"

"Why he will be 18 pretty soon. Around April, I guess—anyway his mother will know."

"Why do you want a deferment for him?"

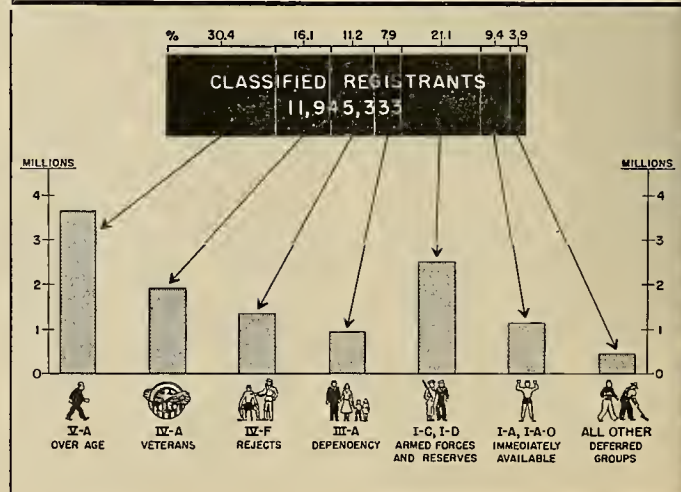
"Well—I'd like the boy to join a deferment because a friend of mine told me that was a good thing to get into because you don't have to fight so hard."

## Call for Physicians Postponed Until May

The Department of Defense has requested Selective Service to postpone until May 1952, the induction of the 485 Priority I physicians originally scheduled for induction in August and September 1951, because there are sufficient numbers of Priority I Reserve Officers to meet military requirements for individual calls to active service at the present time.

The source of these Reserve Officers has been Priority I registrants who accepted reserve commissions. Should the number of registrants volunteering to accept reserve commissions fail to meet requirements, it will become necessary to make-up shortages through inductions.

## Manpower Story in Terms of Human Lives





# SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

Volume II MAY 20 1952 WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 1952 Number 5

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## Student Program Given High Praise

### Governor Urges Boards Be Used For Recruiting

Recommending use of Local Boards for recruiting, Governor C. Elmer Anderson of Minnesota has issued a statement declaring:

"There is no doubt that the Government could save a considerable sum of money if all manpower furnished to the Armed Forces were processed through the Selective Service System. That, too, would have the added effect of making it possible to exercise a greater control in the matter of determining the young men entering the Armed Forces.

"This would be particularly advantageous to agricultural production, inasmuch as recruiters give no consideration to the importance of an individual to agriculture, whereas the Selective Service System does not induct him if he can contribute in a greater measure to the defense effort remaining in his employment."

Governor Anderson's statement came after Minnesota Local Board No. 1 had called attention to the action of Governor Brundage of North Dakota in urging to the Department of Defense that all volunteering be done through Selective Service.

Recruiting also drew attention on Capitol Hill in April. The measure appropriating money for the Department of Defense, fiscal year 1953, which had passed the House—but not the Senate as this is written—provides that no part of this or any other appropriation in this act may be used to pay rent on space to be utilized for recruiting purposes; and no part of this or any other appropriation in this act may be used for pay and allowances of military personnel assigned to recruiting duty in excess of 25 percentum of the amount expended for such purpose during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952."

### E. T. S. Test Is Given To 56,000 In April

Approximately 56,000 college students took the sixth Selective Service College Qualification Test April 24 at 1,000 Educational Testing Service centers.

The seventh test will be given May 2 to those who were unable to take the test on December 13, 1951, or April 24 of this year for reasons beyond their control.

### *At First, R. Crusoe Could Not Delegate*

By MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Robinson Crusoe, on his island, had no decisions to make in delegating authority until Friday arrived.

During this pre-Friday period there was no opportunity to meddle in matters that he had already delegated. It may be presumed that after Friday arrived Robinson Crusoe told Friday what to do and too often how to do it. This was undoubtedly necessary when Friday was learning, but Robinson Crusoe, as most administrators, took a hand in the how-to-do, unnecessarily—or so it undoubtedly seemed to Friday.

Here, then, under uncomplicated social organization, was posed the question of when was Robinson supervising and when was he meddling.

The same problem has continuing existence in the Selective Service System, and with a much larger body of laws, regulations, local board memoranda, operational bulletins—plus advice in all kinds of other packets—than Robinson had to enforce or Friday had to operate. People are more plentiful in and in contact with the Selective Service System than they were on Crusoe's isle.

Authority has been delegated to an unusual degree in the Selective Service System, but there remain problems of supervision both by National and State Headquarters. There is the problem of dissemination of facts that all local board members may have the same general information. There is the problem of interpretation. There is the problem of the responsibility of appeal shared by the National and State Directors.

Meddling can come by too much interest in how to classify by a State or the National Director. It can also come by too much advice being sought by local boards from State Headquarters. Local board members at times resent the fact that a State Director appeals a classification they have made.

Local board members and State Directors oftentimes believe that meddling has replaced supervision when the National Director calls for a file too near induction date.

The National Director has never found a way to exercise the responsibilities of appeal which the regulations place upon him except by examining the record of the registrant.

It seems inevitable in the operation of an organization that often when Robinson supervises it is Friday's considered opinion that he meddles.

### *Novel Ideas Are Used by Boards In Inductee Send-Off Ceremonies*

Letters telling of Local Board and Community send-offs for inductees continue to pour into incoming mail baskets of SELECTIVE SERVICE and they are very welcome indeed.

The State Director of West Virginia forwards a letter from the Monongalia County Local Board serving in the Armed Forces and who which opens by paying tribute to the men from the county who are now

have served in the past.

The letter relates: "We have been  
(Continued on page 2)

### National Body Urges Closing Of Fatherhood Escape Window

Public support of the Selective Service student deferment program, and qualified removal of dependency as a ground for deferment so that "postponement from service does not turn into exemption," are the gist of two of the recommendations made in the extensive report issued in April by the National Manpower Council on Student Deferment and National Manpower.

The report was made after a period of prolonged studies and research, during which Selective Service was frequently called upon for statistics and information.

The National Manpower Council was established at Columbia University under a grant by the Ford Foundation. Under the chairmanship of James D. Zellerbach, the Council is composed of leaders in industry, labor, education, and public service from all sections of the country. It had the aid and cooperation of many government and nongovernment agencies and experts from other informed groups.

The Commission also recommended that "the Secretary of Defense establish more realistic standards for induction and enlistment, so that the Armed Forces can accept large numbers of men now being rejected because of minor educational, physical, or emotional handicaps, or because of a record of minor delinquency."

Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, expressed great interest in the report. He complimented the Council on the painstaking and thoughtful work which the report represents and he expressed the hope that it would be widely read and discussed, "because discussion is absolutely essential to sane and sensible solution of our problems and the more discussion there is the better we are equipped to find sound solutions."

A summary of the Recommendations of the Council follows:

1. The public support the policy of deferring qualified students in order to enable them to complete their education before they discharge their obligation of military service.

2. The President remove dependency as a ground for deferment, in  
(Continued on page 3)



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

1712 G Street N. W.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1712 G Street N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

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Number 5

## Novel Ideas Are Used by Boards

(Continued from page 1)

fortunate in securing the wholehearted cooperation of American Legion Post No. 2, Veterans of Foreign Wars Post No. 548, and Amvets Post No. 23. These organizations take turns in opening their post homes to give a 'send-off breakfast' and program for each group of inductees, along with their families and friends. Breakfast and the presentation of gifts to each inductee is followed by a program of appropriate talks and entertainment.

"\* \* \* The local press cooperates by taking a group picture of the inductees, of whom a pictorial history is being compiled in this office.

"Because of these promotion efforts, each inductee is aware of the fact that we recognize him as an individual, not a number, that he will be missed by the people of his community, and that when his service to his country is completed, he will be welcomed home."

A clipping tells about Induction Day at Local Board No. 1, Androscoggin County, Lewiston, Maine:

"Induction Day at Local Board No. 1 is a gala affair. Sidewalk interviews, carried on by Radio Station WLAM are most successful. Informal chats with the boys are a high light and parents may get recordings of them from the radio station.

"Of course, the hot coffee and doughnuts, furnished by the Salvation Army on these chilly mornings, do hit the spot. The gifts they receive will carry them through the day so nicely, as both the Salvation Army and B'Nai B'rith pass out dufflebags crammed full of goodies, cigarettes and literature.

"The War Dads send them rolling out of Lewiston by 6:30 a. m. on the nose. Our chairman, Joseph A. Curran, is on hand to wish the boys 'Good Luck.'"

From Local Board No. 182 of Pittsfield, Illinois, comes the following:

"On the morning of the departure of inductees for the induction station, some member of the United States Army Mothers, Illinois Post No. 4, of Pittsfield, Illinois, is present with a gift box for each of the boys leaving.

"These boxes are previously packed by committee members of Post No. 4, and contain candy bars, chewing gum, cigarettes, handkerchiefs, a few postal cards, and sharpened pencils."

After telling of the formation of an entertainment committee early in 1951, Montclair Local Board No. 61, Michigan, relates: "Contributions were re-

ceived from various Legion Posts, and VFW Posts, together with their auxiliaries throughout the county. Other organizations giving were The Greenville Lions Club, Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce, Business and Professional Women's Club, Masonic Lodge. Members and various individuals have also made contributions. One of the largest contributors has been various groups from the Lakeview area. Various other groups throughout the county have also contributed.

"At the Danish Brotherhood Hall, which has been donated by this organization, sandwiches and coffee have been furnished to the group. Gideon Testaments have been presented to the boys through the courtesy of the Fishermen's Club, a men's religious group representing all the churches of Stanton. Candy and cigarettes are also given the boys as they get on the bus."

Concerning ceremonies for inductees of Local Boards 54, 55, and 63 of Binghamton, Johnson City, and Oswego, N. Y., New York State Headquarters writes in part: "Shortly after the Korean incident, Charles F. Johnson (president of the Endicott-Johnson Corporation), viewed one of the Binghamton's inductees. He gathered the Local Selective Service personnel in Broome and Tioga County area and the various veteran organizations to give the inductees and their families a little more encouragement and community appreciation \* \* \*.

"He conceived the idea of giving a complete breakfast, the use of the E-J cafeterias, recreation halls, vehicles, and any other facilities necessary, as well as the time and expense involved.

"Personal invitations to attend the breakfast are sent to all the inductees from the three local boards. Each inductee's family and friends are invited without limitation; standing invitations are given to all veteran organizations and Selective Service personnel in the area. The public is cordially invited; however, they pay a small fee for their breakfast. \* \* \*

"The breakfast is served cafeteria style. Each person takes whatever he wishes, ranging from fruit juices to ham and eggs. As the guests enjoy their breakfast, music is continuously played by one of the local talent. Immediately following the breakfast, there is group singing of favorite religious songs. \* \* \*

## Official Notices

April 16—Operations Bulletin No. 62, Subject: "Classification of Registrants Discharged from the Service Academies," contains instructions that a registrant is not considered on active duty in the Armed Forces and upon discharge from any service academy does not qualify for retention in Class 1-C under the provisions of section 1622.12(f). Any such registrant, unless otherwise entitled to deferment, is eligible for reclassification into Class 1-A.

## English Courses Given Inductees

Inductees who live in Puerto Rico and do not speak English will become eligible for assignment throughout the Army after being given English language instruction under a program announced by the Department of the Army.

Initially, 100 non-English speaking Puerto Rican soldiers were assigned in the United States for English language instruction, basic training and subsequent assignment on an Army-wide basis.

The first contingent of non-English speaking Puerto Rican inductees arrived at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, in March. This group subsequently embarked upon a 13-week course at the Language Qualification Unit, Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

The facilities at Fort Devens will be enlarged by next summer so as to provide for the training of larger groups of Puerto Rican inductees.

## Theological Students To Be Commissioned

Qualified theological students will be recruited for appointment as ensigns in the Naval Reserve for inactive duty.

Young men 19 through 29 years of age, the Navy has announced, who are attending or have been accepted for entrance in an approved theological seminary, are eligible for appointment as ensigns.

Students who are commissioned ensigns will be given the opportunity to accept commissions as lieutenants (junior grade) in the corps following ordination.

## Renfrow To Represent Alma Mater At Point

Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow, Deputy Director of Selective Service, has been chosen by his Alma Mater, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, to serve as its representative at the invocation to be held at West Point May 20.

The ceremony will be part of the observance celebrating the Sesquicentennial year at the Academy.

## A Long Time Ago

A Pennsylvania farmer in writing to his local board for a deferment said: "I am notifying you that I now have a baby girl. She was born on the 2nd day of Dec. 1951. I meant to do it sooner but it slipped my mind."

## Renfrow Warns Lazy Students

"A reminder that students who seek deferments have very definite obligations and that deferments are granted on the basis of national welfare, not on the basis of privilege for the individual, was made April 15 in Milwaukee, Wis., by Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow, Deputy Director of Selective Service.

General Renfrow was speaking before the 82d Annual Meeting of the Wisconsin State Dental Society.

"It is the responsibility of Selective Service," General Renfrow said, "to defer such numbers of students as are essential to the economy of this Nation, who are satisfactorily pursuing their course \* \* \*, but it must be clearly and definitely understood by all deans and students alike that this deferment can only be continued under certain conditions: (1) The needs of the Nation as related to our military requirements for manpower; (2) the satisfactory pursuit of the course of study by the individual."

General Renfrow stressed that a student is deferred for his own sake "but because of the contribution he can make to the common good." And he added the observation that unsatisfactory work in college "cannot be expected to make any appreciable contribution to the economy of the Nation."

## Typewriter Classes Learn How To Repair And Save Hdqs. Money

National Headquarters has initiated a series of typewriter repair classes which, it is believed, will save considerable money.

An expert typewriter repair man was sent to National Headquarters by the General Services Administration to teach 4 selected persons the proper typewriter maintenance and how to make minor repairs and adjustments.

After becoming thoroughly grounded in typewriter maintenance and repair work, these 4 persons instructed 84 others. Consequently, National Headquarters employees are now able to take care of their own typewriters and make minor adjustments which formerly required the services of a typewriter service man.

## Service Agreement Extended Once More

The Department of Defense has again extended the period of recessions of the joint interservice agreement. It is now rescinded until June 30, 1952.

The agreement, which barred a man from enlisting in the service of his choice after he had been ordered to report for Selective Service preinduction physical examination, was originally rescinded on July 11, 1951, for a period of 30 days. The period of rescission has been periodically extended by the Department of Defense since then.



## Court Upholds Point of Law Involving Delay

Selective Service National Headquarters is very happy these days over the brevity of the opinion and the succinctity of facts stated in a Selective Service case involving laches, which is a fancy legal term signifying a considerable delay and which is mighty important in a lot of Selective Service litigation.

Laches, it may be repeated, is a legal term for a considerable delay. Laches, like the statute of limitations, is not bounded by the calendar, but by what is reasonable in the premises. In the case under discussion the court considered 13 months a long time to be lingering before asking out on the ground of an alleged technicality going in. And that sustains a point selective Service has been hammering for a long time.

Judge Louis Goodman of the United States District Court, in dismissing a petition in behalf of John Cornelius for a writ of habeas corpus seeking release from Camp Stoneman, California, spoke whole volumes in the page.

"Petitioner," the court said, "a soldier in the Army of the United States, is inducted pursuant to the provisions of the Selective Service Act of 1948, as amended, on February 5, 1951. He is presently stationed at Camp Stoneman, California, within the jurisdiction of this district, being readied, along with other members of the Armed Forces of the United States, for overseas duty. He has filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus wherein he contends that he should be discharged on military service because of alleged arbitrary action of the local board in ordering him for induction." The court then stated bluntly: "On the face of the petition, the petitioner not entitled to the relief sought."

The Selective Service System has contended that this is what the law would be under the precedents. The court said: "For almost thirteen months, it appears from the petition, he has been continuously a soldier in the Armed Forces without having heretofore asserted any objection concerning the manner of his induction. He has accepted the benefits and assumed the obligations of military service during this long period of time."

"The court is urged by the petitioner, upon the eve of overseas duty, not only grant the writ, but also to join his commanding officer for executing orders for the transfer of petitioner outside the jurisdiction of the court for overseas duty."

The court concluded: "For the court to consider petitions for the writ by members of the Armed Forces after substantially long service therein, upon the eve of the execution of orders of transfer overseas, would be to embark upon an unauthorized and improper review of military orders affecting national security."

The court also noted as "significant" that the petitioner's counsel was counsel in six other applications on behalf of "other members of the Armed Forces stationed in this jurisdiction, upon the eve of their assignment for

## Here's Figure Picture on Medics

The number of medical specialists in priorities I and II and the number who had accepted commissions was, as of February 1, 1952, as follows:

Total Classified			
Priority	Physicians	Dentists	Veterinarians
I	10,757	3,918	1,793
II	2,508	717	283
Number Who Have Accepted Commissions			
I	5,651	2,251	607
II	739	287	66

Priority I medical specialists are those who had part or all of their professional education at Government expense, or were deferred to pursue their education during World War II, and subsequently had less than 90 days active service.

Priority II medical specialists are those who had part or all of their education at Government expense, or were deferred to pursue their education during World War II, and subsequently had more than 90 days but less than 21 months active service.

## National Council Urges Regulations Closing Fatherhood Window Of Escape

(Continued from page 1)

order to insure that postponement from service does not turn into exemption, and that he apply this new policy only to men who acquire dependents after a specified date in the future.

3. The President retain the present provision which permits qualified students in all recognized fields of study to be given equal consideration for deferment.

4. The President retain the present method by which students can qualify for deferment on the basis of either their score on the Selective Service Qualification Test or their class standing.

5. The Director of Selective Service advise the local boards, when dependents no longer qualify a man for deferment, to call students for induction when they complete their studies, or, in any case, before they reach a specified age, such as twenty-six. (Medical students, however, may be called after completion of their residency training.)

With respect to the deferment of apprentices, the National Manpower Council recommends that:

1. The President modify the present regulations so that the training of apprentices be considered necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest, in order to permit the deferment of apprentices who have completed a specified number of hours of training and who meet the performance requirements which are a part of approved apprenticeship programs.

2. The Director of Selective Service advise the local boards to call apprentices for induction when they complete their training, or, in any case, before they reach the age of twenty-six.

Concerning military manpower policies, the National Manpower Council recommends that:

1. The Secretary of Defense establish a comprehensive program which

overseas duty."

The impressive point to the Selective Service lawyers, however, is the development in case law on unreasonable delays in requesting relief from asserted substantial or procedural errors resulting in induction.

will secure, consistent with the mission of the Armed Forces, the most effective utilization of highly trained and specialized men in military service.

2. The Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force review and modify the present methods of selecting and assigning highly trained personnel to noncommissioned and commissioned officer status, with the aim of assuring that full weight is given to the civilian skill and experience of a man in the determination of his military assignment.

3. The Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force review the present procurement of officers to ascertain whether it results in utilizing a disproportionate number of the graduates of scientific and engineering schools as line officers.

4. The Secretary of Defense establish more realistic standards for induction and enlistment, so that the Armed Forces can accept large numbers of men now being rejected because of minor educational, physical, or emotional handicaps, or because of a record of minor delinquency.

5. The Congress establish a pay scale and provide housing for military personnel which will encourage reenlistments by men seeking to make a career of service in the Armed Forces.

6. The Congress set personnel ceilings which will encourage the Armed Forces to substitute civilian for military personnel whenever possible.

7. The Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force reduce the requirements for military personnel by increasing the number of functions performed for the Armed Forces through contract with civilian organizations.

While the supply lasts, Henry David, Executive Secretary of the National Manpower Council, has kindly agreed to send gratis single copies of the report to members of the Selective Service family who are interested. Not more than one copy can be sent to one board. Mr. David should be addressed: Graduate School of Business, Columbia University, New York 27, New York.

## School Is Held For Clerks In Chicago's Area

A special school for supervisory, clerks and their chief assistants has been held by Illinois State Headquarters for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the 98 local boards in the city of Chicago and elsewhere in Cook County and to bring about a better understanding of the regulations on the part of all clerical personnel.

The many recent changes in regulations and the need for a thorough understanding of them by the clerks made such a school seem particularly desirable. The curriculum was very broad and consisted not only of a study of various forms, but virtually every phase of Selective Service operations on the Local Board level.

Classes were of two hours duration each and were held approximately twice a week in a room at State Headquarters. The instruction was conducted by two of the auditors attached to State Headquarters. They delivered the lectures covering the subjects in the curriculum. Where appropriate, slides of SSS Forms were projected on a screen for visual instruction.

The clerks were called by name and required to answer questions in the quizzes. The quizzes took up approximately one-fourth of each class period. On the tenth and last day a two-hour written examination was held.

Supervisory clerks conducted the same kind of instruction in their own offices on the day following each class at State Headquarters and all of the junior clerks were given oral quizzes by their supervisors. It is planned to give them a written examination similar to that taken by the supervisors.

Increased efficiency of operations is already noticeable in the various area offices, according to the Illinois State Director. Field Officers and Auditors from State Headquarters report that as a result of the school the clerks not only are demonstrating a more precise knowledge of the regulations and procedures, but also a keener personal interest in performing their duties with capability.

The success of the school in the Chicago Area has convinced the Illinois State Director and the Staff that similar schools should be conducted as soon as possible for all of the clerks in the other boards throughout the States. The plans for these other schools are now being drawn up.

## Typewriter Ribbons Essential, He Thinks

After Mrs. Evelyn Johnson, clerk at New York Local Board No. 5, wrote to a student and requested he have his school execute a Form 109, she received the following reply: "Am no longer attending school but am in the employ of the Charles Pfizer Chemical Corporation in the capacity of stock room clerk. Actually I am not too eager to enter service."

"I would appreciate if you would include in my file a record of my current employment in the vain hope that stock room clerks are indispensable—after all the office girls have to have their typewriter ribbons."



## Army Releasing Officers, Men Called Aug. '50

The Army began in March to release officers and enlisted members of Army Organized Reserve Corps and National Guard units who were ordered into active military service with their units in August 1950, following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea.

In determining the sequence for releasing personnel in a particular unit, the Army stated the governing factors will be the maintenance of unit effectiveness and the availability of trained replacements.

Except for those serving in National Guard anti-aircraft units, enlisted members of the Reserve components who are serving on active duty involuntarily for 24 months will be released during the period commencing with the 20th and ending in the 24th month of their active service.

The release and replacement of officers of the Reserve components is a more serious problem. The majority of these officers will be required to complete the greater portion of their 24 months' active service before they can be released.

Return of the National Guard anti-aircraft units to State control began in April, with several being released each month until all have been returned to home stations by May 1953. Upon return to the State control, new personnel will be recruited by these units in order to bring them up to full strength and prepare them for any emergency. Returning members will train the new personnel.



### Clerk's Hubby Inducted

Mrs. Shirley Reinhardt, clerk of Illinois Local Board No. 71, recently sent out an order to report for induction to her own husband. Several weeks later Mrs. Reinhardt went down to the induction station and saw her husband, Robert, 24, inducted into the Army. The Reinhardts have been married for 20 months.

### Two Reasons. Not One

"This is written to notify you that the registrant, who is listed as expecting one little 'reason for deferment,' recently became the father of identical 'reasons'—2—born here at the hospital."

The foregoing letter was received from a physician by Mrs. Helen Clark, clerk of Wisconsin Local Board No. 57.

### Sheriff Has the Key

"Dear Draft Board," writes a registrant to Texas Local Board No. 92, "just a line to let you know I'm well, but in jail. I will not be able to come for induction like you told me to. Call me again when you need me. I am ready."

## Deferment Refused, But Employer Praises Board For Patriotism

The following letter, received by Illinois Local Board No. 141 from a large seed company, has raised the board members' faith in human nature:

"We wish to thank you for the previous deferment granted and while you did not see your way clear on this last deferment we want to thank you for your consideration anyway.

"We appreciate the fact that in your position you are doubtless at times blamed for many things which you cannot help and doubtless receive many complaints and probably very little praise for faithfully trying to perform a patriotic duty and we feel sincerely that you are entitled to praise and thanks from a community that you are trying to serve to the best interest of it and the community at large."

## Lost Sister Is Found; Registrant Misses Examination, Though

"I missed the recent examination because I spent the night looking for my kid sister who did not return from a dance Friday night," reads a letter received from a registrant by the Educational Testing Service. "Her keys were lost and she spent the night at her girl friend's house.

"My immediate family did not know this, thus I had to search for her until about 10:30 the morning of the examination. There was no response to her telephone call because after 12 p. m. my mother turns it off.

"My mother, as any mother, would want to know where her daughter is. The weight was shifted to me and I repeat, I had to look all night in vain. She returned the next morning about 9:30 with her girl friend's mother.

"Now all is well except me."

### "Spectin A Air"

A registrant wrote to Kentucky Local Board No. 7: "Dear Miz Turner? I got my questinair filed out and send it to you. I aint got no kids but spectin a air at enie minet. Will this put me in 4-F, and my mother has the Tea Bee and she iz my pendants I are also in pour helth Doctor sed I should have my independences took out ? and I am sendin a Doctors subscription for me takin letric fits. I hope you can do sumthin fer me, Yours forever. ———"

### Enlistment Confirmed

Endeavoring to confirm enlistment of a registrant, Pennsylvania Local Board No. 11 obtained the registrant's address and wrote to his Commanding Officer for verification. Here is the registrant's answer: "Dear Sirs, In regards to your letter to The Commanding Officer of Co. D, 7th Med. Tank Bn, 3rd Armored Division, Fort Knox, Kentucky, concerning Robert L. Wick, Jr., 2nd Lt. Armor; Lt. Wick and the Commanding Officer of Co. D, are one and the same, that person being: yours truly."

## 265 Medic Reserves Are Called Priority II Dentists Included

### Alien's Willingness Stops Complainants

Two registrants were in the Murray County Local Board at Slayton, Minnesota, sympathizing with one another. They were almost literally crying on each other's shoulder. An alien registrant walked in and asked the clerk if she could arrange for him to be inducted in March, so he would not have to wait until May or later. He explained that he lived in Germany during the past war, his parents had been sent to concentration camps and he had escaped and eventually made his way to America. He was so convinced America was worth fighting for he wanted to go immediately.

"That stopped the two complainants," writes the Minnesota State Director, "and they left the office without one word."

### He Might Kill an Enemy

A conscientious objector appeared in person in the Indiana Local Board No. 41 and revealed this reason for being a conscientious objector: "Suppose I get excited in the heat of the battle, picked up a gun and killed someone."

The Department of the Army has announced that 265 officers of the Army Medical Service Reserve will be ordered into active military service in July. These officers are in addition to 290 in this category whose call duty was announced in March.

Included in the new group are 2 physicians, 25 dentists, and eight veterinarians. Quotas have been assigned to each of the six Army areas in the continental United States, as well as U. S. Army Pacific, and U. S. Army Caribbean.

Due to the fact that the listing of dental officers available under Priority I has been exhausted, the Army said that dentists with Priority II ranking will be called.

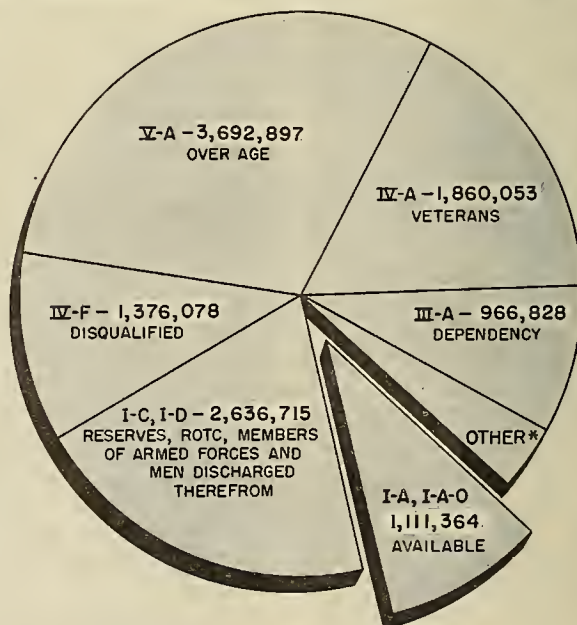
Physicians and veterinarians will continue to be selected entirely from the Volunteer Reserve, classified Priority I.

The Army is selecting those with the least amount of creditable service first and no one with more than 12 months of previous service will be called.

Medical officers selected will serve for two years. The group of 265 will be drawn from the Army areas as follows: First Army, 69; Second Army, 34; Third Army, 19; Fourth Army, 15; Fifth Army, 85; Sixth Army, 25; U. S. Army Pacific, 6; U. S. Army Caribbean, 8.

## Here's How That Pie Divides

On March 1, 1952, the Selective Service pool of classified men was as follows:



\* INCLUDES ALL CLASSIFICATIONS LISTED BELOW

- IV-D - 59,994 MINISTERS AND DIVINITY STUDENTS
- IV-C - 9,244 ALIENS
- II-C - 90,422 ESSENTIAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
- II-A, IV-B - 31,608 OCCUPATIONAL DEFERMENT AND OFFICIALS
- I-S, II-S - 286,271 DEFERRED STUDENTS
- IV-E, I-O - 7,777 CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

Volume II

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 1952

JUN 14 1952

Number 6

## Objector Freed; Court Rules on Delicate Point

A registrant who professes objection to combatant and noncombatant service alike may not be classified I-A-O if a board considers him sincere in his professed objections; the board may not discount his sincerity on one hand and credit it on the other.

The foregoing is the gist of an opinion which brought acquittal to James J. Relyea on trial before Judge Charles J. McNamee in the U. S. District Court, Northern District of Ohio. Relyea was charged with failure to submit for induction.

The case had been appealed through the State appeal board to the Presidential appeal board, either of which had followed recommendation of the Department of Justice that Relyea should be classified as a registrant opposed both to combatant and noncombatant service.

"I think it would have been more difficult for the court to find the act of the board was without any basis in fact," said Judge McNamee in a short oral opinion, "if the board had classified this man as I-A rather than I-A-O."

"They accepted the defendant's professions of sincere and conscientious objections on the religious grounds as being truthful, but they attempted, and in my opinion without any basis in fact, to assert that while he was sincere and conscientious, that sincerity extended only to his active aggressive participation in military service."

(Continued on page 4)

## If You Save Your Dough Pretty Soon You Can Hire A Bus, Visit Ntl. Hdqs.

A penny saved is a penny earned, says the old adage. And it is also true that if you are a local board clerk and save five bucks from your check each pay day—well, pretty soon you'll have enough money to chip in with a number of other local board clerks and hire a big, shiny bus and take a sightseeing trip to Washington and pay a visit to National Headquarters. If you don't live too far away, of course.

Anyway, that was the reasoning of 12 local board clerks from Pittsburgh, Pa., who saved their money until their dream trip became a reality. They stayed in Washington 3 days; they had a whale of a time; and they learned a very great deal about how Selective Service

## Ethical Dictates Higher Than Law Says Gen. Hershey

By

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

The contributions to the operation of Selective Service by unpaid officials are and have been most unusual. The confidence in the System on the part of citizens has been enhanced by this fact.

The faith in the fairness of classification and selection of registrants by the public can be attributed in no small degree to the knowledge that decision was made by citizens who gained no material profit from their membership on local or appeal boards.

It is regrettable that on rare occasions the papers inform us that someone who has been a local board member has collected fees for advising a registrant on Selective Service matters.

There are several elements of injury to the Selective Service System in these rare occurrences. In the first place, the probabilities are that the registrant received nothing for his money or that of his father. The facts supported his clas-

(Continued on page 2)

## 4-F Reexaminations Producing Substantial Numbers of I-A's; 34,810 Examined in 1st Quarter

Efforts which Selective Service has made ever since enactment of draft legislation in 1948 to obtain more realistic mental and physical standards appeared to be bearing fruit last month when Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, revealed that 27.7 percent of the 34,810 registrants reexamined during the first quarter of the year by the Armed

Forces solely for failure to pass the Armed Forces mental examination had been found acceptable for service.

The reexaminations stemmed from amendments to the Selective Service legislation of June 19, 1951, which lowered the minimum passing percentile score on the Armed Forces Qualification Test from 13 to 10, thus making it necessary to reexamine all rejectees who had made a percentile score of between 10 and 13.

The amendments also dictated that the same physical standards effective in 1945 should prevail, but it has been the contention of the Armed Forces that physical standards since 1948 in actuality have been no higher than the 1945 standards.

The total number rejected for mental reasons before the amendments became effective is approximately 300,000.

In terms of numbers, 9,638 of the 34,810 men reexamined between January 1 and March 31 of this year were found acceptable, 25,172 were rejected.

Of those found acceptable, 131 have already been ordered to report for induction.

National Headquarters officials estimated that at the present rate of 25,000 per month it will take 6 months or more to reexamine the balance of the mental rejectees.

## Here Is Your Small Town

"In a small town, an individual has an opportunity to contribute. The 'American way of life' is local, is regional, and is national. But the basic strength is drawn from the local level where neighborliness becomes national generosity, and where local and friendly competition breeds the American confidence. In the small community the concept of the rights and the respect for the human individual reaches its greatest expression."—General of the Army, Omar H. Bradley speaking to a district conference of Rotary Internationals at Moberly, Mo.

## "Temp" Rejects To Be Reduced

Assurance that SR615-180-1 will be revised to reduce the number of "status undetermined" and "temporary" rejection cases was received last month by National Headquarters after a meeting with the Adjutant General's Department of the Army.

In urging revision of this regulation, National Headquarters officers showed the Adjutant General reports from local boards citing examples of undue delay in determining physical acceptability or rejections.

One local board reported that in one case 18 months elapsed before the board received definite determination of physical acceptability or rejection.

The revised special regulation will require, if amended as anticipated, the completion of DD Form 62 as soon as practicable after the preinduction physical examination. It is expected examining centers will be required to return completed forms to local boards promptly with a definite determination of physical acceptability or rejection on every case forwarded for preinduction physical.

Examining centers will take a little time in making final determination on those cases where it is necessary to secure a waiver for moral reasons or because of a previous medical discharge, Army officials explained, because clearance must be obtained from higher headquarters.

In cases where it is necessary for waivers to be obtained, a physical determination will be made immediately, and the DD Form 62 will be completed and returned to the local board as quickly as the necessary clearances are secured.

When a registrant fails the Armed Forces Qualification Test and the examining psychiatrist cannot promptly administratively accept him, it is anticipated that the examining station will be per-

(Continued on page 3)



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

1712 G Street N. W.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1712 G Street N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume II

June 1952

Number 6

## Selective Service Chronology

(FROM JANUARY 8, 1952, TO FEBRUARY 20, 1952)

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—This picks up the chronology of *Selective Service* since March 17, 1948, presented in the August and September 1951 and the March 1952 issues of *SELECTIVE SERVICE* and brings it approximately to February 20. A number of readers are clipping the chronology and pasting it in scrapbooks for reference purposes. If any of the issues of the aforementioned months are wanted, they are available at National Headquarters, but only one "per customer," as the supply is limited.

### 1952

**JANUARY 8**—The second session of the Eighty-second Congress convenes and Representative Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, introduces H. R. 5904 to provide for Universal Military Training.

**JANUARY 10**—The Association of American Colleges urges rejection of the proposed UMT program as "fantastically expensive, educationally undesirable, morally hazardous, politically dangerous."

**JANUARY 11**—Defense Department announces March draft call of 20,000 for Army, 8,000 for Marines. Marine Corps simultaneously cuts its February call from 14,000 to 11,500. Total calls so far under the 1948 and UMTS Acts, 875,420.

**FEBRUARY 1**—Scores on the December 13, 1951, SSCQT, it is announced, have been mailed to local boards for the 19,571 students who took the fifth test. Sixty-one and three-tenths percent of those taking the December test made a score of 70 or better, slightly lower than the percentage passing on the first four tests. Of the approximately 340,000 who took the first four tests, 63 percent made a score of 70 or better.

**FEBRUARY 5**—Carey Brown, West Point graduate and retired Army colonel, testifying on the UMT measure, advocates reservists be called to active duty only by a civilian agency such as Selective Service.

**FEBRUARY 10**—The Efficiency Awards Committee at National Headquarters votes to award \$100 to two local board clerks, Mrs. Daurice Harris, Center, Tex., and Mrs. Jewel Allen, Nacogdoches, Tex., for a suggestion submitted by them jointly providing for jointly shipping the registrants from the two boards to the Armed Forces examining station.

**FEBRUARY 11**—Defense Department calls on Selective Service for 335 dentists in April. Two hundred are for the Navy, 85 for the Army, and 50 for the Air Force. This is the first Special Call for Priority I dentists.

**FEBRUARY 13**—Operations Bulletin No. 59 goes to local boards with instructions to reopen and reconsider cases of registrants who have been deferred as college students, either in class I-S or class II-S, after the end of the period of deferment.

**FEBRUARY 14**—Local Board Memorandum No. 40 is amended to spell out procedure whereby inducted registrants released from active duty on ground of dependency, hardship, or importance to the national health, safety, or interest on the basis of inadequate evidence may be reclassified I-A by local boards.

**FEBRUARY 18**—The House Armed Services Committee approves H. R. 5904 providing for a 6 months' military training period for all youths at 18 years of age. The vote, 27-7. Committee Chairman Carl Vinson says the plan would build up a 2½-million-man ready reserve, allow standing forces to be cut to 2 million within 3 years, and save \$13 billion a year.

A 19,000 draft call for April is issued by the Defense Department; 15,000 go to the Army and 4,000 to the Marines.

**FEBRUARY 19**—Amended Local Board Memorandum No. 13 outlines agreement between Department of Agriculture and Selective Service regarding cooperation of Agricultural Mobilization Committees with local boards.

**FEBRUARY 20**—Executive Order No. 10328 issued containing Selective Service Regulations defining

## Ethical Dictates Higher Than Law Says Gen. Hershey

By  
Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

(Continued from page 1)  
sification, not the paid-for advice.

Secondly, the former local board member was selling experience he gained during a time he professed to be contributing service to his country.

Thirdly, registrants and their parents should be under no illusions as to the necessity for paying for information essential to the presentation of their claim for classification.

The legality of actions such as outlined above cannot be challenged, the propriety of such actions by members or by ex-members of the Selective Service System must be.

The Selective Service System, by its actions, influences the lives of young men and through them of all ages of men and women. The responsibilities that it continually bears are of the heaviest.

The officials of the Selective Service System have never been content to base their code of conduct on a mere avoidance of violations of the laws. Their dedication has been to the maintenance of a code which observes the propriety befitting one who is delegated power in the name of all the people to require the services, perhaps even life, of one of our Nation's citizens.

Let us hope that it will always be news when even an ex-official of this System deviates from the code of conduct by which he lives.

### Cooled Off, Now

"The reason I wanted to get in the Army is I got a high temper and wanted it cooled down, but I am cooled down now," says a letter received by Texas Local Board No. 33, Denton, from a 17-year-old boy who had registered and falsified an older age.

work requirements for registrants deferred as conscientious objectors. They must engage in the work for two years; the work must be in the national interest, but not in private endeavor.

Senate Armed Services Committee approves its version of the UMT bill (S. 2441) by a vote of 12-0. (Reported to the Senate February 21.)

## History Of Draft Since Bible Days Traced By Booklet

A revised "Outline of Historical Background of Selective Service" is off the press and has been distributed to members of local board and other members of the Selective Service family through the State directors.

The 51-page booklet was originally printed in the latter part of 1948, and the revised version expands and brings it to date of January 1, 1952.

There are 10 tables, including a somewhat detailed chronology beginning September 16, 1940. The induction tables are broken down by month and State.

A limited number of the booklets is still available.

## Official Notices

April 18—Operations Bulletin No. 63, Subject: "Payment of Dependency Allotments by the Armed Forces," contains instructions to furnish all registrants who are forwarded for Armed Forces physical examination on induction the approximate time that will expire before their dependents will receive their first allotment check.

April 24—Operations Bulletin No. 64, Subject: "Special College Qualification Test Date," contains instructions that college students who were unable to take the qualification test on 12-13-51 or 4-24-52 will be able to take it on 5-22-52.

April 25—Operations Bulletin No. 65, Subject: "Classification of Reservists Eligible for Class I-D," contains instructions that since Class I-D is lower than Class II-S, local boards should be careful to follow the order for consideration of classes in classifying registrants who are eligible for Class I-D under section 1622.13 of the regulations.

May 2—Packet No. 32, contains part 1655 and corrected pages of parts 1621 and 1622 of the Selective Service Regulations to reflect the provisions of Executive Order No. 10344, and corrected pages of part 1613 to reflect the provisions of Amendment No. 38 to the Selective Service Regulations.

May 5—Operations Bulletin No. 66, Subject: "Applications for Special College Qualification Test," contains instructions to local boards to give the SSS Form Nos. 106 and 107 to any registrant who desires to apply for the special test to be given on 5-22-52, if the local board is convinced that the registrant was prevented from applying for or taking the test on 12-13-51 or on 4-24-52, because of circumstances beyond his control.



## Hershey Gives Checking Job To Committee

A project involving spot checks certain job descriptions given by employers seeking employee occupational deferments was conducted last month after the Presidential appeal board had expressed dissatisfaction with many of the employee's job descriptions to General Hershey and requested job level reclassification.

General Hershey assigned the project to the Selective Service Six Scientific Advisory Committees, of which Dr. M. H. Trytten is chairman. General Hershey said this committee is especially well qualified for the assignment and that it was appointed by him with such purposes in mind. It was this committee which studied the student deferment problem for a year and half and made recommendations to the Director laying ground work for the present student deferment program. The committee is composed of eminent scientists, educators, and users of scientifically trained personnel.

In making the spot checks, outstanding specialists of national repute in the fields in which registrants were employed visited the industrial plants and submitted reports based on their personal observations of the registrants actually at work on their jobs. They also gave their professional opinions regarding the utilization of registrants' services with respect to their background and training.

At the beginning, the board selected certain cover sheets on which it wanted the job description spot checks, and asked General Hershey if he would make the necessary arrangements to investigate at job level the representations in letters from employers, in order to make a comparison with the actual duties performed by the registrants. The board was seeking more detailed job descriptions establishing the essentiality and utilization of registrants' training and skill in their jobs.

Martin V. Coffey, chairman of the Presidential appeal board, said he would also like confirmation, in such cases, of the claim that registrants' services were being utilized in efforts necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest, with particular regard to defense production.

Reports received from the spot checks to date, members of the residential appeal board said, have been of material assistance to the board in its consideration of occupational deferments. When new evidence was uncovered as a result of a report, the cover sheet was returned with the report to the local board for its consideration.

### On the Frontier

William Daniel Boone rode on a bit Carson bus from Stockton, Calif., to San Francisco for his pre-production physical examination.

## L. B. Member Drives High Stepping Hoss Into Ballroom of Ritzy Waldorf Astoria

A Selective Service local board member drove a high-stepping horse and buggy into the grand ballroom of New York's swank Waldorf-Astoria Hotel the other evening and instead of getting arrested as a prankster he received the thunderous applause of 1,700 idolators.

And if you don't believe SELECTIVE SERVICE, read this from the New York Herald Tribune's front page:

## Student Cases Eyed By Boards

Selective Service local boards have started to tackle—or will soon tackle—the job of reopening and reconsidering the cases of some 300,000 students to determine their eligibility for further deferment as students.

Newspapers, college publications, and other periodicals in most sections of the country have been generous in devoting space to informational matter concerning student deferment rules and procedures.

Among the points stressed is that students desiring deferments for the next academic year should make written request to their local boards as soon as school is out, and also that they should request their school to issue Form 109 in their behalf, as it is the obligation of the school—not Selective Service—to keep the board informed as to the students' class standing.

The question of whether they would be given 30 days after the completion of their academic year to enlist in the service of their choice has been foremost in the students' mind. The answer, of course, is that a 30-day postponement is unnecessary this year because local boards must reopen each student case, reconsider it, and allow time for an appeal before issuing induction orders. National Headquarters said that these routine procedures would afford students ample opportunity to enlist in the service of their choice. Also, there is nothing to prevent a student from enlisting in the service of his choice up until he receives notice to report for induction, as the interservice agreement is under suspension until June 30 of this year.

## "Temp." Rejects Will Be Reduced—Promise

(Continued from page 1)

mitted to hold the registrant's papers until advice can be secured from his local board.

There were 10,077 "status undetermined" cases still pending on May 1, according to a survey made by National Headquarters. Of this total, 3,371 were under 30 days old, 4,961 were 30 to 120 days old, and 881 were 120 days to 6 months old. There were 590 cases which were 6 to 12 months old, and 201 were more than 12 months old. Another 73 cases did not specify any time.

## Prison Terms Handed 296 S. S. Violators

Three hundred seventy-six convictions for violation of the Selective Service Act were obtained by the Department of Justice between 1948 and December 31, 1951. Two hundred ninety-six received prison sentences ranging from less than a year to 5 years, while 80 of the convicted men were placed on probation for periods ranging up to 5 years.

The Department of Justice had closed 36,916 cases by December 31, 1951, while 10,046 were still pending.

Various reasons were assigned by the Department of Justice for closing the large number of cases. An analysis was made by National Headquarters of 10,000 of the closed cases. It was learned that 1,913 of the 10,000 sample cases were closed when the men were found physically, mentally, or morally unacceptable, with the result that they were reclassified IV-F by their local boards. The United States attorneys determined that 1,751 of the 10,000 cases were, in their opinion, not willful violations so they would not prosecute. Another 970 men were found to be in prisons or institutions.

Fictitious registration appeared to be more prevalent than had been suspected. Investigation revealed that 913 of the sample 10,000 men had registered under fictitious names. These cases were closed.

Many men enlisted and failed to notify their local boards, as evidenced by the fact that 873 of these men were found to be already in the service. Another 845 of the 10,000 men agreed to be inducted immediately to avoid prosecution.

Out of the 10,000 sample cases, 105 were convicted.

Aliens were a minor problem. The analysis revealed that 452 of the 10,000 had been picked up by the U. S. Immigration Service and deported, while an additional 295 had left the United States voluntarily prior to being called.

A number of the men apprehended were found to be eligible for deferred classes. Local boards reclassified 504 of the sample 10,000 men into Class IV-A and 374 into Classes II and III.

Some men were ineligible for service because of age, the analysis revealed. When caught, 236 men were found to be under age and 231 were over the age of liability.

There were 197 of these cases in which the men had registered with two different local boards and were in good standing with one board and delinquent in the other. In these cases, the registration records were canceled in one of the boards.

In 87 instances out of the 10,000 cases men were erroneously reported as delinquent.

Cases were closed involving 110 men who were deceased; an additional 144 were closed for miscellaneous reasons.

from the New York Herald Tribune's front page:

"A fast-stepping horse and a two-seater buggy, driven into the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, climaxed the testimonial dinner given to Dr. Frank Learoyd Boyden, head master for half a century at Deerfield Academy (and chairman of Massachusetts Local Board No. 11), last night by more than 1,700 alumni and their families and friends.

"The horse and rig, presented to Dr. Boyden by New York alumni of the academy, marked the Deerfield boys' acknowledgment of more than their head master's hobby of riding around the academy and the town of Deerfield, Mass., in a horse-drawn vehicle. It symbolized their salute to the man who developed a one-building, 14-pupil school into one of the leading institutions of the country, with a campus of more than 30 buildings and an enrollment of close to 500 boys."

A two-column picture of Dr. Boyden driving the horse accompanied the Herald Tribune page one story. Other New York papers, including The Times, also featured the story and pictures.

A biographical sketch of Dr. Boyden was in the January issue of SELECTIVE SERVICE.

## Trophies, Certificates Go To S. S. Orators

Two National Headquarters employees were awarded trophies and 26 were awarded certificates in May upon the successful completion of their 17 weeks' speech course.

The two trophies were awarded by class vote. Voting was based upon: Effort put into the class, visible benefits derived from the course, application of lessons learned in class, and class attendance.

Three graduates of a well-known speech course acted as faculty members. Class sessions were held after hours and were extracurricular. So the class cost nothing in terms of money or work hours.

## Mebbe His 1st Name's "Such"

It took a registrant of Texas Local Board 72, in Greenville, quite a while to establish the fact that he really did have a middle name, although he had to argue about it quite a while with the kindly but painstaking board clerk. His middle name is "None." Yes, "None." Seems as how he was "given" it by a board clerk who filled out his registration card during World War II and liked it so well he's been using it ever since.



## System Thanked For Assistance In Observance

Selective Service participation in observance of Armed Forces Day on May 17 and the week preceding was widespread throughout the United States, and—judging from all reports—it was eminently successful.

General Hershey expressed his personal appreciation to members of the System and also quoted from a highly commendatory letter he received from Philip F. Hines, Coordinator for Armed Forces Day, which declared, "The assistance rendered by \* \* \* the community leaders who make up the Selective Service System is appreciated by all those who have been directly concerned with planning and coordinating the observance. The special interest and cooperation of Selective Service personnel have been important factors (in success of the observance)."

The observation included parades, mass meetings, firing demonstrations, open houses and tours of military and naval installations, and other special events. Equipment, naval vessels, and aircraft were exhibited and demonstrated. The Department of Defense said that probably more people appeared in the local observations than in any previous year, even though economy limitations resulted in the showing of less equipment than in previous years.

Arrangements for Selective Service participation were originated through liaison between National Headquarters and the Coordinator for Armed Forces Day, and General Hershey started the ball rolling when he addressed a letter to all the 50,000 uncompensated members of the Selective Service System and State directors urging their cooperation.

## E. T. S. Test Is Given To 6,500 on May 22

Approximately 6,500 college students took the seventh Selective Service College Qualification Test May 22 at 1,000 Educational Testing Service Centers.

The May 22 test was intended primarily for students prevented by illness or other emergency from taking the test December 13, 1951, or April 24 of this year, but any qualified student was permitted to take the test if his application was mailed before the May 10 deadline.

## New Vests Save Lives

The United Press reports that the Army's new protective vests, made of 12 layers of tough nylon, have proved to be lifesavers in Korea. Forty men wearing them were reported hit by shell fragments and none suffered wounds in the protected areas.

## Machinery Ready For Registering In Foreign Lands July 1 to 31

Machinery for foreign registration of men liable for service under the Selective Service law has been set up by Presidential proclamation and executive order.

American citizens, not previously registered who are in foreign

countries and who are between the ages of 18 and 26, must register between July 1 and July 31 at the most convenient United States diplomatic or consular office. Those becoming 18 after July 31 must register within 5 days of their eighteenth birthdays.

The registration is the first foreign registration since passage of the 1948 Selective Service Act.

Registrants will indicate their permanent address in the United States, if any, and it will be explained that the address they give will determine the local board having permanent jurisdiction over them. Registrants having no permanent address in the United States will become registrants of the District of Columbia Local Board No. 100 (Foreign), which was especially created for this purpose.

All registration forms will be forwarded to the Director of Selective Service for transmission to the appropriate local board.

The local boards will mail questionnaires and will classify these registrants in the same manner as other registrants. Under present plans these registrants will not be ordered for physical examination nor for induction while abroad.

## Deadline Approaches, So Do State Directors

With the copy deadline for this issue of SELECTIVE SERVICE inexorably approaching—just as copy deadlines always approach—State directors from 56 States, Territory, and possessions were beginning to converge upon Washington for their semiannual meeting May 26 to May 29 at National Headquarters.

Presiding: Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service.

Subject of Discussions: Practically all phases of Selective Service operations, including the Student Classification Program, Agricultural Deferments, R. O. T. C. Problems—and many others.

## Opinion of Court

(Continued from page 1)

ice and that he was not sincere in his statements that he was opposed to war and participation in war in all its forms."

National Headquarters circulated the brief opinion with a comment that "from this decision, where a registrant claims I-O and there is no evidence in the file to indicate that his expressed conscientious objection extends only to combatant service, the court may be expected to hold that the local board was without authority to give a classification of I-A-O."

The belief was also expressed that had there been evidence that the registrant was opposed only to combatant service, the court would have sustained a I-A-O classification.

This decision is a development in a series of cases in which "factual basis" for classification has been the point of consideration. It is settled, National Headquarters said, that where there was a factual basis for a classification the courts will not inquire into the mental processes of the local and appeal boards, but where there was no basis whatever for a classification, the courts will interfere.

Relyea was classified I-A by his local board in February and again in March 1950, reclassified I-A-O in September 1950, and again reclassified I-A in October 1950. He appealed, and after receiving a recommendation under special procedures IV-E, the State appeal board in April 1951 classified the registrant in class I-A-O by 3-0 vote. A Presidential appeal was taken by the Director of Selective Service, and on July 27, 1951, Relyea was classified I-A-O by this board. His refusal to submit to induction led to his trial and acquittal.

## Boards Induct Eight Dentists

Local boards inducted eight dentists in filling the April call for special registrants. The other men accepted commissions, in the service to which they were allocated before the date fixed for their induction.

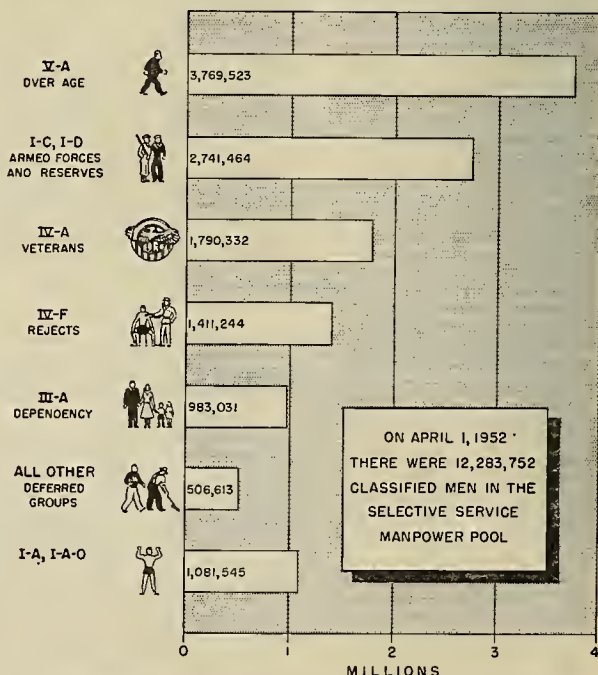
Special registrants were inducted as enlisted men, into all three of the services—Army, Navy, and Air Force. Two of these eight were inducted because they refused to sign loyalty oaths and another because he refused to accept a commission.

Special registrants are free to accept a commission in the service of their choice until they are ordered for preinduction physical examination. After being found acceptable, a special registrant cannot accept a commission until an induction order is issued. After issuance of this order an allocation system begins operating.

After being allocated to one of the services a special registrant must accept a commission or be inducted as an enlisted man in that service.

National Headquarters has suggested that local boards might well assist those special registrants ordered for induction by advising them to first communicate with Army Headquarters to ascertain the service to which they have been allocated. After learning this, the special registrant can approach the proper service and apply for a commission.

## How Many Available? Here's Answer!





# SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

Volume II

JUL 2 1952

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 1952

Number 7

SAN FRANCISCO  
POST-EXCHANGE

## Utilization Must Be Increased As Supply Decreases

By Maj. Gen.  
Lewis B. Hershey

"The Congress declares that an *adequate* armed strength must be achieved and *maintained* to insure the security of this Nation." In these words the Universal Military Training and Service Act states the purpose for which it was enacted. The extent of our jeopardy in the present unsettled world requires that there be no compromising of the term "adequate armed strength." How to maintain an "adequate armed strength" within our resources of men and money is a problem for which we must find an answer.

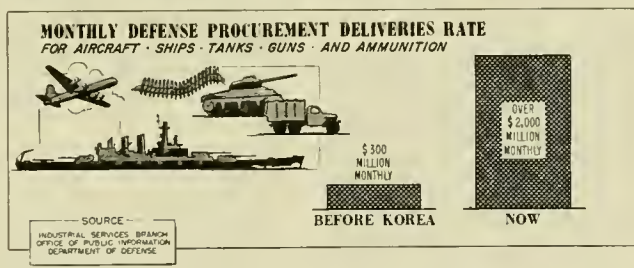
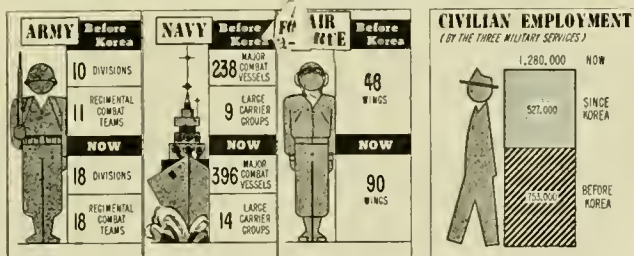
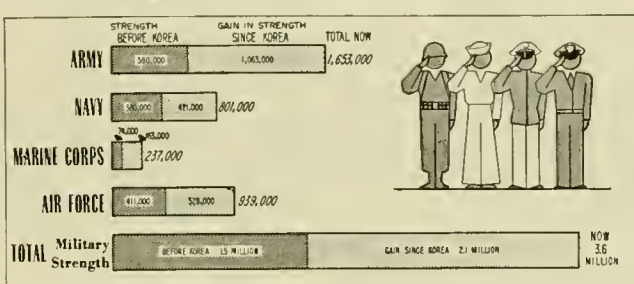
Armed strength consists of active forces and forces which have been trained and are in various states of availability. Our active forces now number about three and a half million. This number is expected to be increased to three million seven hundred thousand during the next fiscal year.

The future size of these forces will depend on two factors. One, the world conditions; the other whether or not a reserve force is built which is available to meet expeditiously the type of emergency which our immediate past experiences indicate are likely to be recurrent.

The Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, provides authority under which the reserve forces can be built. There are three methods, one by requiring all men who have entered the forces subsequent to June 1951 to serve in the reserve forces after completion of active service; second, to permit enlistment in the National

(Continued on page 4)

## Here's How Our Forces Grew



This Department of Defense chart, compiled from latest available figures, shows how our Armed Forces have grown since the Korean conflict started, and it is appropriate and pertinent to supplement it with the notation that a grand total of 956,160 men have been inducted through Selective Service into the Armed Forces during the 21 months' period between August 1950 and May 31, 1952.

In a 10-month period following the outbreak of the Korean conflict,

Selective Service brought 587,444 men into the Army.

During the first 11 months of the current fiscal year 368,716 men were inducted through Selective Service. Of this number 287,286 men went to the Army and 81,430 went to the Marine Corps.

If all States fill their June and July calls it is expected that our one millionth man, since Korea, will be inducted during the latter part of July or the first week in August.

### Army Pay Is Good

"Only this few lines just to say hello and the same time to let you know that I am back here again," writes a registrant of Local Board No. 92 in Texas, "so in case you need me, I am back. Let me know right away. I have a wife and four kids and they need the money."

### Boat Ride Appreciated

Says a card from Korea received by Missouri Local Board No. 52: "I want to express my thanks for the opportunity of getting to see the world via Selective Service. Enclosed is a North Korean 100-wan bill to help defray some of the expenses involved in my training and boat ride. Yours for a lot of laughs and another year in the army."

## C. O. Machinery Ready to Start, States Hershey

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey has announced that local boards will start this month to initiate the program which will result in ordering conscientious objectors to perform 24 consecutive months of civilian work contributing to the national health, safety, or interest in lieu of induction. The program will carry out the provisions of the 1951 amendments to the Selective Service law.

The Department of the Army has issued specific instructions to all examining stations regarding the mental and physical examination of I-O registrants and local boards almost immediately will start forwarding I-O registrants to the stations. First to be examined will be volunteers in the sequence in which they volunteered, and then nonvolunteers in the order of their liability for service.

Quotas and calls for I-O registrants will be based solely on the number of available jobs to which these registrants can be ordered. Physically acceptable I-O registrants will be ordered to work first in sequence in which they volunteered and then nonvolunteers in order of their liability.

State directors who have approved work agencies within their own State will forward the names of these agencies to National Headquarters for inclusion in the list of Federal and nonprofit agencies. National Headquarters will then distribute this list for local board use.

Under present plans, local boards will order I-O registrants to perform 24 months of work with one of the approved work agencies which agrees to accept the conscientious objector. The registrant's file will then be forwarded to the State director of the State in which the work is to be performed and it will be the responsibility of that State director to see that the registrant performs that work, for a period of twenty-four consecutive months.

The Director of Selective Service has appointed a three-man conscientious objector committee at National Headquarters. The duties of this committee are to analyze the conscientious objector program as it develops, to examine and recommend to the Director for approval such types of work as may be submitted for consideration by the various governmental and nonprofit agencies and to make such recommendations as it determines necessary.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

1712 G Street N. W.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1712 G Street N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume II

July 1952

Number 7

## S. S. Chronology From Feb. 21

(Continued)

**FEBRUARY 21**—Defense Department calls on Selective Service for 175 dentists in May. Ninety are for the Navy, 60 for the Army, and 25 for the Air Force. This is the second call for priority I and II dentists.

**FEBRUARY 23**—In an article in the Army, Navy, Air Force Register, General Hershey declares the present method of recruiting is "expensive and wasteful, and pits Service against Service in the wild scramble for recruits, with resultant serious injury to any program of orderly manpower procurement." General Hershey advocates that "volunteering be permitted and encouraged after the Selective Service registrant has been inducted through orderly process by his local board and while he is taking his basic training and has had a fair opportunity to evaluate his own desires, and the Armed Forces have had a fair opportunity to judge just what kind of a man he is and where he will best fit into the scheme of our national defense."

**FEBRUARY 26**—Debate on the UMT bill (H. R. 5904) begins in the House of Representatives.

**MARCH 4**—The UMT bill (H. R. 5904) by a vote of 236-162 is sent back to the Armed Services Committee of the House for "further study." It is the consensus that this action kills the measure so far as the present session of Congress is concerned.

Governor Norman Brundsdale of North Dakota tells press associations he has sent a telegram to the Defense Secretary advocating that all volunteering be done through Selective Service on the ground that recruiting is carried on without regard for manpower needs of agriculture and industry.

**MARCH 17**—The Defense Department calls on Selective Service for 19,000 men to be inducted in May—the Army 15,000, Marines 4,000.

**MARCH 20**—The United States Senate ratifies the Japanese peace treaty.

**APRIL 1**—General Hershey thanks local level agricultural agencies for assisting local boards in gathering information on which the boards may base sound decisions in farm deferment cases and he names two factors which have exerted a far greater influence in the taking of young men away from the farms than inductions through Selective Service as follows: (1) "Lure of high wages which industry and city jobs have to offer"; (2) "indiscriminate recruitment of farm youths by the Armed Forces in rural areas without any consideration whatsoever as to whether or not the youths are needed at home on the farm."

**APRIL 11**—Governor C. Elmer Anderson of Minnesota issues a statement advocating processing of all manpower for the Armed Forces through the Selective Service System for reasons of economy and orderly withdrawal of men from industry and agriculture.

**APRIL 17**—Presidential Proclamation No. 2972 and Executive Order No. 10344 give details of arrangements for foreign registration to be accomplished between July 1 and July 31 through cooperation of State Department at United States consulates and embassies throughout the world.

**APRIL 21**—Public support of the Selective Service student deferment program, and qualified removal of dependency as a ground for deferment so that "postponement from service does not turn into exemption," are the gist of two of the recommendations made in the extensive report issued by the National Manpower Council on Student Deferment and National Manpower, established at the Columbia University and operating under a grant by the Ford Foundation.

**APRIL 24**—Approximately 49,000 college students take the sixth Selective Service CQT at 1,000 Educational Testing Service centers.

**APRIL 25**—Defense Department announces June draft call of 10,000 and July draft call of 31,000. All men are for the Army.

## 200 Years Active Reserve Service!



Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, last month awarded the 30 years Armed Forces Reserve Ribbon to members of National Headquarters who have had more than 30 years' service in the Reserve. Reading from left to right: Lt. Col. Frank H. Smiley (30 years), Communications & Records Div.; Lt. Col. Bernard T. Franck III (31 years), Army, Chief Legislative Officer; Col. Campbell C. Johnson (34 years), Army, Assistant to the Director; Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service; Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow (34 years), Army, Deputy Director of Selective Service; Col. William N. Cork (38 years), Army, Planning Office; Col. Gilbert H. Winter (33 years), Air Force, Office of the General Counsel. The combined service of these six officers totals 200 years. Absent when this picture was taken were two other 30-year men—Col. Raymond E. Porter and Lt. Col. Malcolm B. Boynton. General Hershey also awarded 20-year ribbons to 22 officers whose combined service totaled more than 550 years, and 10-year ribbons to 21 officers whose combined service totaled more than 300 years.

**MAY 14**—Operations Bulletin No. 67 goes to local boards with instructions to classify and have physically examined every priority III dentist of Special Registration No. 1, born on or after May 1, 1917.

**MAY 16**—Defense Department calls on Selective Service for 50 dentists in July for the Army.

**MAY 22**—Approximately 6,000 college students take the seventh Selective Service College Qualification Test at 1,000 Educational Testing Centers.

**MAY 29**—General Hershey testifies before Senate Armed Services Committee on H. R. 5426 and advocates a fully trained Ready Reserve and a Stand-By Reserve, the Ready Reserve to be called to duty as units.

**JUNE 5**—Defense Department announces August draft call of 29,000 for the Army.

**JUNE 6**—Operations Bulletin No. 60, as amended, sent to local boards with instructions that boards may consider students attending colleges or universities outside the U. S. for Class II-S. Students attending schools outside the U. S. may be classified I-S if evidence submitted convinces local board they are satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course and that their activity is determined to be necessary to the national health, safety, or interest of the United States.

**JUNE 9**—General Hershey, testifying before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives on H. Con. Res. 19, gives a complete picture of the physical and mental fitness of our military age male population. Much of the blame for the high rejection rate he places on unrealistic physical standards but he declares, "There is a real youth-health problem in the country which we cannot afford to ignore and we must learn how to utilize our available youth as effectively as possible."

## Official Notices

**MAY 14**—Operations Bulletin No. 67, Subject: "Classification of Priority III Dentists of Special Registration No. 1, born on or after May 1, 1917," contains instructions for local boards to mail Classification Questionnaire (SSS Form No. 100) and three copies of Initial Data for Classification and Commissioning in Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Corps (DD Form No. 390) to every priority III dentist of Special Registration No. 1 born on or after May 1, 1917, and after receiving the completed SSS Form No. 100 and DD Form No. 390 from priority III dentists, local boards will proceed with the classification and Armed Forces physical examination of the special registrants pursuant to the provisions of sections 1650.10, 1650.11, 1650.12, and 1650.30 of the Selective Service Regulations.

**MAY 29**—Operations Bulletin No. 68, Subject: "Processing of Registrants who are Outside the United States," refers to Operations Bulletin No. 27, concerning the facilities now available for accomplishing the Armed Forces physical examination of selective service registrants outside the United States and the Canal Zone. The Armed Forces will not accept physical examination of registrants made outside the United States unless they are made at the facilities listed in Operations Bulletin No. 27.

**JUNE 12**—Defense Department calls upon Selective Service to deliver 450 physicians in August 1952. Three hundred fifty are for the Air Force and 100 for the Army. This is the first call for physicians since July 1, 1951.



## Errors Costly, Decisions Show

Careless minute entries and departure from prescribed procedures governing personal appearances can be very costly to efficient administration and enforcement of selective Service law, as witness a number of new decisions in Federal court cases.

A defendant was freed of a charge of failure to submit to induction in a Pennsylvania case because he was denied the benefit of an appeal which the record showed he had requested. The local board clerk entered into the minutes registrant appealed classification," but testified she had intended to write that he had actually requested a personal appearance, adding that he had not appealed. Two local board members initiated the mistaken entry.

"Despite this testimony, this court is bound by what appears on the registrant's Selective Service file," Judge Albert L. Watson said, in ordering an acquittal.

"The entry shows he appealed his classification and this entry was approved by two of the board members. Whether or not the board members intended to treat the registrant's letter as a notice of appeal is open to question, but the fact remains that the local board's own record shows a notice of appeal having been filed within the 10-day period.

"In view of the fact that Regulation 1626.11 provides that any notice shall be liberally construed in favor of the person filing the notice so as to permit the appeal, any doubt should be resolved in favor of the registrant. That there is such a doubt in this case cannot be disputed."

The record showed that a few days later, but after the time for appealing had expired, the registrant did request an appeal in writing. The court concluded that this was "further evidence that the registrant was anxious to pursue the administrative remedies given to him \* \* \*."

In another Federal court case, tried in New York, Judge Samuel I. Kaufman acquitted a registrant who had refused to report for induction because his personal appearance was granted before, instead of after classification. Then, after he was classified and had requested a personal appearance, his request was denied. The court classified the right of hearing after classification as an absolute right, conceding only that there is nothing in the regulations to prevent a pre-classification hearing. Such a generosity would not, however, fulfill the requirements of the regulations.

Moreover, the fact that the registrant had the benefit of an appeal was held not to have cured the omission.

## Ten Million Registered

The first registration for the World War I draft was conducted June 5, 1917. Ten million men were registered.

## Hawaii Inductee Dies in Heroic Action

Parents Attend Pentagon Medal Ceremonies



The Nation's highest military decoration—the Congressional Medal of Honor—has been awarded posthumously to a fighting man from Hawaii, Private First Class Herbert K. Pililaau of Waiarae, Oahu. He was inducted by Local Board No. 5, Aiea, Oahu, March 13, 1951, and was 22 when he sacrificed his own life to save the lives of his unit comrades.

The medal was presented at the Pentagon in Washington by Secretary of the Army Frank C. Pace in ceremonies attended by the hero's parents, who traveled from their Hawaiian home by auto, air, and train. The U. S. Army photograph above shows the parents with a picture of their son shortly before they left for Washington.

## 655,000 New Vets Since War Began

The Veterans' Administration disclosed last month that 655,000 new veterans have been added to its rolls since the Korean War began.

The VA figures showed that the Armed Forces had discharged men into civilian life at an average rate of 35,000 per month since July 27, 1950.

The discharge rate is currently running much higher. It was 55,000 during January, the latest month for which figures are available.

The 665,000 figure represents all men who have been discharged since the Korean War began. Not all of them by any means are veterans of the Korean fighting.

The medal was earned "for conspicuous gallantry in action above and beyond the call of duty" near Pia-Ri, Korea, September 17, 1951. The citation graphically described how Pfc. Pililaau voluntarily remained behind to cover the withdrawal of his unit, Company "C" of the 23d Infantry Regiment, 2d Infantry Division, against waves of attacking enemy near Pia-Ri, Korea, on September 17, 1951.

When his ammunition and grenades were exhausted, he closed with the enemy in hand to hand combat, using a trench knife and finally his bare hands, until finally he fell mortally wounded. His heroic stand in the darkness left 40 enemy dead sprawled around his position.

## 'If he has done rite Rite and let me no'

In the department of utter confusion belongs this letter received from Eunice O. David, Clerk of Local Board No. 37, Bastrop, La. Here it is, exactly as received, except that fictitious names have been substituted for the real names:

"Dear Sur: This is from John Jones mather John Jones has exchange Loca Board almost 3 years well he in Oct his Loca Board is 9 here in Blankstown, Ida. he has ben physical examinationed out here and i want to no do he haf to re-pork to both boards are jus this one out her for I wants to no so i well no for these 2 boards are get me confuse, and if he has don rite well you ples rite me and let me no at once ples. i am watering for answers.

from miss Elizabeth Hawkins"

## Outline Helps Job Checkers In Evaluations

In evaluating essentiality of workers considered by their employers as qualified for occupational deferments, on-the-job checkers for the Scientific Advisory Committee are using an outline which they report is proving of great help in the special study of certain cases referred to the Committee by the Director of Selective Service.

General Hershey assigned the spot check project to the Committee in the spring after the Presidential Appeal Board had expressed to General Hershey dissatisfaction with many of the employees' job descriptions and requested job level verification.

The "Outline for an Occupational Investigation," as it is termed, follows:

(1) Training and educational history of registrant. Where did he stand in class (if information is available)? (2) Employment experience prior to job with present employer; (3) Nature of previous job assignments with present employer; (4) Employment assignments on present job; (5) Size, nature, and function of group registrant is assigned to as worker; (6) Registrant's function in the group; (7) Product on which registrant is working and end use; (8) Relation of product to national health, safety, and interest; (9) Relation of product to defense or mobilization; (10) Range of salaries on this job and average salary of comparable employees. Salary of registrant; (11) Period of training customary for job; (12) Frequency with which nonprofessional personnel are hired in similar category; (13) If registrant is on training program, how long has he been on it? (14) How long does the training program last? (15) What is registrant's effectiveness in relation to his fellows? (16) What success and/or difficulties has the employer encountered in recruiting for registrant's type of job? (17) What are the shortages or overages in this category of employment—in registrant's plant? Nationally? (18) If classified previously in II-A, how long has he been so classified? (19) To what extent has the employer already lost employees to the Armed Services in the category of the registrant?

"Were such information supplied originally to the local board, it would enormously simplify the process of classification, particularly with reference to II-A," was the comment of one observer. "In a difficult case probably nothing can take the place of the expert knowledge of a specialist as to the skill of the registrant and the importance of his functions, but there are few such cases compared with the number which could be readily decided on the basis of adequate information available to the local board."



## S. S. Concludes 4th Conference

National Headquarters has concluded the fourth of its 1952 training conferences. It was held at Mitchel Field, Long Island, with the United States Air Force as host, and was attended by sixteen representatives of the special Selective Service Training Units and Selective Service Sections of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, New York, and the New England States.

The conference was directed by Col. Dee Ingold, newly appointed coordinator of training in the Field Division, aided by Col. Jules Wettlaufer, Col. Charles Grahli, and Lt. Col. Henry Wheeler, the three regional field officers for the areas included.

Three previous conferences were held at Fort McPherson in Atlanta, Randolph Field in San Antonio, and at the Norfolk Naval Air Base. The fifth is now in session at Fort Sheridan, Chicago, and three additional conferences will be held during July and August at the Alameda Naval Air Base near San Francisco and at the Sandy Point Naval Base in Seattle.

Attendance at the conferences is restricted to the Commanding Officers or the Training Officers of the Special Training Units and the Selective Service Sections of the National Guard.

The purpose is two-fold. The first week is spent in the study and presentation of teaching methods, so that the conferees may return to their units and sections better qualified to teach the training programs to the other members. The second week is spent in the preparation and presentation of a two-year training program and a detailed study schedule for the first year of the program.

Each program is subjected to the criticism of the group as a whole. These programs vary according to the character and the current status of the individual units and sections. Some units are older and farther advanced in Selective Service Study. Likewise the programs for the National Guard Sections vary in scope from those adapted to the Reserve Units.

There are now 59 special units to which are attached for training 390 ear-marked reserve officers of all components of the Armed Forces. There is a Selective Service Section in each of the National Guards of the States, to which are attached more than 400 National Guard officers, also ear-marked for Selective Service training.

How best to train these men as the future operators of the Selective Service System is the overall goal of the training programs.

### Biggest Headache

Biggest headache in draft experience during World War I was blanket exemptions which permitted a considerable number of men to escape military service by working in ship yards.

## Utilization Must Be Increased As Supply Decreases

(Continued from page 1)

Guard and Air National Guard prior to attaining the age of 18 years and 6 months; and third, under section 4 (d) (3), which reads as follows:

"The Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense (and the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), may provide, by regulations which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, for the release from training and service in the Armed Forces prior to serving the periods required by subsection (b) of this section of individuals who volunteer for and are accepted into organized units of the Army, National Guard, and Air National Guard and other reserve components. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent any person, while in a reserve component of the Armed Forces, from being ordered or called to active duty in such Armed Force."

The use of the first method is at present the most common but the kind of reserve built under these circumstances is one which will not be available except under the extreme conditions which the building of a reserve seeks to avoid.

The supply of men available for service in an extended period of partial mobilization has very definite limitations. The low birth rate of the thirties, the high percentage of veterans of World War II, and the drain of the rotation system all unite to make our maintenance of adequate armed forces a most difficult problem.

The real pinch in manpower has been avoided by the presence in 1950 of several thousands of young men who had no military service who had reached military age since the end of the war. In addition, members of the reserve components in substantial numbers have been recalled and thus subjected to service for

## When Education Fails

"An education has failed if it has not put into the mind of the student the incontrovertible fact that he knows very little; for a man who thinks he knows has ceased to learn." Secretary of the Air Force Thomas K. Finletter, speaking to the West Point Graduating Class, June 3, 1952.

the second and even third time. These sources are drying up as the age of men called moves toward 18½ and the uncalled reserve units become fewer and fewer in numbers.

Several conclusions are indicated: (a) The recall of men who have already served will increase in difficulty unless the world situation becomes infinitely worse; (b) there is great need for the creation of a reserve whose training has been shortened to permit recall without extending their active service period; and (c) the need for manpower will force more and more requirements from those whose service is modified, delayed, or reduced.

The time is not far distant when we shall be forced to find ways to utilize our nonactive service manpower to the fullest. The father, the student, the mechanic, the farmer, and many of the IV-F's must be considered for some participation in the maintenance of the reserve components. As the supply of manpower decreases the utilization of manpower must increase.

## 74,329 Students Tested in Year

Some 74,329 college students took the Selective Service College Qualification Test on the three dates it was offered during the recently completed academic year. Of the 74,329 students taking the test, 58 percent made a score of 70 or better.

The fifth test was given to 19,577 students December 31, 1951, an 61.3 percent made a score of 70 or better. The sixth test was given to 48,807 students April 24, 1952, an 57 percent made 70 or better. The seventh test was given to 5,944 students May 22, 1952, and 57 percent received the 70 score or better. (Of the 339,066 students taking the first four tests 63 percent made a score of 70 or better.)

A grand total of 413,395 college students have taken the college qualification test on the seven dates it was given. The first test was given on May 26, 1951, and the seventh test on May 22, 1952.

There will be no more qualification tests given until such time a National Headquarters negotiates a new contract for additional tests.

### Three Years to Think

"I was going to sentence you each to 2 years in the penitentiary, but since they have just extended the period of service for some of the men in the Armed Forces, I am sentencing you to 3 years." That's what a Federal judge in Scranton, Pa., said in sentencing two Selective Service registrants found guilty of delinquency.

### Roger Not To Blame

In disapproving a hardship discharge for a farm boy, a South Dakota Local Board member commented "The trees and flowers on this farm are thriving, due to rain, not to Roger."

## Statistical Digest of Manpower Pool

Total number classified registrants on May 1, 1952..... 12,416,122

### Men Deferred or Exempt by Law

I-C Members of Armed Forces and certain members discharged therefrom.....	2,481,911
I-D Members of reserve components and selected R. O. T. C. students.....	337,422
I-O Conscientious objectors.....	7,641
I-S High school and college statutory deferments.....	111,591
IV-A Men who have completed service and sole surviving sons.....	1,719,819
IV-B Elected Government officials.....	11
IV-C Aliens exempt from service but required to register under the Act.....	9,661
IV-D Ministers and Divinity students.....	61,131
V-A Men over the age of liability.....	3,845,296
Total deferred or exempt by law.....	8,574,498

### Men Deferred by Regulation

II-A Occupational deferments.....	32,296
II-C Agricultural deferments.....	95,598
II-S Students deferred on class standing or test score.....	206,893
III-A Dependency or hardship.....	996,353
IV-F Men found unfit for service.....	1,443,318
Total deferred by regulation.....	2,774,458
Number of I-A and I-A-O men in pool.....	1,067,176



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume II

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 1952

Number 8

## S. S. Employees Given Awards For New Ideas

Certificates of Award have been presented to four additional employees who contributed suggestions for improvement or economy in operation and which have been adopted, bringing the total number of these awards to six. Eleven other employees received certificates of award for meritorious suggestions which could not be immediately adopted.

The four new awards for suggestions adopted follows:

Florence Allinson of Wisconsin suggested that the size of SSS Forms Nos. 216, 517, 225, 225A, 25B, 261, 261A, and 116, be reduced to letter size so they will fit the letter size steel filing cabinets provided.

Elizabeth Kirch suggested that the cover sheet, SSS Form 101, be scored off center with one-eighth inch less allowance to the rear, thus raising the front edge and permitting greater ease in handling.

An Illinois employee, Esther K. Sachs, suggested that we eliminate the three lines marked on the address side of the card forms Nos. SSS 110, 219, 390, and 391.

(Continued on page 4)

## Our Birthday!

Publication of this issue of SELECTIVE SERVICE marks the periodical's first birthday anniversary. The first issue hit the streets—pardon, was circulated among units of the System—just a year ago this August.

So this would seem to be a good opportunity to extend our sincere thanks to everyone in the System who has helped with contributions and suggestions, and it is something more than noteworthy to add that these contributions and suggestions have come from every State, Territory, and Possession in the System.

SELECTIVE SERVICE is your paper. In editing SELECTIVE SERVICE, we've tried to keep that always in mind. By "you," we mean every single member of the Selective Service family.

We want your paper to be interesting. We want it to be instructive. And we want it to be inspirational, without being namby pamby.

If we've come anywhere near accomplishing these aims, it's mostly because of your help.

So please keep it up. And again, thanks!

## Pool Shrinking, Resurvey Faced States Director

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

The maintenance of adequate Armed Forces to insure national survival in the current world situation will be an ever-increasing burden on our manpower. This is an oft-repeated fact that admits of no denial.

There are many reasons why the compulsory length of service should remain at the absolute minimum. This fact as a practice consumes manpower at a rapid rate. During World War II the United States built and maintained much larger forces than are now required, but manpower for these forces was drawn from a larger age group. The individual member of the Armed Forces was held for the duration and 6 months, and we began the war with few veterans under 33 years of age.

Now there are excellent reasons for restricting our compulsory service to the younger age group. No one wants to extend the period of service unless absolutely necessary. The 16½ million veterans of World War II will be augmented by almost a million who have served since the Korean emergency.

Fortunately, 1950 found us with some manpower available for the Armed Forces because the demands for this purpose had been small from 1946 until 1950. This working potential of manpower was above 3.6 millions in June of 1950. Under the pressure of the increase of the Armed Forces it steadily declined until the autumn of 1951, when the effects of the amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act of June 1951 were felt.

These amendments made

(Continued on page 2)

## Apprentice Regulations Issued; Details of Plan Explained; Forms Printed

A Presidential Executive order issued last month authorizes Selective Service local boards to defer qualified apprentices under stipulated standards and conditions prescribed by the Director of Selective Service and implementation of the program made possible by the order is now under way.

## Colleges Added to R.O.T.C. List

The Department of the Army has announced an expansion of the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps to include an additional 19 educational institutions. Almost simultaneously the Navy announced that selection committees have named 1,800 students from among 32,000 applicants to enter the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps this year.

The total of colleges and universities offering Senior Division Army R. O. T. C. courses is now 256. Present Army R. O. T. C. enrollment is approximately 126,000, with the new units estimated to add about 5,000, according to a recent Army press release.

Selections of the educational institutions were based on such factors as the anticipated number of male students who could enroll in R. O. T. C. as freshmen, and the availability of armories and other facilities. The 19 schools are located in 15 States. Approximately 13,000 second lieutenants were commissioned from Army R. O. T. C. upon graduation from college this spring.

The 1,800 successful N. R. O. T. C. candidates, along with 200 enlisted men chosen from the fleet, will enter N. R. O. T. C. units in 52 colleges and universities next fall. Students in Navy R. O. T. C. and training programs presently total slightly more than 25,500 in 50 colleges and universities.

N. R. O. T. C. students who satisfactorily complete regular college courses and accompanying naval science studies receive commissions. They must agree to serve a maximum of three years on active duty, if called, upon graduation. The same general rule, modified to the respective branches, applies to Army R. O. T. C. students and Air Force R. O. T. C., of which latter there are about 114,000 in 256 colleges and universities.

The order followed recommendations made by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service. It amends Selective Service Regulations pertaining to deferment of registrants whose activities are considered necessary to maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest.

The apprentice deferment amendments were submitted to the President by General Hershey after prolonged studies, surveys, and many conferences with other Government agencies, employers, representatives of labor, and others vitally interested.

Apprentices who seek deferment will make the request on SSS Form No. 171 (APPRENTICE DEFERMENT REQUEST), which are in the process of distribution to local boards. This form will have a space for the apprentice to sign and for the sponsor of the program to sign and it will also contain space to show who has approved the program.

When the apprentice signs the SSS Form No. 171 and if he receives a deferment that automatically extends his liability to age 35. Both the apprentice and sponsor will be required to furnish the local board with information on any change in the status of a registrant.

The local boards already have the list of critical occupations issued by the United States Department of Labor. This will be supplemented by a list each State Director will release, listing the programs and occupations in the national interest, which he has approved or the National Director has approved. Apprentices will be classified in Class II-A with an appropriate identification to identify them as such.

An apprentice working in a deferent State must attach to his deferment request evidence from the State Director having jurisdiction over the apprentice program that he has approved it. This evidence may consist of either an affidavit or a photostat of the State Director's approval of the program.

In deferring apprentices, the local boards will proceed as with all other classifications. It will be

(Continued on page 4)



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

1712 G Street N. W.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1712 G Street N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

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AUGUST 1952

Number 8

## We Face Resurvey as Pool Shrinks, States Gen. Hershey

(Continued from page 1)

available, under restrictions, the age group 18½ to 19 and removed the deferments of registrants with one dependent, except in case of extreme hardship. The calls, especially during the final quarter of the fiscal year 1952, were light but in spite of that fact the decline of potential manpower for the Armed Forces has decreased and the beginning of the fiscal year of 1953 finds us with about one million two hundred thousand, having absorbed all of the gains made available by the addition of the 18½- to 19-year-olds and the married men without children.

The question which must be faced in the not too distant future is the source of the manpower which will inevitably be needed. Within the age bracket which is liable the large groups unused are four in number. First are those deferred because of their occupations. There are one-third of a million of these. Two hundred thousand plus as students, approximately one hundred thousand farmers, and slightly over thirty thousand nonagricultural. The second group consists of about one-third of a million. They are members of the National Guard, other Reserves, and the R. O. T. C. The third group is the IV-F, approaching one and a half millions. The fourth group is the III-A registrants, about nine hundred thousand, deferred because of dependency.

The group deferred for de-

pendency is one of the largest that can be made available to supplement the present supply of manpower available for military service. The future policy in relation to this group is of the utmost importance.

Historically, the United States has given greater consideration to fatherhood in deferment from military service than any other nation. This consideration has been on the basis of an emergency which was large in size but definite in time. There was the presumption in the beginning of such emergencies that the father occupied this status when the obligation to serve was placed upon him. In an indefinite period the status of fatherhood, with relatively few exceptions, occurs subsequent to the commencement of the obligation to serve. This fact always raises the question of the use of fatherhood as a method of avoiding service.

If the Armed Forces must be maintained at anywhere near their present level, and that necessity seems practically certain, then deferment must mean what it was intended to mean, a delay at most in the fulfillment of a certain obligation. Under a concept of this nature we are faced with a resurvey of the problem for those who gain dependents either because of the presence of the obligation or in the knowledge that the obligation of service must be met.

## Official Notices

Feb. 21—Operations Bulletin No. 60, as amended June 6, 1952, Subject: "Registrants Enrolled in High Schools, Colleges, or Universities Outside the United States," contains instructions to local boards that a registrant who is a student or who has been enrolled as a student at a high school, college, university, or similar institution of learning located outside the United States may qualify for Class I-S within the applicable provisions of section 6 (i) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, and section 1622.15 of the Selective Service Regulations when the evidence submitted is sufficient to convince the local board that he is satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction.

June 18—Operations Bulletin No. 69, Subject: "Initiation of Civilian Work Program for Conscientious Objectors," contains instructions concerning the initiation of the program of ordering Class I-O registrants to perform civilian work in lieu of induction.

June 19—Transmittal Memorandum No. 51, contains Local Board Memorandum No. 47, regarding appeal from determination by local board or appeal board establishing a special registrant's order of priority.

June 19—Operations Bulletin No. 70, Subject: "Armed Forces Physical Examinations for Class I-O Registrants," contains an attached letter from the Department of the Army, which prescribes the procedures to be followed at the Armed Forces Examining Stations for the mental and physical examination of Class I-O registrants.

June 19—Operations Bulletin No. 71, Subject: "Eligibility of Certain College Students for Class I-S During Summer Vacation," contains instructions regarding the definition of the term "academic year" for students.

July 3—Packet No. 33, contains corrected pages of the Selective Service Regulations to reflect the provisions of Executive Order 10363 and Executive Order 10366, and corrected pages to reflect the provisions of Amendment No. 41 to the Selective Service Regulations.

July 7—Operations Bulletin No. 72, Subject: "Policy on Agriculture Manpower," contains a statement by the President and Defense Manpower Policy No. 6, regarding registrants engaged in agricultural occupations.

## Wanted—A Replacement

Michigan Local Board No. 96 has received this letter from a registrant now in Korea: "Dear friends and neighbors: Just a little note to ask a favor of you. Would you please keep me in mind when the next draft comes up and grab a replacement for me and send him over pronto. Sure will be glad to greet him and to let him resume my duties."

## Hershey Issues Orders on C.O.'s

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey has issued instructions which would allow conscientious objectors who voluntarily accepted employment with an approved agency prior to the initiation of the program (July 1, 1952), to be officially ordered to this work upon application to the local board. The instructions also permit conscientious objectors who are special medical registrants voluntarily to obtain work or be ordered to approved work in lieu of induction.

The objector who has voluntarily found employment with an approved agency and later makes application to be assigned to the work will not be given credit for the work performed prior to the issuance of his order to that type of work. He may waive his preinduction physical and mental exams and be ordered to that work but his 2 months does not commence until the date the order is issued.

Medical men are needed by the U. S. Veterans' Administration, U. S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Service; Mennonite Central Committee and the Brethren Service Commission. Objectors who are special registrants and have been found acceptable may, therefore, voluntarily obtain work or be ordered to work in any of these four agencies in addition to the agencies approved by the State Director. Medical objectors will be classified I-W while performing their 2 years of work.

The instructions provide that within 10 days after receipt of his Notice of Acceptability a conscientious objector shall submit to his local board three types of work for which he is qualified and which he offers to perform in lieu of induction.

The local board will, wherever possible, make every effort to order him to a type of work which will best utilize his education, training, and experience.

The I-O registrant will be ordered to an approved type of work not to a specified job. This will permit the employer to shift the conscientious objector from one job to another without prior clearance from the local board. Local boards will not order any registrant to work, however, until they have assurance that the registrant is acceptable to the employer and that the employer will hire him.

National Headquarters is in the process of preparing a Manual of Instruction which will contain information on the conscientious objector program. This manual for the guidance of State Directors and local boards will be distributed in the near future.

## Board Inducts Clerk's Son

Mrs Irene Weiler, clerk at Pennsylvania Local Board No. 83, became the first local board clerk in Pennsylvania history to send her own son for entry into the Armed Forces after induction by his local board. Along with Mr. Weiler at the railroad station to bid him adieu was his father, his brother and his fiancé.



## Michigan Hdqs. Bears Name of Glenn B. Arnold

"The local board is the heart of the Nation's Selective Service System, and must always remain so," Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, told a State-wide conference of Selective Service personnel in Lansing, Mich., at the dedication of the new Michigan State Headquarters named in honor of Michigan's late State Director, Col. Glenn B. Arnold.

General Hershey declared that the work of the local boards has justified the trust placed in them by the Nation and he emphasized that Selective Service is vital to the preservation of America.

Urging Michigan personnel to carry on in the spirit of the late State Director, General Hershey added, "Try to accomplish the things he stood for, but equally important, do not do the things he would not stand for."

Michigan's Governor, G. Mennen Williams, commended the Michigan personnel for outstanding public service and exemplification of the highest duties of citizenship through service as board members.

Almost 300 of Michigan's 1,200 uncompensated personnel were given specific recognition for completion of 10 or more years of service. They will receive the 10-year certificates of service recently authorized by National Headquarters.

Confirmation of the appointment of Lt. Col. Arthur A. Holmes as State Director of Michigan was announced during the conference. Colonel Holmes has been Acting State Director since Colonel Arnold's death February 5.

Colonel Arnold had completed 43 years of National Guard and Reserve service when he died. He enlisted in the Michigan National Guard in 1909 and was commissioned in 1914. He saw service on the Mexican Border and 17 months of overseas duty in World War I with the 32d Division. He was assigned to the Michigan State Headquarters in March 1942, where he served as Chief of the Operations Section until his appointment as Deputy State Director in September 1945. Colonel Arnold was appointed State Director in July 1948 and served in that capacity until his death on February 5, 1952.

In civil life Colonel Arnold was engaged alternately in the real estate brokerage business and as a manufacturer's representative. He was also employed for a number of years by the Michigan Secretary of State's Office.

The builder and owner of the Glenn B. Arnold Building, J. Francis Poor, participated in the ceremonies officially to "turn the building over" to the new State Director. It was built to meet the specific needs of Michigan Headquarters and then leased to the Government.

State Directors who participated in the Michigan dedication program included Brig. Gen. Robinson Hitchcock, Indiana; Col. Chester W. Goble, Ohio; Col. Solon F. Russell, Kentucky; and Col. Murley Reep, Deputy Director of Minnesota.

## General Hershey Dedicates



Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey is shown above (left) congratulating Lt. Col. Arthur A. Holmes, Michigan's new State Selective Service Director, June 22, when he visited Lansing to dedicate the new State Headquarters in honor of the late State Director, Col. Glenn B. Arnold. Lt. Col. Charles B. Pearson, Chief of Operations, is shown in center, and Lt. Col. W. J. Myers, Chief of Administration and Personnel, at right.

## What Long Ears You Have, Billy Bray! But Would Psychiatrists Pass You Today?

*Editor's Note—Selective Service is indebted to the State Director of Maryland for this gem culled from THE GRAY JACKETS, published in 1867.*

The Yankee enrolling officer for Salisbury District, Maryland, was very active and thorough in the performance of his duties.

One day he went to the house of a countryman, and finding none of the male members of the family at home, made inquiry of an old woman about the number and age of the "males" of the family.

After naming several, the old lady stopped.

"Is there no one else?" asked the officer.

"No," replied the woman, who was a full-blooded Dixieite, "none except Billy Bray."

"Billy Bray, where is he?"

"He was at the barn a moment ago," said the old lady.

Out went the officer, but could not find the man. Coming back, the worthy officer questioned the old lady as to the age of Billy, and went away, after enrolling his name among those to be drafted.

The time of the drafting came, and among those on whom the lot fell was the veritable Billy Bray. No one knew him. Where did he live?

The officer who enrolled him was called on to produce him; and, lo and behold, Billy Bray was a *jack-ass!*—(not a human one, like the enroller, but with four genuine

legs, and ears of the usual length)—regularly recorded on the list of drafted men as forming one of the quota of Maryland.

## Multi Gallon Club Could be Formed By Donors of Blood

Speaking of blood donors, if such a thing as a "Multi Gallon Club" is ever organized in the Selective Service System, at least three employees of National Headquarters would be qualified for membership.

Mrs. Florence M. Stellwagen has donated four gallons of whole blood to the American Red Cross, Armed Forces blood donor campaign. Cdr. Carl E. Rundquist has donated three gallons and Maj. Francis X. Helget two gallons.

Incidentally, General Hershey is Chairman of the District of Columbia blood donor campaign committee for Government agencies and countless times has spoken before employees of other agencies and civilian groups, explaining the desperate need for whole blood and urging donations.

The death rate in Korea is the lowest of any U. S. conflict in history. Army doctors credit the fact primarily to the prompt blood transfusions given the wounded.

## Board Delayed Sending Form; Prisoner Freed

A local board's six months' delay in sending an SSS Form No. 150 to a registrant who had claimed conscientious objection in his classification questionnaire was the principal basis for a recent acquittal by Federal Judge William F. Riley in an Iowa case. The defendant had been charged with failure to submit to induction. The form was requested in August 1950 but was not mailed until February 1951.

The court reasoned that at no time had the registrant the benefit of having the information contained in the completed form considered by the local board itself. The fact appeared to be that because of the delay the form was received from the registrant just as the local board was assembling the file for transmission on appeal to the appeal board, and was placed in the file with the other papers.

The court said, "It is true that the Form 150 was before the hearing officer as a part of his file, and it was before the appeal board, but I repeat that never at any time had the local board passed upon the defendant's conscientious objections and the reasons for them \* \* \*."

The court also attacked the local board's expressed belief that attendance at a theological school was a requisite to qualify for a IV-D classification as a minister. Pointing to section 16 (g) (1), (2), and (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, Judge Riley said, "It was not necessary that the defendant should have attended a theological school to be entitled to classification as a regular or duly ordained minister of religion, which he claimed to be."

The court would not speculate on the question of how much influence this misunderstanding of the law had on the ultimate classification but concluded, "Since the liberty of this defendant is at stake it would appear that great injustice and harm could result for this court to determine that this erroneous concept \* \* \* had no influence."

Judge Riley summed up that these two factors prejudiced the rights of the defendant, the denial of which deprived him of the benefit of an adequate record on appeal and of procedures to which he was entitled.

## Honeymoon To Adjust Him, Registrant Thinks

He is to be graduated June 7, he plans to be married June 9, says a letter received by Clay County Local Board in Spencer, Iowa, from a college student, and the letter blithely adds, "I would like to appeal for a short deferment so that my wife and I could have time to become somewhat adjusted to married life. This would give the Army a man who would be in a better frame of mind. I could appear before the board if necessary to appeal, but I have classes on week-days so it would be rather difficult."



## Dept. of Defense Says It Will Call Increased Numbers

Secretary of Defense last month called upon Selective Service to deliver 30,000 regular registrants and 445 special registrants in September.

The Department of Defense said it expects to call on Selective Service to deliver 54,000 regular inductees a month from October through December.

The September call for special registrants included calls for 355 physicians and 90 dentists. The dentists are all for the Army, but the physicians will be divided, with 180 going to the Army and 175 going to the Air Force. This call brings the total special registrants called to date up to 1,522 physicians and 650 dentists.

The increase in the level of induction calls is necessary, the Department of Defense said, to replace men inducted in the latter part of 1950 and the early months of 1951 who will leave the service.

The 30,000-man September call brings the total request upon Selective Service since September 1950 to 1,013,430, of whom 932,000 were for the Army and 81,430 for the Marines.

## New Regulations Made Effective

(Continued from page 1)

their responsibility to determine if they are going to defer the registrant for three months, six months, or a year. The local board may also request a new SSS Form No. 171 at the end of each deferment period.

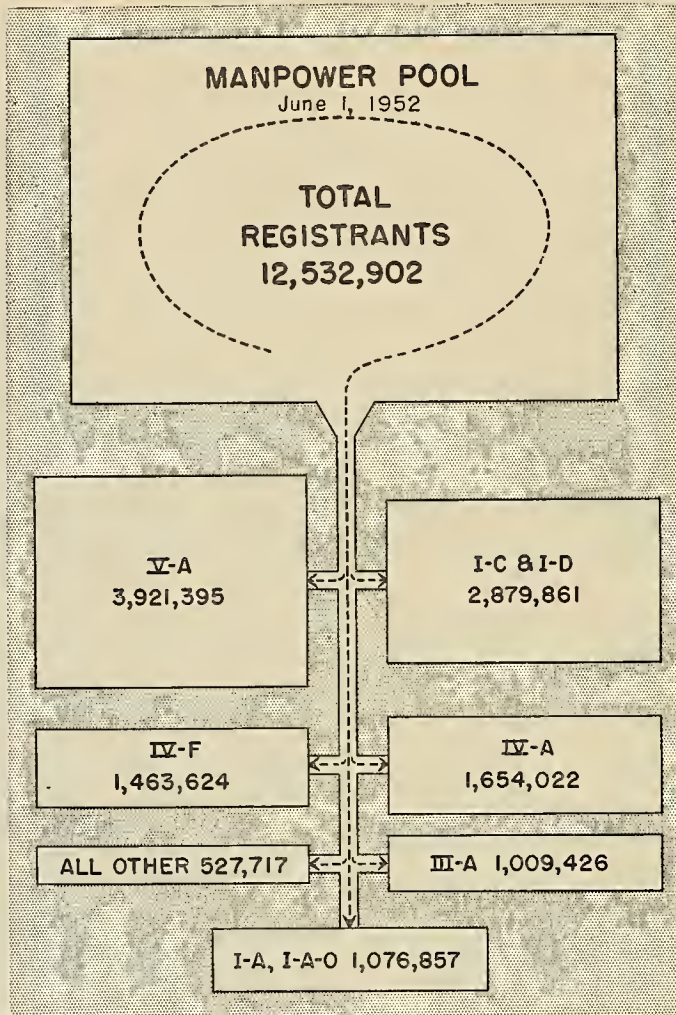
An apprentice deferred under the amended regulations will not be exempted; his obligation to serve in the Armed Forces will not be removed; it will merely be postponed in order that the apprentice may complete the training necessary to make him a skilled worker.

Each State Director of Selective Service is authorized to approve apprentice training programs within the State which meet certain standards and requirements. Programs submitted to the State Director but not approved by him may be submitted to the Director of Selective Service for his consideration for approval.

An apprentice training program must have a sponsor which may be an employer of labor, a joint apprenticeship committee, a trade union, a group of employers of labor, or an association of journeymen.

The program must offer apprentice training in an occupation which customarily has been learned in a practical way through training on-the-job and which requires 4,000 hours or more of work experience to learn and the completion of related trade instruction which will provide the apprentice with learning in theoretical and technical subjects related to the occupation. The program must have been in operation with apprentices actually being trained for a period of at least 1 year and apprentices within each occupation trained for 1 year.

## Here's What We Have



## Enlistment Agreement Terminated in July

The Interservice Agreement which prohibited enlistment of men in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps who have received notices for their preinduction physical and mental examination no longer exists. Assistant Secretary of Defense Anna M. Rosenberg made the announcement of termination in July.

Draft-eligible men may enlist in the service of their choice up to the time their local board issues an order to report for induction.

The Interservice Agreement was made in the summer of 1950, but it has not been effective since June of 1951 because of a series of temporary suspensions.

## Indians To Make Bearings

American Indians, who are adept at making beads, will be taught the special skill of making tiny jewel bearings at Rolla, N. Dak.

## Even War Is Safer

Katherine Johnson, clerk of Local Board No. 33, Salida, Colo., sends us this one, written on a post card and addressed to her local board:

"Dear Kind Sir: I desire to be classified in something other than 4-B or 4-F. I am married. 1-A would be a pleasure! My position is really dangerous with this woman. Please save me! Put me in 1-A and send me to Johannesburg where this woman can't get at me quick. Please. (Signed)"

## Great Interest in Health

So great has been the demand for the statement General Hershey made before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives on the physical and mental fitness of the Nation's male youths that three reprints already have been necessary. A limited supply is still available.

## S. S. Employees Given Awards For New Ideas

(Continued from page 1)

A New Hampshire employee, George E. Sideris, suggested that a poster giving the different SSS classifications be printed and distributed for posting in public places.

Recipients of Certificates for employees who submitted suggestions for the improvement of Selective Service operations, but whose suggestions could not be adopted immediately, included four California employees, as follows:

H. C. Leckey suggested that the back of the cover sheet should be shortened one inch. He was of the opinion this would save stock and facilitate handling.

Juanita Hodgins suggested that the cover sheet be made as a 3-cut manila folder with the Selective Service System number on the tab.

Ruth E. Harris suggested the cover sheet be perforated to permit one corner 1 1/2" x 2 1/2" to be removed when the cover sheets are to be used. This, she believes, would make the SS number on the following folder immediately visible.

Elda W. Kelley suggested that line 4 of the postponement of induction be amended to read, "Postponed until the first induction call after \_\_\_\_\_," and line 5 read, "You will be notified when to present yourself to this board for induction."

Three Ohio employees were among the award winners. Ruth Berry suggested that instead of writing "SS No." when requested to do so in correspondence, that "SSS No." be used, because some registrants think "SS No." means Social Security Number.

Jessie M. Kravitz and Roslyn I. Topper jointly suggested that National Headquarters contact the MARCH OF TIME and interest them in making a film on "The Draft Board and How It Operates," and "So You Are Going To Be Drafted."

A New Hampshire employee submitting a suggestion awarded a certificate was Doris L. Weston. She suggested that many items on the Classification Questionnaire should be eliminated—some should be amplified and some new items should be added.

An Illinois employee receiving a certificate for a meritorious suggestion was Esther K. Sachs. She suggested that line 5 of SSS Form 264 be amended to read, "after which you will be notified of the date of your next induction."

An Oregon winner was Joyce B. Beasley, who suggested that special registrants be more completely identified by adding to their Selective Service numbers additional symbols to identify them by category and priority.

A Tennessee employee receiving an award was Minnie L. Evans. She recommended that the pages of Classification Record be listed by years beginning with 1922. She was of the opinion that cardboard tabs giving the year should be attached so a clerk could readily turn to any age group desired.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume II

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 1952

Number 9

## 'Job Well Done' Says Director, Lauding Workers

by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

Registrant, Arthur K. Weinfeld, 22 years of age, a graduate student, who worked his way through Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan, was inducted into the Armed Forces on July 1, 1952. He is a member of a family of four: father, mother, sister, and Arthur. He and his fiancée have decided to delay their marriage until a later date.

These facts indicate that Registrant Weinfeld is a typical young American and a fine representative of his generation.

These facts do not account for the presence of Governor Williams of Michigan and the State Director of Selective Service of that State, together with newspaper, radio, and television personnel, at his induction. They were there because Arthur K. Weinfeld was the millionth registrant to be inducted since Korea.

His induction measures the success of the efforts of America to build strength since those days of June 1950.

This millionth induction is an answer to those who doubted the ability or the determination of America to build its strength in a dangerous world, to the end that its safety might be increased.

This millionth induction is a tribute to those patriotic men and women who constitute the Selective Service System. It is so easy to accept successful operation as a normal thing. It is so easy to forget those days of July and August of 1950 when the skeleton of a Selective Service System rebuilt itself as it mobilized the manpower of this Nation. The calls of September, October, and November 1950 were met under circumstances which seemed impossible. The Selective Service System since

(Continued on page 3)

## Symbol of Accomplishment

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON

Dear General Hershey:

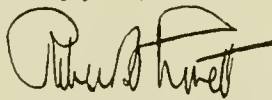
I understand that in Detroit on July 31 appropriate ceremonies will be conducted for the millionth man to be inducted since the attack upon the Republic of Korea two years ago.

This young man symbolizes a Selective Service accomplishment of incalculable importance to the Armed Forces and to the Nation's insurance against attack. In providing the manpower required in this period, without disrupting other phases of our national life, Selective Service has enabled the United States to speak the only language aggressors understand and has changed the course of history by thwarting plans inimical to the security of the free world.

I earnestly hope that the Detroit ceremonies will help to increase public awareness of this fact.

Kindest regards and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,



*This is the letter which Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, received from Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett shortly before Selective Service inducted its millionth man since Korea.*

## Press, Radio, Television, Movies Acclaim Millionth S. S. Inductee

Selective Service inducts millionth man since Korea!

That was the news which flashed in headlines and pictures of the Nation's press on July 31 and which was also dramatically presented to radio, television and newsreel audiences in every section of the country.

The ceremonies were held at the induction center in Detroit, Michigan, with Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett warmly commending Selective Service for the part it is playing in preserving the peace, and Michigan's Governor personally wishing the inductee Godspeed. When the ceremonies were over, Arthur Weinfeld, Local Board No. 97, Detroit, Michigan, age 22, a self-financed college graduate, found himself a member of the Armed Forces, Serial No.

55-286-799. Almost immediately he was on his way to Fort Custer for boot training.

The ceremonies were arranged by the State Director of Michigan, with very close co-operation of the induction center officers, and were highlighted by the personal appearance of Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan who read, and then presented, the following letter to Weinfeld:

"Dear Mr. Weinfeld:

"As Governor of the State of Michigan, it is a privilege for me to be able to extend to you the sincere appreciation of the people of the State of Michigan for the service upon which you are about to embark.

"As the millionth person to be inducted into the Armed Services

(Continued on page 3)

## Many Problems Are Considered By Committees

The six Scientific Advisory Committees met in Washington last month as a committee-of-the-whole for an all-day session, with Chairman Dr. M. H. Trytten presiding.

Developments significant to their area of responsibility were discussed by Major General Lewis B. Hershey and others and there were lively floor discussions on the student deferment and R. O. T. C. programs, specialist utilization in the Armed Forces and in industry, and the prospect of a tight manpower situation within the next twelve months.

The conclusions and recommendations of the Committee were to be presented to the Director in a formal statement inter-relating the work of four sub-committees and subject to final drafting by an appointed group August 11.

The six Scientific Advisory Committees were appointed by General Hershey soon after passage of the 1948 draft legislation and it was these committees which studied the student deferment problem for a year and a half and made recommendations to the Director laying ground work for the present student deferment program. The committees are composed of eminent scientists, educators, and users of scientifically trained personnel.

Another project assigned to the Committees by General Hershey involves spot checks of certain job descriptions given by employers seeking employee occupational deferments. The assignment was made after the Presidential Appeal Board had expressed dissatisfaction to General Hershey with many of the job descriptions and requested job level verification.

Professional engineers selected by the Committees have completed a series of eight additional on-the-job investigations. Plants concerned were located in Louisville, St. Louis, Monsanto, Milwaukee, Mishawaka, Syracuse, and Newark.

Reports and a summary will be sent to the Director as soon as the Executive Committee has reviewed the findings of the investigators.

## Help Him Rest, Too ?

He was needed at home and he also helped his uncle with his work, an Oklahoma registrant told his local board, and he went on to explain, "My uncle is so poorly he can hardly get on the tractor, so I help him off and on."



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

1712 G Street N. W.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1712 G Street N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume II

SEPTEMBER 1952

Number 9

## There's Never Been a Fighter Like Him; YOU KNOW HIM—He Wins Your Battles!

Editor's Note:

We are indebted to William I. Nichols, Editor of THIS WEEK, and Lt. Col. Joseph Quittner, the author, for permission to reprint the following, which recently dominated the inside front cover page of THIS WEEK. Colonel Quittner, a veteran of both World Wars, is himself a citizen soldier, having attended the first Citizens Military Training Camp in 1915 at Plattsburg, N. Y. A note accompanying his editorial states that there are today approximately 22,500,000 living citizen soldiers, a figure obtained by adding the more than 19 million U. S. veterans of all services to the men and women now in the Armed Forces.

By Lt. Col. Joseph Quittner

YOU KNOW HIM \* \* \* There has never been another fighting man like him in the history of war.

He starts as just a farm boy, grocery clerk, college student, or junior executive, brought up in the United States of America, where life is supposed to be too soft, too easy.

He ends up more than a match for the savagely trained, highly indoctrinated soldiers of militarism incarnate.

The battles he has been asked to win have been fought far from the borders of his native land. The reasons for fighting them were more involved than you would expect him to understand.

In most cases, he is a draftee. Yet, it would be wrong to argue that he is forced to fight. He comes

from a free country. He beefs more loudly than any soldier of any country has ever dared to before. And he fights harder.

He doesn't like the draft. But he knows it's necessary. Proof of this—no legislator who ever advocated a draft law when we were at war or threatened by war has been penalized at the polls.

It would be a good thing for peace if our enemies realized this. It would also be a good thing if they realized that his loyalty, whether he be a citizen by birth or by adoption, admits no hyphen; that he recognizes only one allegiance: to the United States. That mistake was made twice before. It is so easy to undervalue our Nation's people—and so dangerous.

Our soldier would probably laugh if you tried to tell him his motives were patriotic. He regards his assignment as a dirty job that he got stuck with. Yet his record reveals the truest and deepest kind of patriotism and courage.

Our soldier despises discipline, but in battle he accepts it as the price of victory and the secret of saving his own skin.

Our soldier has never been licked. He is the citizen soldier of the free United States of America.

(Copyright 1952 by United Newspaper Magazine Corporation)

## This Board Sniffed, Decided Halitosis Wasn't to Blame, Then Called the F. B. I.

In his daily column syndicated by King Features, George Dixon tells the story of a young partner in a New York engineering firm who was rejected by the Armed Forces for psychiatric reasons. He "had" everything, it appeared, including hypertension, an anxiety complex, irritability, tremors, palpitation.

Halitosis wasn't mentioned, but the Local Board sniffed, thought it detected something more than a faint odor and straightaway the F. B. I. was called into action.

The agent had a hunch. He hid himself to the nearest public library convenient to the registrant and elicited the information that two

days before his physical and mental examination the poor ailing fella had withdrawn these books: "Problems of Anxiety," by Freud; "Neurotic Conditions," by Adler; "Neuroses and Human Growth," by Harney; "Self-Analysis Made Simple," by Ralph.

Confronted with the evidence, the registrant broke down and confessed, said he was ready to go to jail.

The columnist concludes his yarn with this paragraph: "The draft board told him the purpose of Selective Service was to get people in the Army, not the jug, and promptly inducted him."

## Official Notices

July 16—Operations Bulletin No. 73, Subject: "Special Registrants Classified in Class I-O," contains instructions regarding all special registrants in Class I-O who have been found acceptable for service and who would have been ordered to report for induction had they not been in Class I-O. Such registrants should now be ordered by their local boards to perform civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety or interest, pursuant to the provisions of Part 1660 of the Selective Service Regulations.

July 18—Operations Bulletin No. 74, Subject: "Processing Class I-O Registrants Who Volunteer for Civilian Work," contains information regarding Class I-O registrants who may volunteer and where they may volunteer for civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety or interest in lieu of induction.

July 18—Operations Bulletin No. 75, Subject: "Classification of all Priority 3 Dentists and Physicians of Special Registration No. 1," contains instructions to local boards to immediately commence mailing the Classification Questionnaire (SSS Form No. 100) and three copies of Initial Data for Classification and Commissioning in Medical, Dental and Veterinary Corps (DD Form No. 390) to every priority 3 dentist and physician of Special Registration No. 1 to whom such forms have not previously been mailed. The classification of all these registrants shall be reported, beginning July 31, 1952, on Summary of Classification Special Registration No. 1 (SSS Form No. 117). Operations Bulletin No. 67, issued on May 14, 1952, Subject: "Classification of Priority 3 Dentists of Special Registration No. 1 Born on or After May 1, 1917, is hereby rescinded.

July 18—Transmittal Memorandum No. 52, contains Local Board Memorandum No. 29, regarding the exemption of aliens from special registration because of treaties or international agreements, Local Board Memorandum No. 39, regarding the classification of treaty aliens, and Local Board Memorandum No. 43, regarding the classification of sole surviving sons in cases involving prisoners of war and persons missing in action.

July 21—Operations Bulletin No. 76, Subject: "Determination of Order of Priority of Special Registrants," furnishes information with respect to questions which have arisen regarding the determination of the order of priority of special registrants under the provisions of section 4 (i) (2) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended.

July 21—Operations Bulletin No. 77, Subject: "Abrogation of Inter-Service Agreement Limiting Enlistment Eligibility," contains information from the As-

## Sioux State Holds Successful School For Board Clerks

North Dakota State Headquarters has completed its second annual two-day training period for local board clerks.

Clerks who were not at the meeting in 1951 remained an extra day for a round-table discussion. The clerks were unanimous in praising success of the school.

The agenda was very broad, with particular stress on changes in the regulations, keeping records current, office practices, and manpower. Members of the State headquarters staff composed the faculty. Transparencies projected by a Vu-graph were extensively used. Accuracy and efficiency were aptly portrayed by the use of film strips obtained from the Signal Corps.

The prospect of holding district meetings rather than State-wide meetings for all clerks had once been considered, but the value received by the clerks from their intimate contact with each other at a State-wide meeting made it evident, State headquarters said, that district meetings could not accomplish the same purpose.

Assistant Secretary of Defense that the inter-service agreement of July 14, 1950, regarding the eligibility for enlistment of registrants who have received orders to report for armed forces physical examination has been abrogated effective July 1, 1952.

July 23—Operations Bulletin No. 78, Subject: "Special Report for Class I-O Registrants (SSS Form No. 152)," contains information regarding the purpose of SSS Form No. 152.

July 23—Operations Bulletin No. 79, Subject: "Order to Report for Civilian Work and Statement of Employer (SSS Form No. 153)," contains information regarding SSS Form No. 153 which will be used in ordering Class I-O registrants to perform approved types of civilian work in lieu of induction.

July 25—Operations Bulletin No. 80, Subject: "Minimum Requirements for Organized Units of Reserve Components and What Constitutes Satisfactory Participation Therein," furnishes information to local boards as to the minimum requirements for organized units of the reserve components of the armed forces under section 16 (h) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, and as to what constitutes satisfactory participation in such units for the purpose of qualifying registrants for deferment under section 6 (c) (1) of that Act.

## THEY Faced Death, Too

In Question 2, Series XV, of his questionnaire, a registrant of Local Board No. 104, Clarksville, Tex., described the condition: "Killed—afraid of being." The board members, all veterans who remember their own trepidations, were able to place him in Class I-A after short deliberation.



## Changed Status Fails to Win G. I.'s Release

An inducted registrant who notified his Local Board of his changed marital status, but who refused to comply a request to reopen his classification, has been denied release from the Armed Forces by Federal Judge Oliver J. Carter in the Northern District of California.

The action was in the form of Habeas Corpus proceedings brought by Myrna J. Wade in behalf of her husband, Herman J. Wade, stationed at Ford Ord.

To the charge that the registrant had repeatedly called the attention of the Local Board to his changed status, the court said that "the notification to the Local Board of his marriage cannot be viewed as a request to reopen his classification since it did not in terms request such action and since the regulations required him to make such notification."

The facts as recited by the opinion of Judge Carter were that Wade registered in November 1948, was classified in Class I-A December 7, 1948, was married on July 29, 1950 and made prompt notification of that fact to his local board, that he transmitted a medical certificate of his wife's pregnancy on November 14, 1950, and that the Local Board sent the registrant an order to report for induction on April 10, 1951.

The petitioner claimed arbitrariness because the Local Board refused to consider an entitlement to III-A under the then regulations based upon marriage. (These regulations are not now in effect.) After noting that there was no specific request to reopen, the court held that section 1625.2 is not mandatory. "The determination as to whether or not the facts presented justify a reopening of the classification is, by the terms of section 1625.4 of the regulations, a matter entirely within the discretion of the Local Board."

The court noted that Wade's right to appeal from I-A expired on December 17, 1948, that the petition did not show on its face that the administrative remedies available to the registrant were exhausted, as required, and that he was not helped by ignorance of the law in the face of alleged "misrepresentations in the office of the Local Board."

The court held that the allegations of misrepresentations were insufficient to "establish an excuse for failure to request a reopening of his classification in the prescribed manner."

Finally, since the soldier was inducted shortly after April 10, 1951 and the petition was not filed until January 11, 1952, Wade had accepted the benefits and assumed the obligations of military service. "Persons who seek release from the Armed Forces by a writ of habeas corpus must act promptly after induction since the writ is, except in rare cases, discretionary," the court concluded. The soldier was denied release.

## Godspeed For The Millionth



Here are Lt. Col. Arthur A. Holmes, State Director of Michigan; Arthur Weinfeld, millionth Selective Service inductee since Korea; Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, snapped in Detroit as Governor Williams and Colonel Holmes are wishing Weinfeld Godspeed just before he left for boot training at Fort Custer.

## Honor Is Paid S. S. Inductee

(Continued from page 1)

since the Communist attack on Korea and the fifty-second thousandth person from Michigan, you are a symbol of the growth of the capacity of America to protect itself and to turn back the tide of Communism.

"Through the orderly process of Selective Service the needed manpower to build up our Army, Navy, and Air Force has been made available without destroying the ability of the nation to provide arms and equipment, not only for ourselves but for our friendly allies.

"May you and the others who stand with you in service to your country and to the goal of peace in the world be kept safe and returned to your homes before too long. Your State and your Nation will forever be indebted for the service to them upon which you now embark. In every generation we must fight to keep our freedom and to preserve the values of our society. As a fighter in this great cause we, in Michigan, salute you.

"Sincerely,  
(s) "G. MENNEN WILLIAMS,  
Governor"

Writing in the Detroit News, Stoddard White said of Weinfeld:

"The millionth American to be drafted since the start of the Korean war turned out to be Arthur Weinfeld, 22, of 15845 Alden, a young man with nothing much to distinguish him from the hundreds of other young Americans being

drafted at virtually the same time throughout the nation.

"When the number 1,000,000 lighted on Detroit it found a nice looking, pleasant spoken, well dressed, intelligent son of a quiet, comfortable family.

"Everything was representative of the average home and social life from which 999,999 had gone before him—the modest, tastefully furnished house on the tree lined street; the size of the family (four; roughly the national average); the pretty girl he left behind."

Here is a thumbnail sketch of Weinfeld:

He has been working at odd jobs since he was 12, he worked his way through Wayne University, was graduated in June of 1951 and has since been studying for a master's degree, thesis for which he will write while in the Armed Forces; his father, Joseph, is a tool inspector; he is engaged to a Wayne University Co-ed, Rita Beitner, who will be waiting for him; he is 5 feet, 11 inches, weighs 160 pounds.

## Watching the Clock And Obeying the Law

A young man strolled into the office of Texas Local Board No. 102 and said he wanted to register. The clerk, Mrs. Ida Rowe, asked him if he were 18.

"No, ma'am, not yet," he replied.

The clerk told him she was sorry, that he would have to wait until he was 18. He was already outside the door when the clerk asked, "How long before you will be 18?"

"In about 30 minutes," he replied. The clerk invited him back in.

## Contest Helps Blood Campaign, Says Red Cross

The blood donor contest last summer and fall between the principal Government agencies in the District of Columbia paid dividends in the form of a greatly increased volume of donations during the usually "slack" summer months of this year.

This was disclosed in figures furnished by the American Red Cross to Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, who has been serving during the past two years as volunteer chairman for blood recruitment within Government agencies in the Nation's Capital. Reports from some sections of the country as to volume of blood donations have not been encouraging.

General Hershey pointed out that since the Government agency contest participated in by all departments of Cabinet rank, these agencies have maintained a steadily high rate of donations, and have responded splendidly to the constant need for blood for the fighting men in Korea, as well as for civilian needs.

General Hershey was told, for example, that in July of this year the region which includes the District of Columbia and surrounding areas in Virginia and Maryland, donated 9,000 pints of blood as against 7,000 during July 1951.

For the same period, the District itself produced 5,600 pints this year, against 3,500 in July last year.

"This high level of donations during the summer months is most gratifying," General Hershey said, "and is indicative of the degree to which our Government workers are cognizant of the crying need for blood by our Armed Forces, as well as for the more recently inaugurated program of stock-piling blood for civil defense needs."

## 'Job Well Done' Says Director, Lauding Workers

(Continued from page 1)

then has been the means for building and maintaining our armed forces, whether directly by induction or indirectly by enlistment.

This millionth inductee measures the combined efforts of a great group, mostly unpaid, of American citizenry. There is credit enough for every member of the System, but to the local board members and to their ever-faithful clerks goes the largest proportion of praise for a job well done.



## Surplus Cooks Spoiling Broth, Avers Writer

From Marion (Ind.) Chronicle

There is evidence here and elsewhere throughout the State and Nation that the cost of getting men and women into the Armed Forces is too high. And judging by the results obtained, that old adage about too many cooks spoiling the broth may apply.

Through Selective Service, with two full-time employees, only nine men were inducted this month and only five are to be inducted in May. Two Army and Air Force recruiters are now on duty here despite the fact that quotas have been in effect in the Air Force for some time. In addition a part-time Marine recruiter is on duty here as well as part-time WAC and WAF recruiters, and a full-time naval recruiter.

If a regular staff is necessary to take care of Selective Service, why should there be the additional expense of maintaining representatives of the several services, all competing with one another for the few recruits that are available for the services?

Naval recruitment personnel have persistently disdained use of Selective Service to maintain the Naval Establishment, except during a time in the late war. Thus this branch of the Armed Forces competes with all other branches in a scramble for available manpower. Yet quotas have been in effect here for the past several months, limiting the number of men that can be accepted for naval enlistment. It would appear that as light as the demand is, a sufficient volume of manpower could be channeled to that branch of the service through Selective Service.

Even in the event of complete mobilization, the needs of all the services could be maintained through Selective Service, other than the services that utilize women. The Selective Service law would have to be amended to provide for conscription of women to take care of such a need, and that appears unlikely, even in time of war.

## Air Force Will Call 5,000 ROTC Grads Soon

An estimated 5,000 graduates of the Air Force ROTC, the Department of Defense has announced, will be ordered into active military service within 120 days after graduation this spring. Those to be called include all newly commissioned graduates without prior service who received their degrees before June 30, 1952.

An additional 1,800 students will have completed Air Force ROTC instruction by that date, but will not be commissioned in the Air Force Reserve until they complete their educational requirements. The majority of these will be ordered into active service before May 1, 1953.

Students who have prior service and are scheduled to complete Air Force ROTC training this spring number approximately 3,000. There are no plans at present, the Air Force said, to call graduates who have had prior service.

## Latest Classification Picture

Total living registrants.....	13,225,218	I-C (inducted).....	912,809
Total classified.....	12,643,883	I-C (enlisted or commissioned).....	1,362,619
I-A and I-A-O examined and acceptable.....	244,950	I-C (discharged).....	194,866
I-A and I-A-O not examined.....	872,643	I-C (reserve).....	122,455
I-A and I-A-O induction postponed.....	20,364	I-W (at work).....	5
I-S statutory (high school).....	61,273	I-D <sup>1</sup> .....	*342,214
I-S statutory (college) <sup>1</sup> .....	19,635	II-A <sup>1</sup> .....	31,761
IV-E.....	1	II-C <sup>1</sup> .....	98,865
I-O examined and acceptable.....	819	II-S <sup>1</sup> .....	193,623
I-O not examined.....	6,782	III-A <sup>1</sup> .....	1,020,285
		IV-A.....	1,596,093
		IV-B <sup>1</sup> .....	235
		IV-C.....	10,074
		IV-D.....	61,533
		IV-E <sup>1</sup> .....	1,477,060
		V-A.....	3,992,919

\*Denotes less than .05 percent.

<sup>1</sup> May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.

All figures are as of July 1, 1952.

## Pathos and Tears Mark True Story of Inductee Who Apologized for Temper

"Anything I said was due to my over 'hot headedness' & ill temper . . . When I get back to Arkansas . . . I want each of you to greet me with a smile and a warm handshake."

The foregoing are excerpts from a letter written from Korea by an Arkansas marine inductee to his local board. But the marine inductee will not be greeted "with a smile and a warm handshake." Four days after the local board received the letter, the family of the registrant was officially notified that he had been killed in action in Korea.

Selective Service is indebted to the State Director of Arkansas for forwarding a copy of the letter and the report of the unhappy ending.

There is much between the lines of the letter and it follows in full:

M. L. R.,

June 1, 1952.

Mr. Tommie Jones, Mr. Raymond Rankin, Mr. Guy Hollinsworth.

Dear Sirs:

I'm writing you gentlemen an apology for anything that I might have said to you fellows, or anyone else about my being drafted. Anything I said was due to my over "hot headedness" & ill temper. After being here in Korea for a while I see that this isn't a small war, & is very mis-rated by people in the States. I'm with a very good outfit, & think it is a privilege to serve with such a good group of men. So I hope you fellows will disregard anything you might hear that I said about the "deal," & when I get back to Ark. I want each of you to greet me with a smile & warm handshake. If so, I will feel good about everything.

Yours truly,

Lewis Smith.

### Sooner Or Later

An 18-year-old recently entered the office of Oklahoma Local Board No. 15 and inquired "Is this the office of the L O C O B O A R D?" the board clerk snapped back, "If not now, eventually."

## Short, Short About Pork Chop Disguise

"Dear Mr. Draft Board: Three months ago you caught me hiding in an ice box disguised as a pork chop and put me in the army," says a letter received by Florida Local Board No. 29. "Ever since then, I've been marching, cleaning up the grounds, missing my girl, eating army food, and living on army pay."

"The reason I'm sending you this letter is to tell you how much I am enjoying this new life and to tell you how much I appreciate everything you've done for me."

"Sincerely yours,

"Trader Snodgrass

"Eyeteeth, Utah."

## October Call is 47,000 Regular, 571 Special

The Department of Defense has requested Selective Service to deliver 47,000 regular registrants and 371 physicians and 200 dentists during the month of October. All of the 47,000 regular registrants are for the Army.

One hundred ninety-six physicians and 110 dentists will go to the Army, and 175 physicians and 90 dentists to the Air Force.

The October call brings the totals as follows: 1,058,827 regular registrants since September 1950; 1,893 physicians and 850 dentists since July 1951.

## Low and High

Low induction mark under the 1940 Selective Training and Service Act was August of 1946 when 922 registrants were inducted. They were mostly volunteers. High mark was February 1942, with 406,374 inductees.

## Honor Awaiting Five and Ten Year Employees

Compensated and uncompensated Selective Service employees, numbering between 16,000 and 18,000, who have served 5 years but less than 10 years with the Selective Service System, will shortly receive certificates attesting their service signed by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey. Distribution will be made through the respective State Directors.

Distribution of certificates for those who have served more than 10 years will follow. The distribution will be a state-by-state proposition. After a State Director has distributed his 5-year certificates, he will follow with distribution of the 10-year certificates, and some states may be ahead of others in the distribution process.

As the names of those eligible for the certificates are still coming into National Headquarters, the exact number of the eligibles cannot now be determined, but indications are that it will be larger than at first anticipated.

The certificates will be in Old English Script on heavy paper, size 9 by 11 inches, and suitable for framing.

Each will be engrossed with the recipient's name and will read as follows:

\* \* \* \*

## SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

This

### CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

is hereby awarded to (recipient's name)

in grateful recognition of FIVE (or TEN) YEARS OF LOYAL AND FAITHFUL SERVICE

\* \* \* \*

rendered in the administration of the Selective Service System

(Signature of General Hershey)

DIRECTOR

## Promotions Speeded For Men in Ranks; New Plan Effective

A new system governing promotion of men in private and non-commissioned grades, based on monthly authorizations for each major command, has been announced by the Army.

Because of a lack of vacancies, there have been few enlisted promotions outside of the Far East Command since last March. It is now possible, the Army says, to make a limited number of promotions, with equitable distribution throughout the Army.

The Department will authorize each major command a specific number of promotions, which may then be made among eligible personnel.



OCT 11 1952

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# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume II

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 1952

Number 10

## S. S. Registrants Are Listed In Eighty Nations

Registration of draft liable Americans in foreign countries passed the 4000 mark in September, National Headquarters has announced, and estimates were that when all returns are in the total would be somewhere in the neighborhood of 5000.

The registration, conducted through the good offices of the Department of State and, in some instances the Department of Interior, brought few special problems and was characterized as remarkably efficient.

Eighty countries have eligible young United States citizens within their borders. These registrants generally are in the process of classification by either a local board representing the home addresses they gave, or by Local Board 100—Foreign, which has jurisdiction in those instances in which a registrant has given no United States address as his home. There has also been a sprinkling, totaling so far less than half a dozen registrants, from the trust territories.

More persons were registered in Canada than elsewhere, 781 at present count. In many of these, however, as in general throughout the foreign registration movement, duality or suspected duality of citizenship is disclosed in heavy proportions. Japan, also a contributor to dual citizenship problems, has 378. Germany contains 378 of the new registrants, Great Britain and North Ireland 373, and the Philippines and Mexico are close behind with 333 and 305, respectively.

Italy has 206, and all the remaining countries have registrants numbering much fewer than 100 each. Latin American areas divulge no concentrations of United States' citizens of eligible age not previously registered, and such figures as 20 for Argentina, 28 for Venezuela, 4 for Bolivia and 5 for Ecuador appear to fix brackets of registrants.

Each of the following had only one registrant: Burma, Egypt, Ethiopia, Jordan, Liberia, Mozambique, Pakistan, Paraguay, Tanganyika and Thailand.

The local boards to which the registration certificates have been directed for classification through the State Directors do not make a straight statistical story because more than one-half the total failed to give home addresses within the United States and have thus been covered into Local Board 100—Foreign, situated in Washington, D. C. Large numbers gave New York City.

### Akes and Worrys

"Mother doon 53 year old. Is bothered with back akes and worrys. Thank You." (Signed) That's the reply received by (Mrs.) Estelena V. Quinter, Clerk of Florida Local Board No. 39, after writing a letter to a registrant seeking information about a mother he claimed as a dependent.

And crossing the continent to the wide open spaces of Los Angeles, here's a letter received by California Local Board No. 106: "Gentlemen: According to your suggestions, I notify you that my wife will have a baby. Very truly yours," (Signed)

## 'Greetings' Sent To S. S. Boards

A nice discrimination in selection of material and a rich sense of humor are characteristics of a mimeographed bulletin, size 7 inches by 8½ inches, issued monthly by Oklahoma State Headquarters, titled OKLAHOMA SELECTIVE SERVICE GREETINGS, and distributed to all members of the System in Oklahoma.

Reading through the pages, we find, among other items, an index of Local Board Memoranda, Regulations, Operations Bulletins, State Memoranda, State Administrative and Miscellaneous Bulletins issued during the previous month, a fine collection of quips and light verse and excerpts from letters, mostly contributed by local board members; departments headed "Local Board News Notes" and "Headquarters Headlines," and a monthly "Report of Availability and Summary of Classification for the State of Oklahoma."

A fair sample of the humor is this quotation from a letter received by the Osage County Local Board:

"I am not going to school. I am farming and I have been farming all time as I had to quit school on account of the weeds and kukle-burs up to my neck—and they are still up to my waist. They would take over the place if you call me to the army."

SELECTIVE SERVICE believes that bulletins such as the one Oklahoma issues serve a number of very definite purposes, at an expense virtually nil, and it will be very happy to receive copies of other bulletins—whether they be issued by a State headquarters, a local board, or a group of local boards—in order that they may be reviewed in these columns and perhaps be of help to people who are contemplating following the example.

## New Series Student Tests Scheduled Dec. 4, Apr. 23; Near Half Million Mark

Number of students taking the Selective Service College Qualification test will swell to approximately half a million with completion of the third series of tests to be given December 4, 1952, and April 23, 1953, at 1,000 testing centers throughout the country.

In announcing dates of the third series, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey said that 413,395 students have already taken the

test. He reported that the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, N. J., again has been designated to prepare and administer the test on the basis of submitted bids and to send each examinee's score to Selective Service local boards.

Students currently deferred on the basis of test scores or class standards number about 190,000.

General Hershey emphasized that increasing manpower demands make it important that each draft-eligible student who has not taken the test do so.

Students whose academic year will end in January 1953 have been urged to take the December 4, 1952, test so they will have a test score in their cover sheets before the end of their academic year, at which time their boards will reopen and reconsider their cases to determine whether they should be deferred as students.

To be eligible to apply for the College Deferment test, a student must (1) intend to request deferment as a student; (2) be satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction; and (3) must not previously have taken the Selective Service College Qualification test.

Applicants for the test will mail application blanks to Educational Testing Service in self-addressed envelopes, which will be given to registrants by local boards.

Applications for the December 4, 1952, test MUST be postmarked not later than November 1, 1952.

The PRESENT criteria for deferment as an undergraduate student is either a satisfactory score (70) on the test or satisfactory rank in class (upper half of the freshman class, upper two-thirds of the sophomore class, upper three-fourths of the junior class). It is not mandatory for local boards to follow the criteria.

General Hershey has emphasized many times that the criteria is a flexible yardstick and that the standards may be raised any time necessity for manpower demands.

### Director Views Student Pool And the Law

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

The Selective Service System must continually explore the sources of possible supply of future military manpower. These explorations are difficult because most of the factors vary widely from time to time.

Future world events influence the degree of national concern which, in turn, results in Congressional action to increase or decrease the numbers of men available for service. The gravity of the world situation will influence the numbers of men required in the Armed Forces. The impact of the numbers needed by the Armed Forces will be most persuasive in Congressional action to provide liability for enough registrants to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces.

In deciding where to fix liability, the Congress finds itself confronted by many other activities other than the military which are competitive for men who have not yet completed their active duty service obligations. In very few and closely restricted groups Congress has provided for exemption.

The ministers and the ministerial students are probably

(Continued on page 2)



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

1712 G Street NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1712 G Street NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume II

OCTOBER 1952

Number 10

## Gen. Hershey Reviews Considerations That Affect Deferment Of Students

(Continued from page 1)

the best examples of exemption. In most cases Congress has left to the President the power to regulate the deferments, as they are necessary in the national health, safety, and interest.

To meet the requests of different groups, and to give emphasis to Congressional intent, Congress has included certain declarations, such as calling for the consideration of the national economy in the maintenance of a fair and just system of selection.

It should be noted that the Congress has, in the present Act, entitled it the Universal Military Training and Service Act, and has declared that it was necessary to increase and maintain the Armed Forces, active and reserves. In the declarations in the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951 is repeated the declaration found since 1940 in all versions of the Selective Service Act, that in a free society the privileges and the obligations of service are shared generally.

Reflecting requests for consideration is the declaration by Congress that professional, scientific, and technological personnel be used to the maximum.

One additional type of legislation is found in that provision of the law which states that it is the sense of Congress that deferment should be extended to certain types of students by the President to an adequacy determined by the Director of Selective Service.

Two other types of provisions of the law will be noted. First the restrictive type, which forbids the President to use the general power of deferment for the purpose of deferring registrants with no other dependents except wives and, secondly, the reservation to the local board, subject to appeal, of the power to classify students without regard to percentages, tests, or other means devised to aid in determining student deferments.

The complexities and the competitive characteristics of the objectives which the Universal Military Training and Service Act seeks to meet provide inevitable differences of opinion in the priority to be given to the several objectives.

Mingled with these differences of opinion are those based on how to meet all objectives, many simultaneously. Besides the consideration of these problems, there are many other factors completely beyond the administrative responsibility of the Selective Service System, such as the acceptance or rejection of the registrants by the Armed Forces; the policy of calling the National Guard and other Reserves and the method used; the acceptance or doubt by the public of the use for which men are inducted; the confidence in the rearmament program as to its cost, possible wastes, and the speed with which it is progressing; and the need for the size of the Armed Forces at any given time, and the criti-

### "One, and It's Me"

"The draft board told me to rush your letter to ask for an extension as they did not want to fall down on their quota, which is one (me), for Aug."—Excerpt from letter received by State Director of Wisconsin asking for extension to harvest his corn. He got it.

cisms, justly or otherwise, as to the wastage of manpower in the Armed Forces and work stoppage anywhere regardless of the cause.

The differences of opinion as to how all these objectives should be blended and what was the complete intent of Congress have no better illustration than in the college program instituted by Selective Service in early 1951. The Director of Selective Service believed then, and he believes now, that Congress provided the President power to regulate deferments to insure greater flexibility in the use of our manpower for the accomplishment of all of the objectives listed. The 24 months' period of active service and 6 years in the Reserve indicated that Congress visualized the utmost in the use of rotation or each in his turn. The extension of liability until the age of 35 for those deferred is evidence that Congress expected military service from each acceptable registrant.

This is the first fiscal year in which we have begun to reap the advantages of rotation. Industrial and agricultural employers, educational institutions, and all others who have registrants now deferred, must be on notice to search the returning service men for personnel they can use and who have met the service obligation, which the title of the Act indicates is universal.

Future administration of the college program must be given greater consideration to four facts: First, the program was always and is a deterrent, never an exemption; second, the supply of men available for military service who have not served will steadily decline for some years to come; third, the college classes to graduate in 1956 and later must contain an ever-increasing proportion of men whose service in the Armed Forces has been completed; and fourth, we must consider the problem of registrants

## Official Notices

Aug. 8—Transmittal Memorandum No. 52, contains Local Board Memorandum No. 17, regarding dependency allowances for persons serving in the Armed Forces of the United States either by enlistment or induction, Local Board Memorandum No. 42, regarding re-examination of Class IV-F registrants found unacceptable by Armed Forces examining stations solely for mental reasons, Local Board Memorandum No. 49, regarding consideration of apprentices for classification in Class II-A, and a rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 11, regarding acceptance of registrants for voluntary enlistment in the Armed Forces.

Aug. 15—Transmittal Memorandum No. 54, contains Local Board Memorandum No. 41, regarding withdrawal of claim of conscientious objection.

Aug. 22—Operations Bulletin No. 81, Subject: "Jewish Holy Days," regarding registrants of the Jewish faith not being forwarded for physical examination or induction during the periods of the Jewish Holy Days in September and October 1952.

Aug. 28—Packet No. 34, contains corrected pages to reflect the provisions of Public Law 455, 82d Congress, Public Law 461, 82d Congress, and Public Law 476.

whose service was deferred to permit them to complete their education and who later request further deferment, whether it be for occupational or dependency reasons.

A change in the college deferment program to reduce the number in college whose military service has been deferred is indicated for the autumn of 1953. With the return of thousands who have done their military service, many of whom will enter college, it is hoped that the supply of available manpower will permit a gradual readjustment in the sequence of military training and college training.

Eventually, for the majority, military training should precede college training. For some highly selected individuals, it conceivably may be in the national interest for college to precede service, but either way the requirement of service must be met. The concepts of service or college and college in lieu of service, while possible under the very pressing necessity of national health, safety or interest, should, in the near future, hold only in the rarest and most exceptional circumstances.



## 'Now This Table Shows—'



Robert Borchardt, representing the German Government, distinguished correspondent and expert on European and Far Eastern affairs, gives an attentive ear while Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey explains some of the complications incident to the job of drafting men.

Borchardt is making an intensive study of American Selective Service. Before leaving National Headquarters on an extensive tour of the country to obtain additional first-hand information, he was requested by SELECTIVE SERVICE to write an article on his impressions, with no strings of restraint. The result is the manuscript appearing below, mailed from Chicago.

## Many Surprises For German Observer As He Quizzes Americans About Draft

By Robert Borchardt

Gallup polls are one thing. The system has been developed in your country more or less along scientific lines on almost every subject and has always fascinated me, as it must have any other foreigner. The method of travelling once around your almost unimaginably vast country and finding out by oneself by asking as large a number, and as many kinds of people, as you possibly can their opinion on such subjects as the Selective Service System is of course very different from a regular poll. Nevertheless, I am fascinated by the fact that during six weeks of touring your country and making as many private and official contacts as I possibly could, of all classes, in cities and in the country, I have not met a single American who told me the Selective Service System did not work, or was handled in a biased or partisan way. That can not have happened by accident.

Believe me, I have tried hard to find critical utterances, because for everyone coming from the European continent with our firmly entrenched tradition of draft and universal military training on one side,

and the exclusive use of volunteers on the other, it is hard to believe that over here a system could or should work that is more or less the ideal combination of the two.

In Europe, people on local boards would—in my opinion—most probably tend to use their influence for their own personal ends, or they might put it in the service of their class, party or even religion.

Let me quote from a very large number of answers I got when I asked how in the other person's opinion Selective Service worked, the ones I believe to be typical, and let me mention that there were some in the form of good-natured jokes, a fact that shows in itself that the system is healthy, because you don't make jokes on anything you hate.

A farmer in Northern Virginia, 65 years old told me, "Selective Service works all right because it more or less goes on in a cabin of glass. There are no secrets. In your neighborhood you know who is of the age of eighteen, you know who gets the greetings and who do not. If you want to know why Jim had to go and why Bob did not, you ask them and if any doubts are

### The Wrong War?

It looked as if the two selectees who rode up on horseback to report for induction at Local Board No. 102, Des Plaines, Ill., were under the mistaken impression that the U. S. Army was still using cavalry. Fact is there was a nearby Frontier Days celebration and the boys were simply living up to the spirit of the occasion.

left you'll always know who else you can ask, because you know somebody on the board as well."

A university professor in New York said, "The American capacity for finding smooth words for hard facts is unique. They still called it selective when they drafted me during World War I. Then they took everybody to whom thunder meant something else than lightning. Later in the war, they led you into a dark room and if your body felt still warm, you had to come along. But that was during the war and since then, I have been amazed how flexible the system has proved to be. Whenever we came across any regulations that meant avoidable hardships for the course of studies of students, after having explained the nature of the complaints to the proper authority, we have always achieved a change in procedure."

Talking to a number of workers from the Ford plant in Detroit, I was amazed to find them almost without any knowledge of the system at all. At the same time, they were very well acquainted with their union's matters and politics, even foreign affairs, and I think if they or any of their fellow workers had any grudge against the system, or thought there was any reason to criticize it, the kind of keen fellows they were, certainly would have known more about Selective Service.

The same day I met a Ford representative who had come over to Detroit from Nebraska to see how the cars were made he sells. "You see," he said, "my father hates to be on our local board. I myself might have escaped the service if he would not have been on the board. One of my father's friends even thinks he has suffered considerably in his business, because he too, was on the board. But such service is among the kind of public duties you have to perform if you want to live in a free country and want the country to remain free."

Finally, the other day in a bar in Chicago, I overheard a conversation between three soldiers. One of them, who apparently had not the intention to make the Army his career, was asked by his buddies what he would do after his release a few days hence. The answer was, "Upon arrival home I'll shoot all my friends and neighbors." I wonder if you have heard of a mass murder somewhere in Illinois in the meantime? I doubt it. Even this soldier was not critical of the Selective Service System but his words seem to me to express the fact that the service in the Armed Forces in yours, as in every country, is an honor as well as a sometimes resented duty. Of course, it's more of an honor in times of war and more of a duty in times of peace. Even the Selective Service

## President Gets Board's Report

A total of 2,638 appeals were taken to the Presidential Appeal Board between November of 1948 and July 1, 1952, according to the report personally submitted to the President by members of the Board amid flashing of news camera bulbs.

The Board is composed of Chairman Martin V. Coffey, Paul H. Griffith and Paul C. Wolman and is directly responsible to the President.

A breakdown of reasons for the appeals follows:

Occupational .....	1,084
Agricultural .....	917
Dependency and/or Hardship .....	819
Conscientious Objection.....	420
Minister or Divinity Student .....	304
Students .....	287
Prior Service or Sole Surviving Son .....	43
Members of Reserve Component .....	8
Aliens .....	2

It should be noted that in some cases, two or more reasons for appeal were claimed.

Six hundred thirty-six of the appeals were taken by the Director of Selective Service; 714 by State Directors; 1,288 were taken by registrants on split decisions of State Appeal Boards, the law providing that a registrant can appeal from a decision of the State Board only when there is one or more dissenting vote.

State Appeal Board decisions were affirmed in 1,131 cases; they were reversed in 1,260 cases.

There were 166 appeals pending; 4 had been withdrawn and 77 appeals in which there was no action by National Selective Service Appeal Board because of insufficient information in file on which to base a decision. These were returned for additional information; reopened and reclassified by local boards.

System cannot make the resentment disappear completely.

I am very thankful for the chance to see and study amongst a great variety of other things in this country the work done by the Selective Service System. I do hope that my country will, in the not too far off future, take part in the preparation of its own and the free world's defense.

I do not know whether your Selective Service System can be transplanted to my country. But I think I have already found out enough about it to know that the fundamental principles that guide it are just the ones we have to follow when we work out our own system. I do hope we'll find men of the caliber and integrity of General Hershey and his professional, as well as voluntary aides to make it work. Then we could prove that we, too, made the principle our own that is hewn into the arc-way behind the Unknown Soldier's tomb in Washington: "When we assume the soldier we do not lay aside the citizen."

*Editor's Note.—After completing his tour Mr. Borchardt will again visit Washington before returning to Germany.*



## 341 Physicians, 200 Dentists For Next Month

The Department of Defense has called on Selective Service to deliver 341 physicians and 200 dentists during November.

The Armed Forces will assign 166 physicians and 110 dentists to the Army, and 175 physicians and 90 dentists to the Air Force.

The November call brings to a total of 2,234 the number of physicians and to 1,050 the number of dentists called since July, 1951. Only six physicians and 14 dentists have thus far failed to apply for the commissions after it became apparent they would be called.

A similar request for October called for 371 physicians and 200 dentists. Of those requested for October 196 physicians and 110 dentists are to be assigned to the Army, and 175 physicians and 90 dentists to the Air Force.

The November call, it is expected, will be filled largely with Priority II Physicians and Priority III Dentists.

The November call for regular draftees is 47,000, all of whom will go to the Army.

## High Tribute Paid To Integrity Of S. S. Local Boards

*Editor's Note.—The following is reprinted from S. I. Anthon's column in the Yakima (Wash.) Republic.*

During July Yakima County will start 70 of its young men through the draft channels that may lead to service in Korea. The call comes as the annual Valley harvest, with its demand for workers, nears.

Seventy men is a big loss in manpower, but there will be no direct protest. Draft calls have become almost routine. The Valley is geared to respond to them and does so almost as a matter of course.

That situation is due both to the spirit of patriotic sacrifice which this area has always had and to the care exercised by the Selective Service staff, both paid and volunteer. There may be rumors of scandals in other public offices but there has been none in connection with the Selective Service. That's high tribute.

### Boat Ride to Korea

And here is a letter received by Mrs. Fern A. Seewald, clerk of Local Board No. 125, Waseca County, Minn.:

"Never let it be said the local draft board didn't get it's man . . . so I suggest you, as a group, board the first ship bound for Korea. There you will find S/Sgt. Mike Claffey. Bon voyage.

s/ MRS. MIKE CLAFFEY."

## Latest Returns On Manpower

Total living registrants	13,346,026	I-C (reserve)	135,579
Total classified	12,741,005	I-W (at work)	13
I-A and I-A-O examined and acceptable	250,501	I-W (released)	—
I-A and I-A-O not examined	898,885	I-D <sup>1</sup> (reserve or student taking military training)	339,657
I-A and I-A-O induction postponed	21,700	II-A <sup>1</sup> (occupation)	32,872
I-S statutory (high school)	48,735	II-C <sup>1</sup> (agriculture)	99,440
I-S statutory (college) <sup>1</sup>	11,247	II-S <sup>1</sup> (student)	184,198
IV-E	—	III-A <sup>1</sup> (dependency, hardship)	1,030,427
IV-E not examined	—	IV-A (completed service, sole surviving son)	1,545,130
I-O examined and acceptable	1,043	IV-B <sup>1</sup> (officials)	16
I-O not examined	6,385	IV-C (alien)	10,542
I-C (inducted)	927,404	IV-D (minister or divinity student)	61,621
I-C (enlisted or commissioned)	1,371,890	IV-F <sup>1</sup> (rejected, unfit)	1,484,051
I-C (discharged)	219,879	V-A (over liability age)	4,059,790

<sup>1</sup> May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.

## Famous Playwright Donates His Talents To Creation Of Play About Local Board

From the State of Texas—which seems to produce everything from oil wells to distinguished playwrights—comes a somewhat bulky envelope containing the script of a delightful one-act play titled, "This is the Draft Board," written with the cooperation of the Texas State Director by Dr. E. P. Conkle, author of some 50 plays, including several smash hits such as "They Die For Peace," which ran nearly a year on Broadway.

Texas State Headquarters has mailed copies of the play to some 1,500 high schools in Texas, with the suggestion that they be called to attention of amateur play groups in the schools.

Doctor Conkle has also announced that the play may be produced by amateur groups without payment of royalty anywhere in the United States. Copies may be obtained from Texas State Headquarters.

Professional groups interested should address Dr. Conkle at the University of Texas, Drama Department, Austin.

"This is the Draft Board" is a skillful work and there are moments of intense drama, as well as a great deal of rich and earthy humor. Yet its appeal is by no means confined to such qualities, for it tells a dramatic story in a simple, unaffected manner and it is a story that has actually been enacted, and is now being enacted, thousands upon thousands of times—with variations, of course—in Selective Service local boards all over the nation.

Unfortunately, the story does not always have such a happy ending as does this one, but that is neither here nor there, nor does it change the fact that "This is the Draft Board" is both lively and interesting and, more important than that, pays richly deserved tribute to a group of men who all too often are overlooked when credit is meted out for self-sacrificing, patriotic service to our country.

Space limitations forbid an outline of the plot, even though it

could do the play justice, but some idea of it may be gained by reading the cast of characters:

Mr. Burt Corey, chairman of the Meadowbrook Selective Service Board.

Tom Burke, a member of the board.

Ed Zink, a member of the board.

Miss Tapper, clerk of the board. Stella Parker, a young lady of the community who works for a large canning factory owned by the Thomas family.

Benny Thomas, son of Terry and Lulu Thomas.

Terry Thomas, owner of the canning factory.

Lulu Thomas, his wife.

Alec Oldham, a young farmer.

Marvin Miller, manager of the canning factory.

The set: The meeting-room of the Meadowbrook Selective Service Board.

The time: The present.

## Re-Exams Yield Many Men For Defense Forces

More than 17,000 men, originally classified mental IV-F's and re-examined by the Armed Forces since the first of the year, have already been inducted into military service.

This fact became known near mid-September after a preliminary report covering the period between January 1 and August 1 showed that a total of 114,233 AFQT IV-F registrants were re-examined at Armed Forces Examining Stations, of whom 33,891 were found acceptable, or 29.7 percent of those re-examined.

More than half of these 33,891 are now inducted; virtually all of them should be in the Armed Forces within a relatively short time.

The July percentage of acceptables was much higher than the overall percentage. It was 35.6 percent. Numberwise, the total examined during July was 23,171, with 8,245 found acceptable.

The re-examinations, which are continuing at the rate of about 25,000 a month, stem from amendments to the Selective Service legislation of June 19, 1951, which lowered the minimum passing percentile score on the Armed Forces Qualification test from 13 to 10, thus making it necessary to re-examine all AFQT rejectees who had made a percentile score of between 10 and 13.

The amendments also dictated that the same physical standards effective in 1945 should prevail, but it has been the contention of the Armed Forces that physical standards since 1948 in actuality have been no higher than the 1945 standards.

The total number rejected for mental reasons before the amendments became effective is approximately 300,000.

## Conversation A La S. S.

REGISTRATION: "Good morning! Eighteen today? Happy birthday!"

CLASSIFICATION: "Why that's your card advising you are I-A."

EXAMINATION: "Here's your round-trip ticket. You are due back at five."

INDUCTION: "The bus is here. All set?" A warm handclasp, then: "Good-by."

FIRST LEAVE: "Why you look like a general in that uniform."

IN SERVICE: "You bet we are proud of those stripes on your arm."

STILL SERVING: "A post card from Japan for the bulletin board."

DISCHARGED: "He is home again. Thank you, dear Lord."

Mary Jane Woolley (Mrs.),  
Clerk, Indiana Local Board No. 85.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume II

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 1952

Number 11

## 332,620 Are In R.O.T.C. Units, States Report

The Department of Defense has informed Selective Service that on September 20 a total of 332,620 students were in student deferment programs, fiscal year 1953, for reserve officer training under Section 6 (d) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, divided as follows:

Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Senior Division .....	153,000
Air Reserve Officers' Training Corps .....	141,920
Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps .....	15,400
Reserve Officers' Candidate Program for the Navy .....	3,300
Platoon Leaders' Class of the Marine Corps .....	6,000
Ensigns, U. S. Naval Reserve while undergoing professional training .....	3,000

On September 30 Selective Service had deferred college students as follows:

Statutory (Section 6 (i)) .....	6,663
By Regulation (By authority Section 6 (i)) ..	179,100
Total .....	185,763

In October the United Press reported that the Nation's colleges and universities, expecting lower enrollment, were caught by surprise this fall when campus registrations increased instead.

College registrars were quoted as attributing the increase, which set records at some schools, to various factors. These included the return of Korean war veterans, under the new GI Bill of Rights, and R. O. T. C. programs which allow youngsters of draft age to complete college before going into the service.

Paul Trump of the University of Wisconsin Admissions Office said, according to the United Press, that "The draft bill works both ways—boys enroll because they aren't drafted and others come because they hope to get deferred."

D. T. Ordeman, registrar at Oregon State College, attributed some of the increase to "a better understanding on the part of high school students of the importance of educational opportunities."

Indiana University officials attributed the trend to the increased birth rate in 1934.

Increased enrollment was reported as ranging up to almost 50 percent in freshman classes.

## S.S.S. Has Vital Interest in R.O.T.C. Program

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

Many, if not most, of the problems of the Selective Service System are influenced by factors which are the responsibility of other agencies of the Federal Government. There is no better example of this fact than the deferment of students authorized in Section 6 (d) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act for the purpose of engaging in officers' training programs. The great majority of the students engaged in these programs are in Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Air Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

The number of registrants deferred for this purpose is prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Within this number, if the registrant complies with the requirements of the law and is certified as having been selected for enrollment or for continuance in any of these types of training listed in Section 6 (d) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, the Selective Service Sys-

(Continued on page 2)

## Too Expensive? Well, Now Let's Consider

Local Board No. 47, Brooklyn, N. Y., has the following contribution in the form of a letter from a registrant mathematically inclined:

"In my present position, I am paying \$55 per month in taxes. Now, if the Government inducts me into the Army, they would have to pay me \$75 per month.

"Therefore the Government would lose \$130 a month plus the cost of feeding me, clothing me, etc. Since the country is already in debt, I see no reason why they should lose more money by drafting me."

## Referral Card to Help Vet Get Information on Rights; Here's How it Will Work

The efficient, attractive, and kindly lady who is clerk of Typical County Local Board No. 9 looks up from her work and blinks against the light that comes streaming through the doorway. "Why, it's John Hanley!" she says after a moment. "Why it seems like it was only yesterday that . . ."

Yes, it is John Hanley and he looks very fit and bronzed and handsome and much more self-confident than he did that day two years ago come next January when he climbed on the bus for the Armed Forces induction station.

## December Call Is for 47,000

The Department of Defense has asked Selective Service to deliver to Armed Forces Induction Stations 47,000 men in December for assignment to the Army. None will go to the Navy, Marine Corps, or Air Force.

Most of the deliveries will be made during the first two weeks of the month to enable a maximum number of personnel to take advantage of Christmas leave.

The December call is the same as the November call and is based on maintaining approved strength after allowances have been made for enlistments and reenlistments. It brings the cumulative total called since September of 1948 to 1,149,827.

The December call for physicians is 460, for dentists 204. The Army will receive 285 of the physicians, the Air Force 175, while 159 of the dentists are for the Army and 45 for the Air Force.

## Have My Sore Feet, Too!

New Jersey Local Board No. 14 recently received a picture post card showing soldiers preparing for a full field inspection at Fort Dix, New Jersey. "Greetings," said the message. "Having a fine time. Wish you were here and we weren't. Love, The Boys."

## Procedural Rights

Procedural rights of Selective Service registrants is the theme of an excellent article by Maj. George M. Sullivan, of Minnesota State headquarters, in the BENCH AND BAR OF MINNESOTA.

So they chat a few minutes. John says he liked the Army fine and learned a lot—which his sleeve insignia verifies—and has had a lot of interesting experiences, but will be glad to get back to civilian life again, and the clerk tells him bits of friendly neighborhood gossip—all the time between interruptions of the telephone—and then she wants to know if there is anything the local board can do for him and John says well, he guesses not, but there are a good many things he wants to find out about, such as his reemployment rights, seniority and one thing and another about how the reemployment provisions affect him.

"Well, that's what I had in mind when you first came in," interrupts the clerk. "I know I can save you a good deal of time and maybe worry. Here, take this card and fill it out while I'm answering that telephone again. And if there are any questions, I'll answer them in a minute."

John takes the card. It is headed "Reemployment Rights" and contains spaces for his name and address, and over the heading, "Please supply information or assistance to above as follows:—"

Then the following items are listed in tabular form, with spaces for check marks: "General information ☐ Right to reinstatement in old job ☐ Right to another job of like seniority, status, and pay ☐ Rights after reinstatement by former employer ☐ Seniority; Status ☐ Pay ☐ Promotion ☐ Vacation ☐ Pension ☐ Insurance ☐ Damages ☐ Other ☐ There is also a liberal space for "Remarks."

"You see," says the clerk, hanging up the telephone, "you don't even have to address or mail the card. We address and mail it right in this office and the information will be furnished you by the Bureau of Veterans Reemployment Rights,

(Continued on page 2)



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

1712 G Street NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1712 G Street NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume II

NOVEMBER 1952

Number 11

## 'S. S. System Has Vital Interest In R.O.T.C. Program'—Hershey

(Continued from page 1)

tem has no choice but to defer.

The Selective Service System has several vital interests in this problem. In the first place, the numbers involved are a considerable fraction of our manpower becoming available for military service each year.

Secondly, the Selective Service System has the responsibility for planning, recommending, and operating a college deferment program. Unless some common standards of requirement are met, both by the registrant who receives deferment under Selective Service Regulations and the registrant who is deferred because he enters the R. O. T. C., Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or similar program, it will be impossible to operate the law in a fair and just manner.

Thirdly, the Selective Service System has a deep and abiding interest in the opportunity to become officers which is open to registrants who are inducted.

Lastly, the Selective Service System must always be concerned with any group who has the privileges that belong to the men in the Armed Forces but who are deferred for long periods from the assumption of the responsibilities of members of the Armed Forces.

These facts indicate that these Officers' Training Programs must meet certain basic requirements if they are to operate simultaneously with the Universal Military Training and Service requirement. Also, the number prescribed by the Secretary of Defense must be reduced to the minimum required to produce the number of junior officers required for active duty each year.

In computing this requirement, allowances must be made for the maximum number of enlisted and inducted men who have the capacity to qualify as officers at schools within the services. Extreme care must also be exercised initially in the selection for enrollment of students to be deferred for officer training.

Manpower needs in this age bracket are coming to a place where it will be increasingly difficult to

permit years of college training for registrant without preeminent qualification for appointment as officers.

The registrant who is to be continued in deferment for officer training should meet at all times the requirements in capacity and in aptitude demanded of efficient officers. Any evidence of deviation from these standards should result in immediate relief from the officers training corps.

Every registrant above the age of 18½ years of age in this type of training in the not too distant future will be there only because some other registrant has gone into service in his place.

Registrants completing this type of training and receiving commissions should be ordered to active duty without delay. Nothing is more difficult to explain than why college registrants are being trained and commissioned and then not called to active duty.

Increases in or maintenance of college programs for officers' training must not be allowed to deny competent enlisted and inducted men the opportunity to compete for a commission. To do so will do much to destroy confidence in the essentiality required by the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

## Religious Services Drawing Millions

The Army has announced that attendance at religious services in Army chapels in the United States and overseas reached a total of 18,949,060 during the fiscal year 1951-52. Were it possible to count attendance of servicemen and women at off post churches, this figure would doubtless be multiplied many times.

During the same period in 1950 and 1951, chapel attendance totaled 12,682,664. The Army pointed out, however, that during that period there were approximately 1,200 chaplains on duty; now there are about 1,400.

## Official Notices

Aug. 27—Operations Bulletin No. 55, Subject: "Statutory Exemption of Reservists and postponements of Inductions Under Local Board Memorandum No. 20," was amended to reflect the effect of the provisions of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, with respect to the statutory exemption and eligibility for classification in Class I-D of certain reservists under section 1622.13 (c) of the Selective Service Regulations.

Aug. 29—Transmittal Memorandum No. 55, contained Local Board Memorandum No. 50, concerning the peacetime status of the Public Health Service and the liability of members of the commissioned corps of that Service for special registration.

Sept. 9—Transmittal Memorandum No. 56, contained Local Board Memorandum No. 51, regarding the classification of midshipmen and former midshipmen, Merchant Marine Reserve, United States Naval Reserves.

Sept. 23—Operations Bulletin No. 82, Subject: "Reclassification or Postponement of Ordering to Civilian Work of Class I-O Registrants Who Are Students," concerning the reclassification of high school students who are in Class I-O and are eligible for Class I-S, and the postponement of the ordering to civilian work of Class I-O registrants who are college or university students.

## Referral Card Will Help Our Veterans

(Continued from page 1)

Department of Labor, which, as you know, administers the reemployment provisions of the Selective Service law."

The scene depicted in the foregoing paragraphs will soon become common occurrence in local boards throughout the country, according to Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, as result of an agreement with the Director of the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights by which the Department of Labor, responsible for administering reemployment provisions of the Act, and the Selective Service System will assist veterans in need of information regarding their reemployment rights.

Details of implementing the project have been worked out by the State Directors and representatives of the field officers of Bureau of Veterans Reemployment Rights.

The procedure for assisting the returning veteran is simple. The local board clerk need only have the veteran complete a very brief referral card which is self-addressed to the appropriate field office of the Veterans Reemployment Rights Bureau. That office will then follow through and give the veteran the desired information.

General Hershey said the project will not increase the System's expenses.

## Renfrow Urges Service in N. G. To Build Units

Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow, Deputy Director of Selective Service, told the National Guard Association at its general conference in Denver October 7 that one source of manpower for National Guard Units is composed of currently deferred registrants, excepting only "those with extreme physical impairments who could never be accepted."

General Renfrow declared that the deferred registrants "should be strongly urged to enlist in the National Guard for training."

"They are only deferred and not exempted," he continued, "and therefore, any training they receive while deferred will be to their distinct advantage when they eventually enter the active Armed Forces. If this source, the men in which are all nonveterans and, therefore, untrained, elects not to take this training, and if deferments continue, it may be necessary for the Congress to enact amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, to make such service in a Reserve component a major condition in the granting of such deferment in civilian life."

General Renfrow said that one argument against such enlistments is the high turnover that would occur, also that a major emergency would make deferment even more necessary than now, and that the call of the military might take men from an essential activity.

"To this we must respond that in this age group deferments would have to be considerably fewer in an all-out emergency," General Renfrow declared. "In the absence of any other universal military training program, this would result in large numbers being trained while deferred, and thereby help build a large Reserve with even more and better training, and in their home communities and under circumstances which would be supporting the production program at the same time."

The cost of such training, General Renfrow observed, would be far less than contemplated in any previous proposed training legislation, and the only limiting factors would be the same limited numbers we can spare from active duty, and the limited physical facilities for training these reserves.

## Nurses To Be Called

The Department of Defense has announced that 500 officers of the Army Nurse Corps and 125 officers of the Women's Medical Specialist Corps Reserve will be ordered into active military service in February, March, and April, 1953. Officers will be selected from four groups, with first priority going to volunteers, who may sign for 2 or 3 years of active duty.



## G. Postpones Medal Issuance

The Adjutant General's Office of the Department of Defense has informed Selective Service that issuance of the Armed Forces Reserve Medal has been postponed until cessation of hostilities in Korea, so that the supply of the ribbons temporarily exhausted and that applications for both ribbons and medals are being returned to the holders, with the request that they resubmitted after announcement of availability is made.

A new supply of the ribbons is expected some time after January 1 of next year.

Requirements, as defined in paragraph 36, AR 600-65, are honorable and satisfactory service as member of one or more of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States for a period of 10 years, not necessarily consecutive, provided such service is performed within a period of consecutive years.

'Ten-year device: (1) Requirements.—One 10-year device is authorized to be worn on the suspension and service ribbons of the Armed Forces Reserve Medal to denote service for each 10-year period in addition to and under the same conditions as prescribed for the award of the medal. (2) Description.—An hour-glass with a Roman numeral 'X' superimposed thereon, of bronze, 5/16 inch in height."

## Colonel Clark Dies After Short Illness at Army Hospital

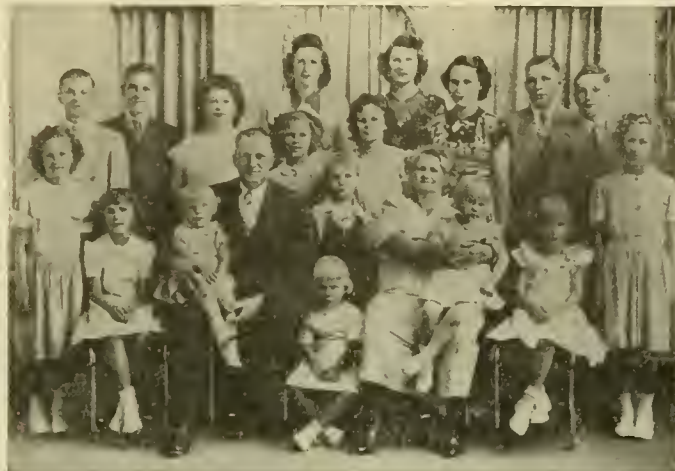
Lt. Col. John B. Clark, Major General, age 39, died of polio at Walter Reed Hospital on October 21, shortly before final proofs for this issue of SELECTIVE SERVICE went to the printer. He had been admitted to Walter Reed Hospital on September 28.

Colonel Clark was widely admired and respected both for his ability and the warmth of his nature. His death brought a pall of sorrow to National Headquarters. Short services were held at Walter Reed Chapel on October 22 and the body was then sent to the family home in Cheyenne, Wyo., for burial. Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey and other officers and executives of National Headquarters attended the Walter Reed services at a body.

Colonel Clark had been with Selective Service since 1940, most of the time at National Headquarters. His first service was as a private at Army State Headquarters.

He is survived by his wife, Winneth Ann, and three small children, also by his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Clark. Mr. Clark is Vice Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors.

## L. B. Member is Proud Papa



The Selective Service organization is often referred to as the Selective Service family—well, here's what we might call a Selective Service family, August Quast, a member of McLeod Local Board No. 67, Minnesota, his wife and their 18 children. Yes, eighteen, count 'em. The photograph is by the Lhotka Studio of Winsted. Since it was taken one of the boys, Leander, was inducted into the Armed Forces by Selective Service. He has been in the Army about a year, is now in Austria. (Story below.)

## Member of Board, Father of 18, Is Farmer, Official, Business Man and Civic Leader

August Quast of Winsted, Minn., is not what you would call a lazy man. Nor is he the kind of man who believes civic responsibilities are something to let the other fellow worry about. He is a member of Minnesota's McCleod County Local Board No. 67; he is always at the forefront in matters affecting community welfare; for 27 years he has been town supervisor of Winsted and for the past 6 months township clerk; he operates the farm on which he and his family live; he runs a trucking business and a drayage concern.

August Quast is also the father of 18 living children, as witness the photograph above, which was taken some time after one of the five sons in the picture, Leander, was inducted into the Army at the age of 22—he is now stationed in Austria—and another of the five brothers, Paul, was classified I-A, only to be rejected by the Armed Forces as physically unfit.

Mr. and Mrs. Quast have been married for 30 years and the ages of the children now range from 5 to 28. Four of the girls are now married. All of the family, with the exception of the married girls and

the boy in the Army, live on the farm with their father and mother.

One of the questions frequently asked the Quast family is, "didn't you need a lot of hired help to bring up such a big family?"

The answer, "No. The older children took care of the younger, thereby helping the mother, no hired help was or is employed."

## Clerks in Vermont Pay Their Own Way

"The gist of the matter is we want a conference of clerks and even those restricted words, 'budgetary limitations,' are not going to stop us. We are willing, at our own expense, to attend a conference in Montpelier."

The foregoing is an excerpt from a letter received by the Vermont State Director of Selective Service from Mrs. Mary T. Woodbury, clerk of Local Board No. 14, Woodstock, Vt., after word got around that the annual conference of clerks probably couldn't be held this year because of budgetary limitations and after Mrs. Woodbury had polled the other clerks on the question of whether they were in favor of a "pay-your-own-way" conference.

They were in favor and they were unanimous and they said so vociferously. The "pay-your-own-way" conference—highly successful—was held October 10 in Montpelier.

## 200,806 Guards Train in Field

The National Guard Bureau has announced that a total of 200,806 National Guardsmen from approximately 3,500 Army Guard units in 48 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii completed 2 weeks of extensive field training during the past summer.

Members of the Alaska National Guard, newest element in the post-war Guard, will take part in field maneuvers November 9, through 23.

Maj. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, said that more than 93 percent of the total Army Guard membership not in the active military service performed training duties at camp this year. This was about the same number as last year and the highest, proportionately, in Guard history.

General Fleming attributed the high rate of summer field camp attendance to two factors: high morale of the Guardsmen themselves and their desire to meet added defense responsibilities assigned to the National Guard, and cooperation of business concerns employing Guardsmen in granting necessary military leave to the individual Guardsmen.

## Clerk of Local Board Briefs H. S. Students

An excellent example of how numerous local boards are cooperating with schools to give students a basic knowledge of how Selective Service operates is presented by Mrs. Dorothy H. Wood, Clerk of Local Board No. 177, Sullivan, Ill.

With approval of the board's chairman, William Rider's Senior Problems Class of Sullivan High School was invited to the local board office, where the clerk gave the boys a brief but effective indoctrination in Selective Service procedure, stressing the individual's obligations and rights under the law.

SELECTIVE SERVICE is in hearty agreement with Mrs. Wood's conclusion that "meetings of this nature should be encouraged throughout the Selective Service System to familiarize prospective registrants as to their obligations and rights under the Selective Service System laws."

## Clerk's Son Inducted

Reading a recent Selective Service item headed, "Local Board Inducts Clerk's Son," Mrs. Susan W. Turbeville, clerk of Local Board No. 32, Lexington, S. C., writes: "This may be a record for Pennsylvania, but South Carolina has that beaten by 2 years, as my son, Pfc. Frank D. Turbeville, US53 019 533, Brooklyn Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y., was inducted by Local Board No. 32, Lexington, S. C., on October 17, 1950."

## Hdq. Visitors

Among National Headquarters' visitors last month were: Mrs. Hattie Polson, Illinois State Headquarters, and Mrs. Louise Drugan, Local Board No. 43 Clerk, Columbus, Ohio.



## Can You Top This Attendance Record?

"The most remarkable attendance record we've ever heard of belongs to Andy Clark, 1104 Kansas," says Al Bennett in the Atchison (Kans.) Globe.

"Andy is on the Atchison County draft board. It's a thankless job. But Andy, who served his country during World War I in uniform, decided maybe he could serve again when World War II came along. So when the draft board was formed, Andy became a member of it.

"That was September 16, 1940. During World War II the board had 604 meetings. Since then it has had an additional 64 meetings—a total in the past 12 years of 668 meetings, and Andy has never missed a single one.

"A fellow who can discharge an obligation as faithfully as that deserves some acclaim and high tribute from the people of this country. Clark's attendance record probably cannot be matched anywhere in the Nation."

### Hall of Fame

Oklahoma Local Board No. 22 has the following notables among its registrants: Robert Lee (Moore), Jessie James (Enyart), Thomas Jefferson (Enyart), Night Walker (James Jr.), Little Man (Freddie), Little Thunder (George Jr.), Medicine Bird (Frank), Little Coyote (Charles), White Horse (Paul Johnny), Strongwolf (Philip).

## Venerable Registrar Inspires Youths He Registers With Simple Ceremonies

The process of registering a man can be a seemingly cold-blooded and cheerless operation, or it can be something inspiring and heart-warming, as witness the following, reported by the State Director of Washington:

"I know for a certainty that when a young man presents himself for registration in the office of City Treasurer at Grandview, Washington, Mr. E. W. Morse, the City Treasurer and our Registrar, makes a little ceremony of the registration.

"Mr. Morse has a quiet but effective manner. He asks the potential registrant to remove his cap or his hat. He invites the attention of the potential registrant to the American flag and in a manner calculated to build patriotic respect for the flag and for the Nation.

"Observers have reported to me that they have been thrilled in the manner in which Mr. Morse has conceived his functions as a Registrar for the Selective Service System."

The State Director says he believes it is "Suitable material for publication in SELECTIVE SERVICE." We think so, too.

## Manpower 'Returns' Show— (As of Sept. 1, 1952)

Total living registrants	13,464,174	I-W (at work)	58
Total classified	12,852,458	I-W (released)	
I-A and I-A-O examined and acceptable	249,128	I-D <sup>1</sup> (reserve or student taking military training)	337,018
I-A and I-A-O not examined	918,214	II-A (app.)	66
I-A and I-A-O induction postponed	23,216	II-A <sup>1</sup> (occupation)	32,970
I-S statutory (high school)	45,649	II-C <sup>1</sup> (agriculture)	99,620
I-S statutory (college) <sup>1</sup>	6,281	II-S <sup>1</sup> (student)	177,440
I-O examined and acceptable	2,072	III-A <sup>1</sup> (dependency, hardship)	1,040,743
I-O not examined	4,931	IV-A (completed service, sole surviving son)	1,491,153
I-C (inducted)	946,479	IV-B <sup>1</sup> (officials)	17
I-C (enlisted or commissioned)	1,379,721	IV-C (alien)	10,808
I-C (discharged)	250,782	IV-D (minister or divinity student)	61,746
I-C (reserve)	153,289	IV-F <sup>1</sup> (rejected, unfit)	1,492,109
		V-A (over liability age)	4,128,948

<sup>1</sup> May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.

## Here Is No Typographical Nightmare, Though It Might Seem So to Sergeant

From Hawaii Territorial Headquarters comes the following price-less item with the observation that no first sergeant's disposition would be improved if he had these three Hawaiian registrants in his unit and was compelled to follow the letter in calling the roll:

Wendell Kukulukalaniamekahonamekapapaumialiloo Enos  
Donald Kauioamoanapakipika-kaualeikokoulanoiaikailiokekai  
Kamaka  
McKee Kalaikinipeakapakawai-

oopuna Blaisdell

For the benefit of those readers who don't understand Hawaiian, Private Kamaka's middle name is broken down:

Kau i o ka moa na pa ki  
The beauty of the Pacific  
pi kaka ua lei ko kou lano i a  
ocean, though as blood rain  
i ka ili oke kai  
upon the surface of the sea  
Private Blaisdell's middle name is as follows:

Kalaikinipea—Tranquility in abundance  
Kapakawai—The drops of rain  
oopuna—of Puna  
And, jumping from the sublime to the ridiculous, here is a letter received by Local Board No. 37 in San Francisco sent in by the Clerk, Dorothy C. Maniz:

"To whom it concerns;  
"This is to inform you that in accordance of the draft law I am notifying you of the following:

"I am now married & am also employed; but only because my wife had to quit working because of pregnancy. But expect to have her back to work in the near future.

"I am still in A-1 physical condition, in very good health, and feeling fine. Although I'm slightly under nourished due to the high cost of living, since I am not used to working, & don't make much money so I can't eat to well but I'm hoping that you will be kind to me & maybe put me in I-A as I feel that I'm entitled to be drafted.

"I hope I haven't waited to long to advise you of the change's & hope you will take pity on my family & do the town a good favor also, just put me in I-A & let the Army have me, please?"

"Down Heartedly."

### Save Huge Sum

Adoption of suggestions of civilian employees during 1951 has resulted in savings of \$5,516,151.82, the Department of the Army has announced.

## Court To Weigh Pay Question

Determination of a legal argument to the effect that a Reserve officer, retired, is entitled to three quarter pay if he served in World War I is expected in a suit pending in the United States Court of Claims. The petitioner is Frank Reynolds, a lieutenant commander who was transferred to the Navy Reserve Retired List with 4,600 points on November 1, 1950.

The contention is based upon language in the fourth paragraph of section 15 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, 56 Stat. 359, 360 is as follows: "The retired pay of any officer of any of the service mentioned in the title of this Act who served in any capacity as member of the military or naval forces of the United States prior to November 12, 1918, hereafter retired under any provision of law shall, unless such officer is entitled to retired pay of a higher grade, be 75 per centum of his active duty pay at the time of his retirement."

As of October 14, 1952, the Government had an extension of time in which to answer the petition until October 17, 1952.

A resident of Arlington, Va., the petitioner recounted his navy career, including an appointment as lieutenant commander in the United States Navy, Fleet Reserve. He served on active duty from April 25, 1917 to August 29, 1918, then was placed on inactive duty status until April 1921. Twice subsequently, he became a lieutenant commander in the United States Naval Reserve. He was retired on November 1, 1950, with continuous active duty between August 23, 1940 and July 2, 1944. He had become 60 years of age on October 29, 1950, in anticipation of which he submitted his qualifications for retirement under the Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948, as amended. His retired pay was computed at 32.41 percent of his base pay.

In all there have been perhaps four adverse decisions on roughly this type of claim, with respect to the same statutory language, by the Comptroller General. One such claim was presented through formal voucher representing the difference between 36.375 and 70 percent of the pay of a colonel in the Officers Reserve Corps, Army of the United States, retired.

A decision of the Assistant Comptroller General of the United States, dated July 27, 1950, pointed to a prior decision in a Navy type case, saying that the fourth paragraph of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 had been held to apply only to officers of the Regular services, adding that the same rule would apply to an officer of a reserve component of the Army.

In this decision, another separate decision of the Comptroller General also was cited to the effect that the retirement pay system set up in 1948 was separate and distinct from that provided for members of the Armed Forces generally, therefore, the claim was denied.

## Army, Air Force Okay Contract for Ads

A contract to furnish advertising supplies and services for the Army and Air Force Recruiting Service for the months between October 1, 1952, and June 30, 1953, has been awarded to Dancer-Fitzgerald-Sample, Inc., of New York City, the Departments of the Army and Air Force have announced.

The contract, negotiated after a number of responsible agencies were considered, is for \$1,000,000.

### Behind Fireplace

Educational Testing Service officials have a telegram from a frantic mother appealing for a later date for her son to take the Selective Service College Qualification Test.

The telegram: "My son placed his certificate of admission on the mantle. It fell down into a crack between the mantle and the wall. My son is threatening to tear the fireplace apart to retrieve it."

Whether the son carried out his threat will never be known either to us or to posterity.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume II

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 1952

Number 12

## Vets Returning To Their Homes, Jobs, Studies

by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

Rotation is becoming a fact. Selective Service has been operating a sufficient time since 1950 to furnish a backlog of men who have completed their service under the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

Returning now are the men who left their homes, their studies, and their jobs when the Korean emergency compelled increases in the Armed Forces in the summer and autumn of 1950.

The community, the State, and the Nation must give consideration to the fact that these men are returning to resume their places in the civilian life of these United States.

It is the responsibility of our citizenry to see that each of the returned servicemen is not restricted in his efforts to pick up the preservice threads of his life whether it be in his old job, a new job, the completion of his college career, or beginning one.

These men have borne a disproportionate share of the responsibilities of citizenship during their service. They are entitled to participate in the privileges that they, by sweat and blood, have maintained. They are entitled to every consideration for jobs they seek and can fill.

We have heard much of the need for specialized personnel. Many of the returning servicemen possess varying degrees of training. They become at once the first source to which industry should turn. In some way this Nation must continue to use its scientifically and technically trained men in the

(Continued on page 2,  
columns 1 and 2)



*Returning veterans, many of whom were inductees, flock to our colleges and universities to obtain educations with generous financial assistance from a grateful Uncle Sam. The V. A. estimates that 100,000 are already enrolled in colleges,*

*another 100,000 in other veteran training programs. A big increase in veteran enrollment is forecast for next semester and next autumn. (Photo by V. A.)*

### Veterans Home Loans Showing Big Increase

More than 28,000 veterans received GI 4-percent home loans from private lenders during the month of September, the highest volume since December 1951.

Despite a general tightening up of the mortgage market, an average of 25,000 veterans a month obtained GI home financing during the first 6 months of 1952. The volume has been increasing steadily.

### Veterans Flocking to College; Rewards for Service Are Many

Less than 4½ months after passage of the new GI veterans' bill, an estimated 200,000 veterans are training at colleges and universities, schools, on farms, and other jobs under provisions of the measure, SELECTIVE SERVICE is informed by the Veterans' Administration. The report that about 100,000 of these are in colleges and

universities—even though the educational program did not start until August 20—was considered a pertinent reply to fears in some quarters that the draft would "depopulate" educational institutions.

The following breakdown, based on latest V. A. estimates in approximates to bring the picture to (Continued on page 2, column 4)



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

1712 G Street NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 1712 G Street NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume II

DECEMBER 1952

Number 12

## Veterans are Returning to Take Place In Jobs, on Farms and in Universities

(Continued from page 1)

jobs which increase directly our national security.

There are far too many of our specialized personnel who are not liable for military service, using their talents for the production of products which increase our comforts but not our security. Some way must be found to channel the returning servicemen with scientific and technical training into the areas of utilization where his contributions increase our national security.

Many of the returning servicemen have had training and experience in agriculture. Their return to the farms of this country will help meet the insistent demands of agriculture for more manpower. The extent that these servicemen can be successfully encouraged to resume their places on the farm will indicate whether or not the drift from the farm has been checked except by pinning militarily liable registrants to the land by deferments.

There are many apprentice programs with openings for young men. The returning serviceman provides by far the best material available. They are not beset by the uncertainty of those who have not yet paid their service obligation. They have the required maturity and experience. They have earned the privilege of future training to increase their capacity to earn a living.

There are hundreds of thousands of potential students returning from service with a maturity gained from active participation in the most significant experience

that the past two years have afforded. Congress has provided means to insure additional training for these returning servicemen.

Colleges and universities have a special interest and a special responsibility to insure to these men every assistance in expediting their entrance into training. They will become increasingly the supply from which eventually the majority of our college students should come.

It has been heart warming to read of measures being taken in many communities to make easy the readjustment of the returning serviceman. There remains much to be done in the communities who have accomplished the most. In far too many communities the task has not been begun.

There is positive need for those who enjoy the comforts and privileges of America to rededicate themselves constantly to helping to make the man going to service, the man in service, and the returned serviceman realize that his fellow citizens have not forgotten him.

### You Skin 'em This Way

Under "Occupation" the registrant in a far Western State wrote, "mule skinner," and the clerk opined that it must take a pretty sharp knife to skin a mule.

"Y'u don't skin 'em with a knife, y'u skins 'em with reins," drawled the registrant. "Skinnin' mules means drivin' mules. Here, I'll just pretend I'm skinnin' a team o' mules."

The demonstration was vocal, loud, vociferous, and sulfurous—especially sulfurous—and the abashed clerk went rushing from the room, hands ear-clapped.

## Official Notices

October 22—Operations Bulletin No. 42, Subject: "Deferment of Scientists, Engineers, and Draftsmen," was amended to bring to the attention of the Selective Service System the provisions of Defense Manpower Policy No. 8, issued September 6, 1952, by the Office of Defense Mobilization, Subject: "Training and Utilization of Scientific and Engineering Manpower."

October 24—Packet No. 35 of the Selective Service Regulations containing corrected pages for part 1670 to reflect the provisions of Amendment No. 41.

## A Few Answers To GI Queries

Here are a few of the questions being asked these days of the Veterans' Administration concerning the GI Bill:

Question—I'm planning to apply for institutional on-farm training under the Korean GI Bill. Does VA need anything more than just my completed application form?

Answer—Yes. You must include, with your application, (1) photo-stats of both sides of your discharge or separation paper; (2) a detailed outline of your training program as approved by your school; (3) a certification from your school stating that the program meets all standards of the law; and (4) evidence that you have control of the farm on which you're going to train, and that the training will occupy your full time.

Question—I am making arrangements to buy a house with a GI loan. Can part of the loan be used for advance payments I'm supposed to make for taxes and insurance?

Answer—No. Prepaid items, such as taxes and insurance, must be paid for in cash, and may not be part of the loan.

Question—I signed up for the total disability income provision in connection with my National Service Life Insurance. If I become totally disabled and draw payments under this provision, will the face amount of my policy be reduced?

Answer—No. The monthly income benefits will not decrease the face amount of your policy.

Question—How much of an allowance will I get if I enroll in a correspondence school under the Korean GI Bill?

Answer—Your allowance will be the school's established charge for nonveterans taking the same course. You, of course, must pay the school.

### Also Overcrowded

Many members of National Headquarters don't live in overcrowded Washington. They live in relatively small towns in Virginia or Maryland—also overcrowded.

## Vets Flocking To Universities Under GI Bill

(Continued from page 1)

December 1, shows the forms of training the veterans are taking: Colleges and universities 100,000; Schools, trade, vocational, and high school 70,000; Farms training 14,000; On-the-job training 16,000.

In the meantime, reports from the Office of Education revealed that the total freshman college and university enrollment this autumn was up an estimated 10 percent over last year, that the total for all classes was about the same as last year.

Educators, many of whom had predicted an enrollment drop of from 8 to 10 percent, expressed themselves as "agreeably surprised."

The estimated 2,100,000 enrollees this year compares with 2,116,000 last year. The 1941 enrollment was 1,800,000, registered before Pearl Harbor. The ratio of men to women students is about 60-40.

A great deal of significance was placed in the fact that even though the GI education program did not start until August 20, 100,000 veteran students are already enrolled in colleges and universities. Many veterans returned too late to start in the fall terms; they are now returning to civilian life at the rate of about 70,000 a month. This led to predictions that second-semester enrollments and enrollments next autumn would see a much larger proportion of veterans.

To be eligible for education or training benefits, a veteran must be out of active service and must meet all these requirements: (1) He must have been discharged under conditions other than dishonorable; (2) he must have had active military duty sometime between June 27, 1950, and the end of the current emergency (a date not yet set); and (3) he must have had at least 90 days' total service, unless discharged sooner for an actual service-incurred disability. Korean service is not a necessity to meet requirements.

Qualifying veterans are entitled to not more than 1½ days of education or training for each day spent in service on and after June 27, 1950, and prior to the end of the emergency period. The maximum is 36 months.

Tuition, fees, books, supplies, and equipment expenses all have to come out of the monthly allowances.

Rates for veterans in full-time training in schools and colleges are \$110 a month, if they have no dependents; \$135 if they have one dependent, and \$160 if they have more than one dependent. Those in training less than full time receive lower monthly rates.

Top monthly amounts for on-the-job trainees are \$70 without dependents; \$85 with one dependent; one \$105 with more than one dependent.

The maximums for institutional on-farm trainees are \$95 without dependents; \$110 with one dependent, and \$130 with more than one dependent.



## New Program Runs Smoothly

The Selective Service apprentice training program under which qualified apprentices may be deferred by local boards under stipulated standards and conditions had brought deferments for approximately 800 apprentices as of late November, with indications that there will be a substantial increase as the program gains momentum.

Officials at National Headquarters saw significance indicating smooth operation in the fact that of the several hundred plans submitted to State Directors by employers only two have been forwarded to National Headquarters because they did not meet requirements specified by regulations.

Each State Director of Selective Service is authorized to accept apprentice training programs within the State which meet provisions of the regulations. Programs submitted to the State Director but not accepted by him may be submitted to the Director of Selective Service for his consideration for acceptance.

An apprentice training program must have a sponsor which may be an employer of labor, a joint apprenticeship committee, a trade union, a group of employers of labor, or an association of journeymen.

The program must offer apprentice training in an occupation which customarily has been learned in a practical way through training on the job and which requires 4,000 hours or more of work experience to learn and the completion of related trade instruction which will provide the apprentice with learning in theoretical and technical subjects related to the occupation. The program must have been in operation with apprentices actually being trained for a period of at least 1 year and apprentices within each occupation trained for 1 year.

General Hershey has emphasized many times that an apprentice deferred is not exempted; his obligation to serve is not removed, but merely be postponed in order that the apprentice may complete the training necessary to make him a skilled worker.

## Colonel Bloomer, N. J. Director, Dies

Col. Edgar Nelson Bloomer, New Jersey Director of Selective Service, died October 25 at his home in Deal, N. J., after a long illness. He was 56 and had spent 37 years in Federal and State military service.

Colonel Bloomer, born and educated in West Orange, joined the Essex Troop of the National Guard in 1914 as a private. As a sergeant in the first World War he was with the 114th Infantry of the Twentieth Division and was wounded in the battle of Verdun.

He was named acting New Jersey director in 1941, appointed State director in April 1942.

His only immediate survivor is his widow, Mrs. Verna Bloomer.

## Does Cramming Help Student Taking Test? Well. Studies Indicate Answer is "No"

On December 4 of this year another 22,000 students will take the Selective Service College Qualification Test and again the question arises, "Does cramming help a student get a better score than he might have received had he burned none of the proverbial midnight oil?"

Studies recently completed by Educational Testing Service, administrators of the test, indicate that attempts to cram for the test through one means or another do not seem materially to improve a student's performance, but that careful study of the questions in the official Bulletin of Information may have been helpful. The studies were from samples and admittedly not all conclusive.

DEVELOPMENT, official publication of the Educational Testing Service, reports that a questionnaire dealing with the extent to which students had made use of the Bulletin of Information, special preparation books, special courses, and the like in preparing for the examination was administered at six colleges to some 2,300 students who took the test in May or June of 1951.

Some slight advantage was seen in studying the Bulletin of Information but, in the words of DEVELOPMENT, so far as use of commercially published prepara-

tion aids was concerned, the analysis revealed no demonstrable advantage accruing to students who reported spending some time studying such books, in contrast with those who had not made use of them at all, or who had looked through one or more without really studying them. No significant differences were found among students making greater or lesser use of these aids.

The conclusion cannot be drawn that cramming never helps, DEVELOPMENT observes, but the cramming reported by these students made no difference. Special correspondence or class courses, practice on objective tests, and other types of group instruction were mentioned so rarely that no statistical investigation of their effects was possible.

Similar analyses are now in progress, dealing with the influence of background factors such as father's occupation and family income on SSCQT performance.

## Company Seeks Draft Age Men

Most of the complaints occasionally heard to the effect that some employers are refusing to employ men of draft age have been found to be groundless upon investigation, and the charge certainly does not apply to the main office of Sears, Roebuck and Company in Chicago, as witness the following excerpt from a display ad in Chicago newspapers:

"YOUNG MEN . . . Draft Age . . . Work Full Time . . . at Sears Mail Order . . . Until You Report for Military Duty."

"LET US EXPLAIN THE BENEFITS THAT YOU WILL HAVE WHILE ON ACTIVE DUTY—Continuous Service—Continued Profit Sharing—Special Leave of Absence Allowance—Discount for Family—Allowance for Fathers—Hospitalization for Dependents—Reemployment."

The ad is in display type and much more eye attracting than here appears.

"Your plan recognizes the fact that young men will have to fulfill their military obligations to the Nation," wrote the Illinois State Director in a letter congratulating the company, "and provides a means of assisting them before, during, and after their service. It is not only a farsighted and businesslike plan from the employer's point of view, but also a truly patriotic undertaking which could well serve as a model for other employers."

## Spirit of Christmas

Pennsylvania local board clerks in Region No. 1 have all entered into the spirit of Christmas. One office spends every Monday evening sewing and knitting articles to be distributed to orphans at Christmas, while another office is donating money each week to be used for the same purpose.

## Paper Attacks High Standards

Hartford (Conn.) Courant

Selective Service Director Lewis Hershey should not lack popular support in his campaign to lower present draft standards. \* \* \* Since the outbreak of the Korean War, three million Americans have been examined for the draft. Half of this total has been rejected as physically or mentally unfit. That is a fantastic ratio, and it must mean that only boys with all-American physiques and Phi Beta Kappa intellects are being accepted. \* \* \*

This is a ridiculous situation. The services still have a lot of non-combat positions that could be filled satisfactorily by many of the one and a half million rejected men.

There is considerable public dissatisfaction because many men, who are healthy enough to compete in sports and other arduous activity, are not considered physically qualified for military service. It seems that there must be a spot for them somewhere in the tremendous noncombat organization that supports the fighting man. As General Hershey points out, "A lot of the rejected men are breathing. Some of them are even making \$50,000 a year."

There is no immediate threat that fathers will be drafted. But by next summer the available manpower pools will be drained. Then the draft boards will have to turn elsewhere to fill their quotas. Unless present standards are lowered, fathers will be drafted and families needlessly broken up. It does seem far more sensible to lower the standards and induct some of that rejected one and a half million. Certainly something is wrong with a system when half of our young men are declared unfit for military service.

## Hdq. Announces Award Winners

The Efficiency Awards Committee at National Headquarters has announced winners of three cash awards totaling \$125, also six award certificates, for suggestions submitted. Cash awards totaling \$100 to two local board clerks in Texas have been previously announced.

The new cash award winners are as follows:

Mrs. Edith S. Anderson, National Headquarters, award, \$50; Miss Marguerite Martin, National Headquarters, award, \$50; Miss Sara Osborn, National Headquarters, award, \$25.

Certificate awards are as follows:

Mrs. Eileen Y. McCue, clerk at large, Blackfoot, Idaho; Mrs. Frances B. Sieg, clerk (two), and Mrs. Vivian T. Chiatovick, assistant clerk, Local Board No. 16, Reno, Nev.; Mrs. Alice Moore, National Headquarters; Mrs. Irene M. Ward, assistant clerk, Local Board No. 90, Dayton, Ohio; and Miss Flora P. Gilliss, clerk coordinator, Local Board No. 64, Salisbury, Md.

## Officers Will Get New Indefinite Appointments Soon

The Department of Defense has announced that Reserve officers and warrant officers of the Army now serving on active duty will be offered indefinite appointments in the Army Reserve immediately.

Indefinite appointments will be offered to Air Force officers prior to July 1, 1953.

Army Reserve Officers not on active duty will be offered their indefinite appointments later, but prior to July 1, 1953.

These are the first actions to put into operation provisions of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, for tendering indefinite term appointments to officers and warrant officers of the Army and Air Force who on July 9, 1952, held definite term appointments.

Appointment will be in the individual's permanent Reserve grade. Those serving in higher or lower temporary grades will continue to serve on active duty in those grades.

## You Never Can Tell

Because the contribution you sent to SELECTIVE SERVICE wasn't used doesn't necessarily mean it didn't have merit. Maybe it ran up against that old bugaboo, "Space Limitations." Or maybe it will turn up in a subsequent issue. Anyway, thanks. And try again.



## Court Upholds Classification; Writ Is Denied

The principle that Class I-A is the proper classification for every registrant who fails to establish eligibility for another classification was strengthened in a recent decision in the Northern District of California, when Judge Oliver J. Carter refused a writ of habeas corpus sought by Rosalie Irene Hannig, the wife of Jack Frederick Hannig, a soldier, to obtain his release from the Army.

The value of this approach to whether there was a "basis in fact" sufficient to support the classification is viewed at National Headquarters as a contribution to case law on the subject. This court recognized, it was pointed out, the uniqueness of a I-A classification as distinguished from the others, by commenting to the effect that having failed to establish eligibility for another classification, the regulations required he be placed in I-A.

In this case, more than 1 year elapsed between the registrant's induction and the filing of a petition for a writ. The court noticed this only enough to say: "This question is not decided. Assuming that timely application for the writ has been made, the petition \* \* \* fails to state a cause for the granting of the writ."

The personal narrative of the case, as presented in the court's memorandum opinion, is substantially as follows: Hannig registered on September 18, 1948. He was classified I-D as a member of the National Guard. On August 10, 1950, his unit was ordered into active service, and later in that month the registrant requested of his division commanding officer a deferment from active duty, the outcome being an honorable discharge for hardship.

On January 9, 1951, he was reclassified I-A. He then had both a personal appearance and appeal. Meanwhile the registrant was asked to have presented an allergy, and to have presented evidence of the dependency of members of his family. The local board refused to reopen, but did forward the information to the appeal board.

The appeal board retained him in I-A on May 2, 1951.

After being ordered to report for induction he advised the local board that he was a member of a reserve unit. A Form 44 was received on the day prior to his induction. The court agreed that the local board then had become powerless to reclassify him.

The court did not specify at what point the registrant sought consideration for Class II-A as a person employed in medical endeavors, but concluded that it had not been arbitrary to refuse a II-A or III-A classification, and that there was ample evidence to support classification in Class I-A.

## 4-F's Continue in Lead (As of Oct. 1, 1952)

Registrants classified 4-F—rejected by the Armed Forces for physical, mental, or moral reasons—continued to lead all others between the ages of 18½ and 26 in deferred classifications as of October 1, 1952. There were 1,496,534 4-F's.

Total living registrants	13,569,548	I-C (reserve)	181,501
Total classified	12,955,727	I-W (at work)	87
I-A and I-A-O examined and acceptable	248,090	I-W (released)	—
I-A and I-A-O not examined	915,813	I-D¹ (reserve or student taking military training)	334,412
I-A and I-A-O induction postponed	24,464	II-A (app.)¹	636
I-S statutory (high school)	48,901	II-A¹ (occupation)	32,779
I-S statutory (college)¹	6,663	II-C¹ (agriculture)	98,841
I-O examined and acceptable (conscientious objectors opposed to any kind of military service)	2,817	II-S¹ (student)	179,100
I-O not examined	3,592	III-A¹ (dependency, hardship)	1,047,942
I-C (inducted)	955,694	IV-A (completed service, sole surviving son)	1,427,507
I-C (enlisted or commissioned)	1,387,545	IV-B¹ (officials)	16
I-C (discharged)	279,880	IV-C (alien)	11,376
		IV-D (minister or divinity student)	62,111
		IV-F¹ (rejected, unfit)	1,496,534
		V-A (over liability age)	4,209,426

¹ May include some 26 and over liable up to 35 (Ref.: L. B. M. No. 38).

## 'All That Running Up and Down the Hills' Brings Husky Health to Sickly Draftee

"There's one mother in Suffolk," says a feature story under a 3-column head in the Norfolk Virginia Pilot, "who thinks it's a pretty good thing that her son is in the Army."

The story relates how 21-year-old Levi P. Babb, a sickly frail and skinny lad 6 feet tall and weighing only 137 pounds when he was drafted last April, now tips the scales at a respectable 162 and is bouncing with robust health.

And as for the bronchial trouble that used to harass him, his mother says that "all that running around up and down the hills around Fort McClellan must have straightened out his bronchial tubes. I guess it's a good thing they called him."

We are indebted to Mrs. Etta M. Ashburn, clerk of the Suffolk Board, for calling the story to our attention. It seems that the boy had been in poor health for some time, had even been hospitalized for a while. His mother is quoted as saying, "In fact, he was in quite poor shape; some sort of bronchial trouble." She protested his induction

vigorously when there were so many other "strong, healthy boys still out."

The Armed Forces examining physicians couldn't find anything basically wrong and young Babb was duly inducted, assigned to the Chemical Corps.

And he survived. He survived so well in fact that he began feeling better and eating better right away, reports the Norfolk Pilot, until now he's 25 pounds heavier—and that 25 pounds is mostly muscle.

In the meantime, Levi has been doing all right for himself in the Army. Recently he was graduated from the Chemical Leaders Course conducted by the Chemical Corps Training Command at Fort McClellan, Ala. With this training, he is now in good position to win advancement in the ranks, perhaps a try at Officer Candidate School.

Mrs. Babb admits that her Levi would make a good officer.

## Inductees Sent To Gen. Reserve

Some men scheduled for induction into the Army during coming months, the Army has announced, will be given their 16 weeks basic training in certain units of the General Reserve rather than in replacement training centers or training divisions.

The General Reserve includes those Army troops in the United States whose primary mission is to be trained, equipped and maintained in a state of readiness for immediate use in an offensive or defensive role.

Men trained by the General Reserve units will be assigned after training in the same manner as if they had received their initial assignment to a replacement training center or a training division.

The Army is anticipating a heavy training load in the next nine or ten months due to its need for trained replacements for personnel to be separated.

The 31st Infantry Division at Camp Atterbury, Indiana, and the 47th Infantry Division at Camp Rucker, Alabama, received basic trainees in September. In October, newly-inducted men began arriving at the 11th Airborne Division at Camp Campbell, Kentucky; the 1st Armored Division at Fort Hood, Texas; the 37th Infantry Division at Camp Polk, Louisiana, and at various non-divisional units of Antiaircraft Artillery and Corps of Engineers. In November inductees went to Camp Cooke, California.

## System To Deliver All December Call Before December 14

MERRY CHRISTMAS! Deliveries of men selected to fill the December call of 47,000 will be made between December 1 and December 13, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey has announced, in accordance with plans worked out with the Department of Defense which will enable granting of Christmas leave to many service men who otherwise would not obtain it.

In the meantime, the Department of Defense has called on Selective Service for 48,000 men for delivery in January, all of whom will be assigned to the Army. This is the largest monthly call since February of 1952, when it was 52,500 (adjusted).

The January call for special registrants is 544 doctors, 383 dentists, and 18 veterinarians. This is the first call for veterinarians. They will be assigned to the Army.

Three hundred and forty-four of the physicians and 338 of the dentists will go to the Army, 200 physicians and 45 dentists to the Air Force.

A registrant listed three cats as dependents, but the local board wouldn't defer him, probably on the ground that there was enough catty talk in the neighborhood already.

## 'I Never Knew You Cared So Much!!'

"You asked me," says a letter received by Mrs. Emma R. Lacey of Oklahoma's Coal County Board, "you asked me to furnish statements as proof that I am going to Bible school or preaching. I am not preaching nor am I planning to attend school this year. I am helping my father on his ranch. Thank you for your considerate inquiries about me. I never knew that you cared so much."

"With love."

Clerk's Note.—"He now has a U. S. Army serial number."

## How Many Minutes?

How many minutes in an hour? Well, one secretary in a State headquarters, who is a jolly and stylish stout—especially stout—contends that there are only 50 minutes in an hour up to 10 o'clock in the morning. Then her modest breakfast of three fried eggs, pork sausages, white buttered toast, and three cups of coffee with cream and sugar begins to wear off.

So there are 70 minutes in an hour between 10 o'clock and 11 o'clock, 90 minutes between 11 o'clock and noon, when her luncheon time begins. Or her dinner time, rather. The afternoon hours are divided somewhat similarly.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS DEPT

Volume III

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 1953

JAN 10 1953

Number 1

## Status Viewed in Light Of World's Plight

Judicial recognition of the doctrine that no classification is permanent and of a local board's right to reexamine a registrant's status in the light of world conditions and events is expressed in a recent decision in the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, the case of *Robert Russell Tyrrell v. United States*, which was an unsuccessful appeal from a conviction in the Northern District of California on a charge of refusal to submit to induction.

The court held that the duty of a local board to classify and reclassify "is one of continual recurrence," adding that it is incumbent upon it to "survey its registered personnel and examine its files in the light of world conditions and events so that military requirements may be safeguarded and provided."

The Tyrrell situation seems to have been about as follows: In his original classification questionnaire in June 1950 he stated he was a divinity student. He was in attendance at a student training project in Oregon and presented a certification from an official of theological seminary in California that he was a full-time student minister in such seminary.

A handwritten entry on the back of the questionnaire represented that he was classified IV-D by a vote of 3-0, and that notice of classification had been mailed. However, there were lines drawn through this entry, and in the trial developed the board had not notified him. On August 23, 1950, he was classified in Class I-A. There was further routine board action, including a summary of a personal appearance, which the court found incomplete, but the validity of which was saved by the existence of the substantial equivalent of the omission elsewhere in the file. The order to report for induction followed an appeal by which he was classified I-A.

The court took judicial notice of the Korean situation by saying: "... when consideration is given to the momentous factual event in Korea which was not weighed by the board when the claimed classification in June 1950 took place, it is clear that the evidence and circumstances operated substantially in support of the classification," and added that there was a basis in fact for the classification.

## Hershey Sends His Greetings; 'New Year Time For Appraisal'

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

The Director of Selective Service sends his best wishes for the New Year to all with whom it has been his high privilege to have been associated, whether in local boards, appeal boards, State or National Headquarters, or whether paid, unpaid, or part-time.

Viewing Christmas in retrospect, no one is more conscious than those who participate in the administration of Selective Service, wherever they may serve, that the peace on earth, good will toward men must await a world less turbulent than our present one. Yet we also know that those who have handed Christmas down to us observed Christmas in their time under circumstances more grievous than the one we now have. The meaning of Christmas seems destined for struggle, not yet won against conflict between men without good will each for the other and with the mercenary urges which make of Christmas the terminal date of a huge campaign of selling.

The beginning of a New Year has long indicated a time for appraisal and inventory of the past and present, with plans and projections for the future. A survey of the past in terms of the contributions of the members of the Selective Service System leaves one deeply conscious of a thankfulness and a humility which defy definite expression.

The Selective Service System is unique among Government agencies. The members of the Selective Service System are unique among Government employees. It confuses not a few as to whether it is  
(Continued on p. 2, cols. 1 and 2)

## Director Views Obligations, Coupled With Need for Men, For University Periodical

THE BOSTON UNIVERSITY LITERARY MAGAZINE, for which this article was expressly written by General Hershey for its March issue, has graciously granted SELECTIVE SERVICE permission for advance printing in these columns.

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

I was gratified to learn the other day that upwards to 100,000 veterans are already enrolled in our colleges and universities under the new Korea bill of rights, although the program was not inaugurated until late in August and the rate of release of individuals from active duty was just beginning to reflect the higher draft calls which had begun two years before.

### To Wit and Whereas And Notwithstanding?

It was moving day at National Headquarters.

A catastrophic tragedy was narrowly averted when an overpacked box containing several hundred gross of "to wits," "whereases," and "notwithstanding" burst open from handling in the office of one of the attorneys.

Speculation was rife as to what might have happened had they not been quickly retrieved before becoming completely scrambled.

## Hdqs. Is Moved To Indiana Ave.

National Headquarters is now ensconced in its "new" home at 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, which was formerly the Old United States District Court Building, an historic structure built in 1820.

The present headquarters is the fourth to be occupied by National Headquarters, if the quarters occupied by the joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee may be termed the first. This quarters was at the Army War College, now Fort McNair, and it was here that the organizational spadework was done shortly before passage of the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940 was approved on September 16 of that year.

Almost simultaneously with enactment, National Headquarters was established at 21st and C Streets NW. in a structure formerly an apartment house, the Potomac Park.

This was the home of National Headquarters all during World War II and until the spring of 1948, when the move was to 1712 G Street NW., a building owned by the American Automobile Association.

To me this is something more than an interesting, agreeable commentary on the fact that our returning veterans are not slow in accepting educational opportunities made possible by a grateful Government, for it would seem to demonstrate that there is little danger that the billions of dollars which our citizenry has invested in institutions of higher learning will not go awasting because some men are being taken temporarily away from colleges and universities to meet an obligation of citizenship.

Selective Service, as a matter of fact, has taken very few men from colleges and universities under the present draft act. Relatively speaking, the number is so small that it may be termed infinitesimal, and there is every reason to believe that even with much tighter requirements for student deferment the combined effect of Selective Service and the new Korea bill of rights will be to increase the male population of the colleges rather than to decrease it.

It is not difficult to dispel the delusion that the draft has taken relatively large numbers of college students away from their classrooms and it can be done without going into too much detail. There are approximately 1,200,000 male students in colleges. Keep that approximate figure in mind as we roughly review the kinds of students we aren't allowed to draft either by present law or present regulations. First, many of these 1,200,000 are veterans of World War II. They can't be drafted under the law. Then there is the provision in the Selective Service Law that any student doing satisfactory work who receives a notice to report for induction after he has started his academic year must be deferred until the end of his academic year. Considerably more than a fourth of the 1,200,000 are in R. O. T. C. programs. We can't  
(Continued on page 2, column 3)



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

451 Indiana Ave. NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume III

JANUARY 1953

Number 1

## The Director Sends His Greetings To All Members of Selective Service

(Continued from page 1)

military or civilian in character. Others meditate as to its State or national characteristics.

The men who perform the important tasks in the System are unpaid and are unmatched and unchallenged in methods of procedure elsewhere in Government. Governors of States are heads in their respective States of a Federal agency certainly most unusual.

What are the fundamentals that build and bind this unusual organization? In this complicated world simple answers are probably always incomplete, but a few reasons are at least competitors as fundamentals. It has an objective, a worthwhile, absolute essential to procure men for the Armed Forces that the Nation may survive.

The mission for which this organization exists is accomplished largely in the communities of this country. There the decisions are made by people who live there. All but a few hundred of the forty thousand members of this System, paid and unpaid, live and operate in the communities. Any registrant may know his own classification or that of any other registrant if he but take the time to look at the posted list. Hearings by local boards are informal and uncomplicated to obtain. The first appeal requires only a timely request.

The unpaid status of board members provides selection initially of men dedicated to public service and public trust. The unpaid status remains a continual challenge to those who are critical of the necessary decisions of the local board.

The fact that great powers are delegated to the local board is, in itself, a sobering responsibility. Local board members early in their service became aware of the infinite differences in human beings and that while all registrants have much in common, their situations are never exactly alike. The utter impossibility of a rule that is applicable to each registrant is apparent to a local board member before he has classified many registrants. This makes the local board member deeply conscious that he deals with young men, each with a personality and individual human dignity that should and must be respected.

Yet each registrant also has a common responsibility that he must plan to meet in a manner not too different than is required of any other registrant.

Selective Service classifications deal in the basic interests of human beings which may well be the reasons that those men and women who are in the Selective Service System feel their indivisible association with it. To an unusual degree they feel the System is theirs. They belong to it and it in turn belongs to them. Here is the heart of the reason for the uniqueness of the Selective Service System and its members. Here is the essence of the System.

You may describe the Selective Service System in terms of thirteen million registrants or four thousand local boards or a million registrants inducted since Korea. It can be described in terms of its distant background or its present legal authority derived from acts of Congress or Executive order. If you seek its real self, its soul, you will find it in each community of this great land. You will find it in the local board members and their clerks as they perform their daily tasks. For here Selective Service is operated by the people who know they are the Selective Service System.

## February Call Is For 53,000

The Department of Defense has asked Selective Service to deliver to Armed Forces Induction Stations 53,000 men in February for assignment to the Army.

The February call brings the cumulative total called since September 1948 to 1,284,685.

The February call for physicians is 537, for dentists 286. The Army will receive 337 of the physicians, the Air Force 200, while 241 of the dentists are for the Army and 45 for the Air Force.

The February request raises to 3,775 the number of physicians, 1,923 the number of dentists, and 18 the number of veterinarians requested from Selective Service since July 1951.

## Gen. Hershey Views Obligations and Need for Manpower

(Continued from page 1)

draft these because the law says, in effect, that they must be deferred in numbers designated by the Secretary of Defense, who at this writing has so designated approximately 322,000 of them.

Now the law, with certain qualifications, makes the age of liability 18½ to 26, but as a matter of fact, we have not reached the 19-year-old group as I write this, so no college students under 20 have thus far been inducted. And we are deferring about 200,000 college students because they meet certain class standards or received a certain score in the E. T. S. examination.

But we're still not through with the subtraction process. For after we have made all the subtractions I have enumerated from our original 1,200,000, we still have to subject the remainder to subtraction of the number who "funk" the Armed Forces physical and mental examinations, which means loss of one-third or more of that remainder. So if I may be permitted to use the word "vulnerable," not a great number of college students have even been vulnerable under the present Selective Service Law, the regulations, and, may I say, the policy of the Department of Defense, despite the fact that the law itself sets the ages of liability at between 18½ and 26 and also extends liability for service of those deferred under regulations to 35 years.

In the meantime, to meet the calls for men which the Department of Defense must have to maintain our Armed Forces at a strength consistent with national safety, we have been inducting industrial workers; we have been inducting farmers in large numbers; the number of college students we are deferring for R. O. T. C. membership alone is almost 100,000 more than the number we are deferring in Agriculture and Industry combined. We have been inducting married men for considerably more than a year, and now that the drafting of fathers looms as an imminent necessity in the not so distant future, we certainly must look toward the colleges with something more than an appraising eye. The time for appraising in that direction is about over and the time for action is almost here.

We have these elements. First, is the need. This need has been well established. It has been shown very clearly that Armed Forces of between 3½ and 4 million men is the minimum we must maintain if our cherished freedom is to remain secure; it has likewise been shown that Selective Service must bear the brunt of meeting this need, which is a common need and which, whether we like it or not, must take precedence over the individual needs and desires.

The second of these elements of which I speak is the supply. Congress in its wisdom has said that the supply must be limited to men between certain ages and if I had the space I could show you how it

## Official Notices

Nov. 24—Operations Bulletin No. 83, Subject: "Preparation of List of Registrants (SSS Form No. 3) for Special Registration No. 1," concerning changes in the manner in which that form shall be prepared and submitted and the discontinuance of negative reports thereon.

Nov. 24—Operations Bulletin No. 84, Subject: "Classification of Registrants who were Registered Outside of the United States, concerning the allowance of the prescribed period of time for the return of the Classification Questionnaire (SSS Form No. 100) by such registrants and delaying their classification until the return of the questionnaire.

is rapidly becoming a physical—perhaps I should say a mathematical—impossibility to meet our call and stay within the law without substantial tightening of deferments. And it should never be forgotten that students will not be the only men affected by this tightening.

I believe that nearly all discussions of this kind deal in a number of fallacies. The first is that a man who is called upon to fulfill his sacred obligation of citizenship by serving in the Armed Forces is being compelled to sacrifice not only his physical comfort, but all his dreams and aspirations for the future—that he is being condemned to some kind of Siberian exile insofar as hopes for tomorrow are concerned. This is very far from the truth. I am amazed that the fallacies seem to be so widely accepted.

In the case of college students the absurdity of the fallacy is especially apparent, for in the vast majority of cases the man who leaves college to serve in the Armed Forces—granting that he is ambitious and honestly wants an education—will come back to college after completion of active service vastly grown in mental stature, tempered with experience, and the benefits he will receive from college training will be increased commensurately. This is no idle speculation. The truth is attested by thousands upon thousands of World War II veterans who flocked back to our colleges or entered for the first time, after their release from active service. And many a young man who might have been barred from—or had great difficulty in pursuing—his education because of financial reasons will have this problem of financing greatly eased, if not erased.

Sometimes the most simple thing are the things most difficult to understand and one of the simplest things that seems to be misunderstood by many people today is that although Selective Service is taking men from civilian life to serve in the military, it is likewise returning them to civilian life in number as great or greater.

And, except in very rare instances, the men who are returning are better men than when they left—in virtually every way that can be named.



# Noted Educator Author of Book On School Plan

(A Review)

Frysten, M. H., *STUDENT DEFERMENT IN SELECTIVE SERVICE, A Vital Factor in National Security*, Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1952, viii + 140, \$3.00.

This is the authentic account of how and why Selective Service came to adopt tests and class standings as evidence of eligibility for deferment from military service. The author is general chairman of the Selective Service Advisory Committees on scientific, specialized, and professional personnel, and director of the Office of Scientific Personnel, National Research Council.

The first part of the book contains a history of the development of policy on the selection and training of specialized personnel, the arguments for and against student deferment, a chapter on the relation of the student deferment program of the Selective Service System to the R. O. T. C.'s of the armed services, and a summary.

The second part includes supporting material, including a description and evaluation of the "manpower pool," a review of "Our Intellectual Resources" (by Dael Wolfe, Director of the Commission on Human Resources and Advanced Training), the story of the development and use of the Selective Service College Qualification Test by the Educational Testing Service (written by John Cowles of that organization), reports of the Scientific Advisory Committees to General Hershey, and pertinent extracts from regulations and press releases of the Selective Service System.

The need for the policy and program here outlined may be best summarized in the following quotations from the book:

"The principle of selective assignment (e. g., to Armed Forces or research and development) rests on the fact that maximum strength of the nation can be achieved only if the individual serves where he can contribute most. If the test of strength is real and may be imminent we cannot afford universal military service, however much more equitable it may seem to be.

"This achievement (of maximum military material in World War II) was primarily the triumph of a virile technology based on the skills and knowledge of scientists, engineers, and other specialists (including those in the social sciences). It would be most unwise not to concern ourselves as much with the training of our specialists as with the training of troops, active or reserve."

If there were no student deferments the specialists' supply lines would dry up; if all students were to be deferred, military manpower would fall far too short of requirements.

The Selective Service criteria of minimum test score or class standing provide a way to channel men of military age into research and development or the armed services according to requirements.

## Strange as it Seems By Elsie Hix

THE ONLY QUADRUPLETS EVER INDUCTED  
INTO THE U. S. ARMED FORCES --  
BERNARD, CARL, ANTHONY AND DONALD PERRICONE  
OF BEAUMONT, TEXAS, OF THE  
773D TANK BATTALION!



*Barring unforeseen circumstances, the famed Perricone quadruplets will be in their civvies at home in Beaumont, Tex., by the time this issue of SELECTIVE SERVICE is distributed after two years in the Army, seven months of which were spent in Korea.*

*Anthony, Bernard, and Donald were corporals, Carl a sergeant. Their ages? They're 23. All of them.*

*The quads were inducted by the local board in Beaumont, Tex. They were together throughout their two years in the Army.*

*The drawing is copyright, 1952, by United Features Syndicate, Inc. Reproduced by permission.*

## More Than 385 Conscientious Objectors Working in 40 States: Projects Okayed

More than 385 conscientious objectors have gone to work in jobs contributing to the national health, safety, or interest in lieu of induction since the initiation of this program on July 1, 1952. Of this number, 58 percent have been accepted and ordered to employment in State agencies and 42 percent with nonprofit agencies. These I-W registrants are employed in 25 different States and with five nonprofit agencies.

In addition to the 385 I-W registrants who are already at work, an additional 2,822 class I-O registrants have been examined and found acceptable. These registrants will be ordered to work in lieu of induction as jobs become available. In addition to the I-O examined and acceptable registrants, there are an additional 3,060 I-O registrants who have not yet been examined.

To date 473 work projects have been approved. Three hundred and eighty-five of these work projects are in State and local institutions located in 40 different States. Also approved were 60 work programs sponsored by five domestic nonprofit agencies.

Included among the work proj-

ects of the five domestic nonprofit agencies are administrative positions in 28 foreign countries. The approved positions in foreign countries, which are sponsored by the five nongovernmental, nonprofit agencies are primarily nonprofit, nonpolitical, and nonsectarian positions which have as their objective relief, rehabilitation, and alleviation of suffering of these foreign peoples occasioned by war or other circumstances beyond their own control.

One of the primary reasons for the slowness in ordering I-O registrants to work in lieu of induction is the fact that State institutions will not employ a I-O registrant if a qualified civilian wants the job. These restrictions on all institutions, therefore, make available to the I-O registrants only those jobs for which a scarcity of civilian workers exists.

## Student Vets To Get Checks Without Delays

Veterans training under the Korean GI Bill will get their GI allowance checks from the date they started class, even though there's been an unavoidable delay by the States in approving schools.

VA announced today that it has authorized its regional offices to back-date school approvals, when they are finally received from the State agencies responsible for making them.

The retroactive approvals may go back either to August 20, 1952, the date the new GI training program became effective, or to the date when the veterans enrolled in class—whichever came later.

In that way, veteran-students may be paid for all the time they spent in the classroom—so long as it was after August 20—and not just from the date the State approved their school.

State approval of a school is a "must" under the Korean GI Bill. The law states that veterans may not receive GI education and training allowances for any period during which the school was not approved.

In many instances throughout the Nation, however, the flood of fall enrollments came about before the State agencies had a chance to act. The result was that large numbers of veterans started classes in schools that had not been approved.

By authorizing retroactive approvals, VA has wiped out the threat of payless periods of training for these veterans.

### "You're Too Late!"

Selective Service System Form No. 150 was returned by a registrant of California, Local Board No. 39, with the following notation: "Your too late, I'm in the Marines as of September 1, 1952. Too bad, ha! ha! Yours Never."

## Rotation Speeded

After January 1, Army draftees rotated home from Korea will be released if they have completed at least 20 months of active service, Secretary of the Army Pace has announced.

The normal service for draftees is 24 months. The Army previously had said those with active duty in Korea would be released after 21 months because of that service. Mr. Pace's announcement reduced the period to 20 months.

This program, whereby conscientious objectors work for 2 consecutive years in some jobs, contributing to the national health, safety, or interest in lieu of induction, creates a few new problems for local boards and the State Headquarters, but the program seems to be running smoothly, with conscientious objectors being employed shortly after the time they normally would have been inducted.



# Directors Meet In Washington And Talk Shop

Selective Service State Directors held their semiannual conference December 1 to 4 in National Headquarters with Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, presiding.

Student deferments, R. O. T. C. and other reserve problems, conscientious objectors, the necessity for tighter deferment regulations were among the subjects discussed.

The State Directors entertained the National Headquarters Staff at the Lee House the evening of December 3.

State Directors attending the conference:

Col. James T. Johnson, Alabama; Maj. Gen. A. M. Tuthill, Arizona; Brig. Gen. E. L. Compere, Arkansas; Col. Kenneth H. Leitch, California; Col. Howard E. Reed, Colorado; Brig. Gen. E. E. Novey, Connecticut; Mr. Douglas Troll, Delaware; Mr. William E. Leahy, District of Columbia; Brig. Gen. Vivian Collins, Florida; \*Col. James Skelton, Georgia; \*Comdr. Henry Whillock, Idaho.

Also Col. Paul G. Armstrong, Illinois; Brig. Gen. Robinson Hitchcock, Indiana; Col. Ralph A. Lancaster, Iowa; Brig. Gen. Joe Nickell, Kansas; Col. Solon F. Russell, Kentucky; Lt. Col. L. W. Davis, Louisiana; Brig. Gen. G. M. Carter, Maine; Col. Henry C. Stanwood, Maryland; Col. Chester A. Furbish, Massachusetts; Lt. Col. A. A. Holmes, Michigan; Col. L. E. Lilly, Minnesota; Col. J. W. Patton, Jr., Mississippi; Col. R. T. Finks, Missouri.

Also Brig. Gen. S. H. Mitchell, Montana; Brig. Gen. G. N. Henninger, Nebraska; Brig. Gen. J. A. May, Nevada; Mr. J. H. Greenaway, New Hampshire; Col. Donald A. MacGrath, New Jersey; Col. John P. McFarland, New Mexico; \*Col. William Boughton, New York State; Col. Candler Cobb, New York City; Col. Thomas H. Upton, North Carolina; Brig. Gen. H. L. Edwards, North Dakota; Col. C. W. Goble, Ohio; Col. C. E. Murray, Oklahoma; \*Col. Francis Mason, Oregon; Lt. Col. H. M. Gross, Pennsylvania; Col. L. C. Wilson, Rhode Island; Lt. Col. James Hunter, South Carolina; Brig. Gen. T. A. Arndt, South Dakota; Col. John B. Elliott, Tennessee; Brig. Gen. P. L. Wakefield, Texas; Brig. Gen. J. Wallace West, Utah; \*Maj. Merton Ashton, Vermont; Capt. T. W. White, Virginia.

Also Capt. C. J. Chastek, Washington; Brig. Gen. C. R. Fox, West Virginia; Lt. Col. Bentley Courtenay, Wisconsin; Brig. Gen. R. L. Esmay, Wyoming; Mr. J. L. McCormick, Alaska; Lt. Col. W. A. Boyen, Hawaii; Col. J. E. Colom, Puerto Rico; \*Lt. Col. Joseph Christmas, Virgin Islands; \*Maj. Raimundo D. Camacho, Guam.

\*Denotes Deputy Director.

## State Directors—December 1952



This picture of State Directors attending the semiannual conference December 1 to 4 in Washington was taken in front of the "old" National Headquarters 1712 G Street, just before the headquarters was moved to 451 Indiana Ave. NW. Names are in the first column.



### Local Board Proud of Registrant's Letter

Selective Service Local Board No. 12 of Vermillion, South Dakota, is very proud of this letter received from Pvt. John K. Christensen, US 55 267 851, Battery B, 231 A. F. A. Bn., 6th Armored Division: "I am writing this in order to avail myself of an opportunity to express to you, as members of the board, and to your clerk, my sincere appreciation of the fine consideration which I always received from you while I was formally registered with you as a Selective Service candidate.

"I never felt that I wasn't fairly treated, but to the contrary, feel I received every consideration that could possibly be afforded. I have talked with many men and I must conclude that I was quite fortunate to be connected with as fine a group of people as I was.

"For your consideration and your promptness in keeping me always informed of matters pertinent, I thank you."

### Enviably Record

Local Board No. 4, New Bedford, Massachusetts, has as its chairman John Catterall, age 82 years, who has a record of not missing a meeting since he became Board chairman in October 1940, according to Mrs. Cathryn M. Shaughnessy, clerk of the board. Besides serving as chairman of Local Board 110 from 1940 until 1947, he also served as liaison officer and reemployment committeeman for Group Y. He became chairman of Local Board No. 4 on 19 August 1948.

### Organization Harks Back to World War I

The 34th annual dinner of an organization believed to be the only one of its kind in the United States was recently held in Springfield, Ohio.

The group represented members of the Clark County Draft Board of World War I, Selective Service Boards of World War II and the present conflict, as well as persons who have served as advisory board members, appeal agents, medical advisors, and clerks.

N. W. Lemen, who had served in World War I as a clerk, was elected chairman for 1953, and Jeannette M. Johnson, assistant clerk of boards 3 and 4 in World War II and clerk of Local Board 13 since 1948, was elected secretary.

### 20,000 Students Take Test in December; Total is Now 433,000

Approximately 20,000 college students took the eighth Selective Service College Qualification Test, December 4, at 810 centers in the United States. A total of 433,000 students have now taken the tests, the first of which was administered May 26, 1951.

Applications are now being accepted for the administration of the test scheduled for April 23, 1953. Applicants for the test should mail application blanks, now obtainable at local boards, to Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey, designated to prepare and administer the test.

## Here's How They're Classified (As of Nov. 1, 1952)

Total classified—All ages.....	13,073,126	I-D (Member of reserve component) <sup>1</sup> .....	328,803
I-A and I-A-O Examined and acceptable.....	237,073	II-A (Occupational deferment)—except agr. <sup>1</sup> .....	32,439
I-A and I-A-O Not examined.....	915,026	II-A (Apprentice) <sup>1</sup> .....	1,810
I-A and I-A-O Induction postponed.....	26,978	II-C (Agricultural deferment) <sup>1</sup> .....	96,346
I-S Statutory deferment (high school).....	56,821	II-S (Occupational deferment) (student) <sup>1</sup> .....	182,529
I-S Statutory deferment (college) <sup>1</sup> .....	12,416	III-A (Dependency deferment) <sup>1</sup> .....	1,057,892
I-O Conscientious Objector, examined and acceptable.....	2,964	IV-A Completed service: (Sole surviving son).....	1,363,275
I-O Conscientious objector, not examined.....	3,060	IV-B (Officials) <sup>1</sup> .....	16
I-C (Inducted).....	955,840	IV-C (Aliens).....	11,794
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned) <sup>1</sup> .....	1,390,513	IV-D (Ministers, divinity student) <sup>1</sup> .....	62,188
I-C (Discharged).....	311,044	IV-F (Unfit for service) <sup>1</sup> .....	1,507,458
I-C (Reserve).....	223,528	V-A (Over age of liability).....	4,293,070
I-W (At work).....	243		
I-W (Released).....			

<sup>1</sup> May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume III

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 1953

Number 2

## Board Assists Both Veterans and Industries

The following letter by Marian E. Snow, Coordinator of Local Board #55, Johnson City, New York, is written to the Editor "as dictated" by the local board. It is printed almost in its entirety with the thought that it may contain as helpful to other boards.

By Marian E. Snow

We have just received our December 1952 issue of the *Selective Service Bulletin*. We look forward with eagerness and pleasant anticipation each month to this informative Bulletin, with its pathos and humor, its interesting accounts of other local boards' experiences and general information.

In this month's issue, this local board is particularly interested in Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey's article on "Vets Returning To Their Homes, Jobs, Studies." In this volume there are a city and two incorporated villages known as the Three Cities; Binghamton, Johnson City, Endicott and several other up-and-coming towns. We are quality of quantity blessed with industries, e. g., Endicott Johnson Corporation, International Business Machines Corporation, General Electric Company, and many other industries and machine shops.

Our County of Broome, also surprising enough, has large dairy farms, chicken farms; two State colleges, one of these an industrial college with a two-year course, and two large Bible schools. In other words, we have almost everything in the

(Continued on page 3)

## Armed Forces Call For March 53,000

The Department of Defense has asked Selective Service to deliver to the Armed Forces Induction Stations 53,000 men in March for assignment to the Army.

The March call brings the cumulative call since September 1948 to approximately 1,300,000 as of Feb. 1953.

The March call for physicians is 71, for dentists, 258. The Army will receive 271 of the physicians, the Air Force 200, while 213 of the dentists are for the Army and 45 for the Air Force.

The March request raises to 4,246 the number of physicians, 2,181 the number of dentists, and 18 the number of veterinarians requested from Selective Service since July 1951.

## On The Campus



Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, confers with Brig. Gen. Paul L. Wakefield, Texas State Director, and Chancellor James P. Hart, of the University of Texas, just before General Hershey spoke on the university campus in Austin, January 9. General Wakefield is at the left of General Hershey and Chancellor Hart is on the right.

## 'Manpower Pool' is Misnomer; It Flows and is Never Still!

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

"Manpower Pool" is a term used frequently. Its meaning is far from constant. Many of the disagreements over the size of what we have been calling the "manpower pool" have their origin in what the pool is rather than the number it contains.

The term "pool" is unfortunate when applied to manpower. The word "pool" leaves many impressions which do not apply to manpower. The contents of a pool stay fixed, stand still, manpower is always changing. The gathering of statistics about manpower will never be

rapid enough to change the fact that totals of any group are already inaccurate by the

(Continued on page 2)

## N. Y. Too Prosperous; Factory is Too Noisy

"I am moving to Florida, to farm, as the season in New York State was too prosperous."—Letter from a New York farm boy to local board in Poughkeepsie.

Here's another one:

And then there's the registrant who volunteered for induction, confiding to the local board clerk that his job in a boiler factory was too noisy. He's in the tank corps now.

## 7 Conferences Are Scheduled; First on Feb. 28

The first of the Selective Service Training Conferences for 1953, conducted by the Field Division of National Headquarters, will begin on February 28 at the United States Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla.

Seven such conferences, each of two weeks duration, will be held between that date and September 1. The second conference will be held at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; the third at the Norfolk Naval Air Station; the fourth at Mitchel Field Air Force Base, Long Island; the fifth at Fort Sheridan, Chicago; the sixth in the San Francisco Bay area and the seventh in the Seattle area.

To these conferences will go the earmarked reserve officers who are the training officers of their respective special training units; and the National Guard officers who hold the same designations in the Selective Service Sections of the National Guard organizations. The first attend by order of the Director of Selective Service and the National Guard officers attend by invitation of the Director and upon the orders of their respective Adjutants General.

The purposes of the conferences are:

1. To develop better training methods and techniques.

2. To develop training programs and study schedules for the ensuing year for each of the special units and each of the Selective Service Sections of the Guard.

Each officer attending the conference will bring with him a program and study schedule for his unit or section to be submitted to the conference as a whole for review, criticism, and revision where required. This program and schedule, when finally approved, will govern the training activities of the units and sections for the following year.

Selective Service now operates 65 special units to which are attached for training 420 earmarked reserve officers of all components of the Armed Forces. There is a Selective Service Section in each of the National Guards of the States to which are attached some 460 reserve officers likewise earmarked for Selective Service training.

Upon these men Selective Service must depend for replacements and for expansion of its State and national organizations in time of more complete mobilization of the Nation's manpower. How best to train them as the future operators of the system is the over-all consideration.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

451 Indiana Ave. NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

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Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume III

FEBRUARY 1953

Number 2

## 'Manpower Pool' is Misnomer; It Flows and is Never Still!

(Continued from page 1)

time they have been compiled. "Manpower stream" would be a far more accurate description than a "manpower pool."

The understanding of what is meant by five hundred thousand in the military manpower stream differs greatly. To some who analyze manpower with skill and interest, but without responsibility for furnishing men to the Armed Forces, the military manpower stream on any date is the number of men liable for military service at that time who will eventually enter the service. It includes all who have reached the age of eighteen years and six months. This conception of the manpower stream is entirely impractical for use by the procurer of our manpower for the Armed Forces. The number that can be actually inducted on this particular date is the number upon which he depends.

As an example, on any day at least fifteen hundred of the registrants in the manpower stream have entered the stream on that day and the average processing time in World War II for eighteen-year-old registrants was five months. This can be reduced because of the registration six months prior to the be-

ginning of liability, but forty-five thousand of the stream will be unavailable for each month that is required to process a registrant.

Experience indicates there should be classified in I-A six times the number on the monthly call being filled. So long as there is six or seven hundred thousand in the manpower stream and the calls remain approximately fifty thousand there is no cause for anxiety. Unfortunately, the manpower stream has declined materially since the autumn of 1950. It has declined in spite of the monthly augmentation of those reaching the age of liability. The reclassification of husbands and the lowering of the age of liability from nineteen to eighteen years and six months arrested for a few months only the consistent reduction of the numbers in the manpower stream.

The replacement of one million ninety thousand members of the Armed Forces during the fiscal year of 1953 will place a severe strain on the military manpower stream. As it falls below six hundred thousand its capacity to meet possible calls of eighty thousand and above becomes extremely doubtful.

Unless the term "military manpower pool" is redefined or better understood it should be abandoned. At present it is the cause of dangerous judgment as to the future supply of men for the Armed Forces and the measures which will be necessary to insure the maintenance of the Armed Forces in numbers adequate for survival.

much pressure on it and fever's left leg to knee, left chins bone pains from sunburn two years ago.

Left leg & arm kramps or rheumatism ashama and synus. Believe have touch of TB in lungs—frequent coughing and spitting of matter and substance very gluey and color brownish-black and vomitory in morning sometimes blood.

Stomack tender and pains like fire if drinkin orange juice for breakfast. Believe I have elcers or

## Court Credits Service in N. G. Back to 1903

The United States Supreme Court last month let stand a 1951 decision in the Court of Claims affecting a litigant whereby service in the National Guard prior to the National Defense Act of 1916 and as far back as 1903 may be credited toward retirement.

By its refusal to grant certiorari, the Supreme Court left this precedent undisturbed. Retirement benefits in this type of case therefore would be expected to be allowed.

The applicant was William G. Price, Jr., who became a member of the National Guard in 1886. He was 82 years of age when the judgment was pronounced.

With respect to the larger issue, namely that of crediting service before 1916, the Court of Claims said: "Our problem is whether the 1916 Act or the 1903 Act first 'federally recognized' the National Guard." There followed an outline of the development of the present structure beginning with the Dick Act, approved in 1903.

The Court of Claims accepted the argument of the claimant that service subsequent to the passage of the Dick Act was federally recognized National Guard service, concluding: "This was significant legislation. It represented a marked forward step; indeed, this measure was the first real exercise of the long dormant Congressional power to organize the militia."

The court stated that the fact that the 1903 Act required the organized militia to conform to Federal specifications in arming, training, and discipline is a strong argument for the proposition that such Act "recognized" the organized militia. It was noted that the Pay Readjustment Act first gave three-quarters credit, and later, when amended, full credit for time in commissioned grades in the organized militia between 1903 and 1916.

The court stated that there had been "long and repeated efforts on the part of some of the military to practically do away with the National Guard and the State militia and make them part and parcel of the Regular Army," efforts which had "been resisted by representatives of the people in the Congress."

The court found that the defendant's contention that, in the sense used in the 1948 Act, there was no Federal recognition of the National

cancer right large intestance have frequent pains. Have had doctor's treatment for it.

Continuous colds and head pains, fevers, high or low pressure heart, spine in back pains & itches, frequent back of neck pain and severe headaches.

All teeth ache very bad at times—have inferiorior complex and nervous conditions.

Prespiration of forehead—painful bunions on right foot and left bottom foot—right foot pains and has fever too. Was kicked on head by a horse when quite young.

(signed)

## 16,860 Certificates Have Been Awarded To S. S. Employees

The Director of Selective Service awarded by January 1953 6,487 ten-year certificates and 10,373 five-year certificates to compensate and uncompensated Selective Service employees.

The program of awarding certificates attesting their service was started in September 1952.

Each State Director is responsible for the distribution of certificates and for the arrangement of suitable ceremonies.

Names of those eligible for the certificates are still coming in National Headquarters and it is expected that the number of certificates awarded will mount steadily each month.

The certificates are in Old English script on heavy paper, size 9 by 11 inches and suitable for framing.

Each is engrossed with the recipient's name and is signed by Major Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service.

Guard prior to 1916, was "based on an extremely narrow and arbitrary concept of the term 'federally recognized.'" The Dick Act of 1903 extended Federal control over the organized State militia. It set up certain standards of training, service, and discipline, and made compliance with these standards a prerequisite to the receipt of Federal funds. . . . This act represented a large measure of Federal control and granted in return for submission to and compliance with such control, certain privileges. We cannot see how this sort of control can be exercised by the Federal Government without the legislation authorizing such control constituting a degree of recognition." Moreover it was pointed out if Congress had intended to limit Federal service to service recognized since 1916, "could easily have said so."

The court concluded that Price "may include the Guard service recognized by the Federal Government under the 1903 and 1916 Act in computing his years of service for the purposes of retired pay under the 1948 Act, to become effective as of the date of filing of the application." In October 1951, when rendering this decision, the Court of Claims suspended judgment pending a determination of the amount of money due Price.

When the matter was reopened with respect to this feature the Court of Claims considered also the question of this veteran's 1,444 drills and target practices in the Pennsylvania National Guard between 1903 and 1933, for which he claimed a credit of 1,443 days of active Federal service. The court held that drills and target practice were not properly included within the definition, reasoning that because the current Act regards drills as separate from periods of active duty and because drills are not regarded as active service after July 1, 1949, it follows that they were not so regarded before that date. These conclusions were expressed in a decision of April 15, 1952. This feature was not taken up for attempted Supreme Court review.

## Stomack Tender, Pains Like Fire, Ashama, Sunburn, Bunions, Kramps—That's Not All

Julia P. Lawton, Draft Board No. 21, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

This is to notify you of the symptoms I have, swelling of ankles & feet, right eye affected & ear by Bells Paulsia—right eye discharges white matter, both eyes water on contact with wind.

Left great toe not active of operation from secondary infaction from bad case of athletic feet. Left great toe develops fever on too



## Booklet Gives Draft Details

"YOU AND THE DRAFT" is a 8-page booklet recently issued by the Science Research Associates. The authors are William S. Vincent, Professor of Education, and James E. Russell, Associate Professor of Education, both of Teachers' College, Columbia University. The booklet, cleverly illustrated with cartoons, reviews obligations of registrants under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, and outlines Selective Service procedures in simple, easily understandable terms. It explains, in some detail, the background of World Affairs which threatens our freedom and makes the draft necessary.

To quote "... The draft is the fairest and most democratic way we have yet found to raise large numbers of men for our Armed Forces and raise them quickly. We have found no other way of building up military strength."

The booklet devotes considerable space to discussion of "pros" and "cons" on the question of whether it is to the advantage of a college student to complete his military obligations before or after finishing his college course and concludes, in effect, that it is largely a matter of individual determination.

Educational opportunities in the Armed Forces are also effectively outlined.

The Science Research Associates, 57 West Grand Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, distributes booklets such as this to a circulation list made up of about 15,000 high schools and universities who are regular subscribers. Also it sells single copies at 40 cents each. When 1,000 or more are ordered, the price is 22 cents each.

## 8,498 Physicians, Dentists, Accept Res. Commissions

Twelve physicians and eleven dentists were inducted into the Armed Forces as enlisted men between passages of Public Law 779 in June 1950 and December 1, 1952.

During this period, the Secretary of Defense requested Selective Service to provide 2,234 physicians and 1,050 dentists. Of the numbers called for induction all accepted Reserve commissions before the dates they were ordered for induction, except these twelve physicians and eleven dentists.

More remarkable than this, however, is the fact that by December 1, 1952, an additional 5,214, making a total of 8,498 special registrants in priorities I, II, and III, had accepted Reserve commissions in the Armed Forces, largely due to existence of the act.

Doctors and dentists receive commissions unless inducted. They are not barred from receiving the additional \$100 a month in pay provided by law for officers in the medical and dental corps merely by receiving a notice of induction. Those who do not accept commissions are inducted as enlisted men.

## 2d Twin's Turn To Serve



Ronald Leonard, left, back from 15 months' service, including four on the front lines in Korea, bids farewell to his twin brother, Arnold, Jr., one of 50 Ramsey County, Minn., inductees to leave for the induction station one day last month. The boys are the 22-year-old twins of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Leonard, Sr., 621 South Pascal, who join Ronald in a toast in aqua pura to Arnold. The inductees were given a send-off at the Armory by the mayor's Armed Services committee. Ronald was drafted first because he finished his University of Minnesota course earlier.—Picture courtesy St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press.

## Medals of Honor Awarded Posthumously To Three Selectees for Heroic Action

Congressional Medals of Honor were presented posthumously last month to relatives of three selectees who earned the Nation's top military decoration for their gallantry in the Korean war.

The medals were awarded to relatives of Cpl. William F. Lyell of Old Hickory, Tenn.; Pfc. Mack A. Jordan, Collins, Miss.; and Pfc. Bryant H. Womack, Rutherfordton, N. C., for heroism above and beyond the line of duty.

These were the awards:

Cpl. Lyell—for fighting a single-handed action in destroying three stoutly defended enemy positions at Chup'a-ri on August 31, 1951, and killing ten Red soldiers. He used grenades and the butt of his rifle to club down the enemy. Mortar fire finally killed him.

Pfc. Jordan, 22—for sacrificing his life in protecting his comrades as they fell back under enemy attack near Kumsong on the night of November 15, 1951. His platoon had crawled up a hill to make a strike, but strong resistance developed and the party found that it would have to drop back. Instead of withdrawing, Pfc. Jordan crept forward, knocked out a machine gun nest, killed several Red soldiers and forced others to flee. The enemy dropped a rain of explosives on him. Although badly wounded, Jordan continued firing to hold off the enemy until his comrades reached safety. He died of his wounds.

Pfc. Womack, 21—a medic, died while administering help to the wounded. It was near Sokso-ri on March 12, 1952, that the Medical Corps of the 14th Infantry Regi-

ment, 25th Division, went to aid the wounded on the battlefield. Pfc. Womack, aid man, ran through heavy fire to help a wounded soldier. He escaped that blast of machine gun fire, but a moment later a mortar shell burst close to him, blowing off an arm. Pfc. Womack was told to go back but refused and remained to direct others in treating the wounded. He later died of his wounds.

The award to Pfc. Womack is the 54th and Cpl. Lyell the 55th medals of honor announced by the Department of the Army for the Korean fighting.

## Veterans, Industries

(Continued from page 1)

book. About a month ago when men began pouring into our office conforming with orders to report to their draft board after discharge and release to E. R. C., it came to me that these men were doing just as Major General Hershey's article said "... returning to their homes, jobs, studies."

While talking with a General Electric official one day in regard to deferments, I brought up this situation to him and by the time we got through talking a new and entirely satisfactory system was born between that Company and this office. Attached to this letter is a sample introductory card we may use to refer any returnee to their employment office. They have furnished us with a list of skills needed and from a quick glance of the registrant's file and his DD 214, and a

## Vets Inquiring About Benefits Under GI Bill

Here are the answers to some of the typical questions the Veterans Administration is receiving in large numbers these days concerning benefits under the Korean Bill of Rights. Full information may be obtained at any VA office.

**QUESTION**—Before I went back on active duty, I was going to college under the World War II GI Bill. I'm about to be discharged, and I want to know whether I can continue with my studies under that law.

**ANSWER**—You will be permitted to resume your training under the World War II GI Bill, provided you begin within a reasonable period after your discharge. Also, your conduct and progress must have been satisfactory while you were in school before, and you must have GI entitlement remaining.

**QUESTION**—I want to get a GI loan to buy a house. What is the largest amount of money I may borrow from my bank?

**ANSWER**—The size of the loan depends entirely on the amount of money your bank or any other lender is willing to lend. The only limit is on the amount of guaranty that VA can issue on the loan. That limit is 60 percent of the loan up to a maximum of \$7,500.

**QUESTION**—I am getting retirement pay from the Armed Forces. Is it possible to pay premiums on my National Service Life Insurance policy by allotment?

**ANSWER**—Yes, provided proper arrangements are made with the service department from which you are receiving your retirement pay.

**QUESTION**—I'm planning to study law, and also take a bar review course, under the Korean GI Bill. What do I put down on my application form?

**ANSWER**—You should list both your objectives—which probably will be Bachelor of Laws Degree—and the bar review course. You must list both in order to get both.

## Will the Sarge Sing With a Softer Voice?

The registrant said he didn't exactly claim his pet rooster as a dependent, but added, "Why I've been dependin' on that there rooster to wake me up in the mornin' since I can't remember when, and how will I wake up when I gets in the army?"

"Don't worry," the clerk replied soothingly, "the sergeant will sit by your bed, hold your hand, and wake you up with soft melodious singing."

few seconds interrogation we can fairly ascertain whether or not we can make referral.

We are very careful not to take advantage in sending men they cannot use, realizing misuse of this program could be a pain in the neck to the company and a run-around for the returnee.

Perhaps other large industries may follow General Electric's lead in this Mutual-Benefit System.



## Classification Picture (As of Dec. 1, 1952)

Total Classified Registrants—All ages	13,164,414	I-W (Released)	None
Classifications		I-D (Member of Reserve component) <sup>1</sup>	330,359
I-A and I-A-O Examined and acceptable	224,937	II-A (Occupational deferment — except agr.) <sup>2</sup>	31,738
I-A and I-A-O Not examined	899,511	II-A (Apprentice) <sup>1</sup>	2,687
I-A and I-A-O Induction postponed	28,173	II-C (Agricultural deferment) <sup>1</sup>	93,158
I-S Statutory Deferment (high school)	64,323	II-S (Occupational deferment) (student) <sup>1</sup>	184,301
I-S Statutory Deferment (college) <sup>1</sup>	18,462	III-A (Dependency deferment) <sup>1</sup>	1,067,706
I-O Conscientious Objector, examined and acceptable	2,838	IV-A Completed service: (Sole surviving son)	1,306,756
I-O Conscientious Objector, not examined	2,850	IV-B (Officials) <sup>1</sup>	15
I-C (Inducted)	956,408	IV-C (Aliens)	11,176
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)	1,391,829	IV-D (Ministers, divinity student)	62,233
I-C (Discharged)	335,311	IV-F (Unfit for service)	1,518,272
I-C (Reserve)	268,337	V-A (Over age of liability)	4,362,518
I-W (At work)	516		

<sup>1</sup> May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.

NOTE: Guam not included.

## Think Army Life Is Tough These Days? Read What Happened During World War I

The following contribution, author unknown, relates some of the "experiences" of a World War I inductee.

I am one of the fellows who made the world safe for Democracy. I fought and I fought and I fought—but I had to go anyway. I was called in Class "A." The next time I want to be in Class "B," be here when they go and when they come back. I remember when I registered. I went up to a desk and the man in charge was my milkman. He was bold enough to ask, "What's your name?" I said, "You know my name." "What's your name?" he barked, so I told him August Childs. He said, "Are you alien?" I said, "No, I feel fine."

The day I went to camp, I guess they didn't think I would live long. The first fellow I saw wrote on my card "Flying Corpse." I went a little further and some fellow said, "Look what the wind is blowing in." I said, "Wind, nothing. The draft is doing it." On the second morning, they put clothes on me. What an outfit. As soon as you are in it, you think you can fight anybody. They have two sizes—too small and too large. I passed an officer all dressed up with a funny belt and all the stuff. He said, calling after me, "Didn't you notice my uniform when you passed?" I said, "Yes, what are you kicking about? Look what they give me."

Three days later we sailed for France. Marching down the pier I had more luck. I had a sergeant who stuttered and it took him so long to say "Halt" that 27 of us marched overboard. They pulled us out and lined us up on the pier and the Captain came by and said, "Fall in!" I said, "I've already been in, Sir."

I was on the boat 12 days; seasick 12 days. Nothing going down

and everything coming up. Leaned over the railing all the time. In the middle of one of my best leans, the Captain rushed up and said, "What Company are you in?" I said, "I'm all by myself, Sir." He asked if the Brigadier was up yet. I said, "If I swallowed it, it's up." Talk about dumb people—I said to one of the fellows, "I guess we have dropped the anchor," and he replied, "I knew they would lose it, it has been hanging out ever since we left New York."

Well, we landed in France. We were immediately sent to the trenches. After three nights in the trenches, the cannons started to roar and the shells started to pass. I was shaking with terrorism. I tried to hide behind a tree, but there were not enough trees for the officers. The Captain came around and said, "Five o'clock we go over the top." "Captain, I would like to have a word with you." "What is it?" he asked. "Captain, I would like to have a furlough." He said, "Haven't you got any red blood in you?" I said, "Yes, but I don't want to see it."

At five o'clock we went over the top. 10,000 Germans came at us. The way they looked at me you'd think I was the one who started the war. Our Captain yelled, "Fire at Will," but I didn't know any of their names. I guess the fellow behind me thought I was Will. He fired his gun and shot me in the excitement."

### Women Total 48,000

Women serving in the Armed Forces of the United States total more than 48,000 in nine components of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force. A tabulation shows 16,800 in the Army, 12,414 in the Navy, 2,559 in the Marines and 16,584 in the Air Force.

### Pocket-Size Mine

A tiny land mine, powerful enough to blow the foot off anyone stepping on it, has been developed by Army Ordnance and will soon be sent to Korea. It weighs only 4½ ounces and is so small it can be carried in the palm of the hand.

### Air Force Announces Active Duty Policy For ROTC Graduates

The Air Force has announced a new active duty policy for ROTC graduates. The 8,000 Air Force ROTC graduates who will be commissioned between May 1, 1953 and April 30, 1954 will be called into active service within four months after they are commissioned.

The number represents all Air Force ROTC students who are non-veterans or who are not deferred for graduate study. There are no plans at present to call ROTC graduates with prior military service, the Air Force said.

Approximately 4,300 Air Force ROTC graduates of the 1952 class were ordered into active service in July, August, and September of last year.

## French Law Body Votes to Conscript American Citizens

The French National Assembly recently voted to draft into France's army Americans of conscription age living there more than a year either in one stay or on several visits. The measure must still pass the other house of the French legislative body before becoming law.

The draft age in France is 18½ to 25 years.

Raymond Triboulet, speaking for the French National Defense Committee, expressed regret that negotiations for a treaty granting reciprocal treatment to nationals of the two countries had not succeeded.

Aliens who are admitted to the United States for permanent residence become liable for induction for training and service unless they are nationals of one of the eighteen countries with whom we have treaties. Aliens who are in the U. S. as permanent residents cannot file an "Application For Relief From Training and Service in the Armed Forces" (SSS Form 130).

An alien admitted to the U. S. in some status other than that of a permanent resident generally becomes liable for induction if he has remained in the U. S. for a period exceeding one year.

## Clerks Had the Last Word



A registrant walked up to one of the clerks of the Houston, Tex., local board, just a little bitter about his status. He didn't see why he should have to go into uniform. He said to the clerk: "Of course, you wouldn't understand. You don't have a son."

Six clerks immediately pulled from their purses pictures of sons who are wearing, or who have worn, the uniforms of the armed services.

Here, the six ladies look at the pictures of their sons around a local board desk. Left to right, Mrs. Bell Lewis, whose son is in Korea; Mrs. Jean Booth, whose son is in Casablanca; Mrs. Eleanor Hodgkins, whose son has just finished a tour of duty in the Air Force; Mrs. Charlotte Hurd, whose son is in the Navy in Maryland; Mrs. Ada Brady, whose son is serving on Okinawa; and Mrs. Henrietta Rollfing, whose son is serving in the Navy in California.



MAR 16 1953

SAN FRANCISCO  
PUBLISHED

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume III WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 1953 Number 3

## Federal Court Cites Principle In 'Pastor' Case

The principle that deferment is privilege and is subject to abandonment by the holder "like any other personal privilege" is expressed in a decision handed down by the Court of Appeals from the Seventh Circuit in an appeal from conviction in Eastern Wisconsin. The court of appeals upheld the conviction of Wallace Arthur Schoebel on a charge of refusal to submit to induction after reporting on May 14, 1951.

The registrant was a member of a religious sect who proffered evidence to show the amount of time he was spending as a pioneer or minister "at the time of the trial and for a period prior thereto." The district court refused to hear his testimony; the court of appeals held that such refusal was not error.

The higher court took notice of the claim that Schoebel began receiving instruction in the doctrines of the sect as early as 1944. The record showed, however, that the first time he claimed eligibility for deferment as a conscientious objector was on May 8, 1951, eight days after issuance of his order to report for induction. The local board then refused to reopen his classification. During May of 1951 he was ordained a minister and baptized in the sect, according to his allegations.

"Apparently," the court said, "defendant's conscientious objections did not mature until after he had been ordered to report for induction, although he claims to have taken instructions in the doctrines advocated by Jehovah's Witnesses as early as 1944."

Each registrant, the court reminded, is considered available for military service until his eligibility for deferment is established to the satisfaction of the local board. The burden is upon a registrant to establish his eligibility for deferment or exemption . . . and to file a timely claim therefor.

A contention that "conscientious objections resulting from the promptings of a registrant's conscience would be a change in status over which the registrant had no control," was rejected by the court. "We cannot acquiesce in such a strained interpretation of the regulation," said the court.

A registrant of Local Board No. 8, Torrington, Wyoming, indicated that the State of Health of his Mother and Father was Mexico.

### Lost In Timber?

"Hi: I moved back to Carryowen Montana, so now my address is Carryowen Montana." This is the full text of an unsigned letter received by Mrs. Mary Ryan, Clerk of the Sweet Grass County Local Board in Big Timber, Mont., who sends a copy to SELECTIVE SERVICE with the remark that, "Guess I'll have to look through the 352 files to see who lived at Carryowen at some time or other."

## Director Aided By Press, Radio

Among the State Directors who are obtaining excellent cooperation from the press and radio of their States in informing the public on matters pertaining to Selective Service is the State Director of Minnesota, who reports that one of the concrete results is a marked reduction in the number of queries received by local boards, with consequent lightening of their burden.

The Minnesota Director recently sent a series of articles to each newspaper and radio station in Minnesota, along with a request that they be used as a public service. The covering letter pointed out that the Selective Service Act, as amended, concerns the lives of all registrants and the economic and social welfare of each community, but that the letters received at State Headquarters indicated that many phases of Selective Service operations were not generally understood.

The newspapers and radio stations have already been furnished releases on: "Selective Service and Its Operation in Minnesota," "The General Principles of Classification," "Local Boards and Their Responsibilities," "Authority of the State Director and Appeal Board," "The Need for Manpower for the Armed Forces," "Defense Manpower Policy No. 6," "Agricultural Deferments," "Students, Personal Appearances, and Appeals."

The State Director reports that many complimentary statements have been received. A typical one: "It is my belief that they are taking the mystery out of Selective Service. Registrants and parents, after reading the articles, can determine for themselves in what category they belong and also know without any doubt why their neighbor's boy is classified as he is. They clear the air."

A number of radio stations are using the material furnished by Minnesota Headquarters with local board members acting as a panel. The radio stations make free time available for these public interest broadcasts.

## S. S. Director Makes It Clear Those Deferred Must Expect To Serve; Their Turn is Near

By Major General Lewis B. Hershey

There are two questions Selective Service must always be prepared to answer. Why was Registrant A inducted? Why is Registrant B deferred?

The answer to question number one is found initially in the necessities of our armed forces to insure survival. It is found in the need for men in the armed forces. The existence of the Universal Military Training and Service Act is evidence of a recognition by Congress that it was necessary to induct Registrant A, in fact, well over a million of Registrant A's. To many individual registrants the reason for the induction of many is evident, the reason for their individual induction is not. This leads to the answer to the second question, for it is the deferment of one registrant that creates questions in the minds of those who are inducted.

There are two fundamental reasons why registrants are deferred. First, because all who are liable cannot be inducted in the same month or the same year. Practically all of the registrants inducted during the past two and a half years have been liable during the entire period. We are steadily approaching the period when registrants will be reached for induction almost immediately after they become liable, at the age of eighteen and a half years.

The second reason for deferment is the fact that the registrant is doing something in the national health, safety, or interest which places his induction at a later date than the time he is normally due for entrance into the service. In this connection, two things must always be remembered. This is not an exemption but a deferment and, secondly, it is possible only because registrants are available who are liable to meet the present call of the armed forces.

The deferred registrant should have no misunderstanding of his status. He has not been relieved from his obligation to serve in the armed forces. There is no implication that what he is doing is in the nature of a substitution for service. He certainly must not take his deferment as an encouragement to make future plans which ignore the obligation for service. The registrant is again reminded of his unpaid obligation when he receives deferment.

There are many who are now asking, "Why is Registrant B de-

(Continued on page 2)

### She's 3-A at 3 A. M. In The Morning

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernie L. Trammell of Lyons, Kansas, has been "classified" by the local board of which her mother is clerk, on what might be termed a "changing" basis, "classifications to be made by parents at the time baby qualifies as such."

Here are the "classifications": I-A, one angel; I-A-P, one at play; I-O, one O. K.; II-A, too adorable; II-C, too clever; II-S, too sweet; III-A, 3 a. m.; IV-A, for aching (tummy); IV-B, for Bernie; IV-C, for companionship; IV-F, for fun; V-A, when she's the 5 a. m. alarm; I-W, one witch; I-C, one clown.

The "classification notice" was signed by Board Members: Elmer Enders, Harold Evans, and Arthur C. Hodgson.

## Vet Thanks Board For 'Fine, Essential, Thankless Work'

"All of you are doing a fine, essential, thankless work," writes a veteran to Local Board No. 68, Fort Smith, Arkansas, thanking the board for prompt receipt of notice of his 1-C classification.

Other excerpts from the letter: "The office, and the time of ore of your members, was occupied by a trio of honest, loud-voiced kinfolks of a serviceman (or prospective serviceman) when I was there in September registering with Miss Lux. You were . . . listening to long, irrelevant stories of anxious dependents. I'm sure the service Chaplain has no corner on receiving sad stories!"

"Thank you again for the prompt, efficient service."



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

451 Indiana Ave. NW. Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume III

MARCH 1953

Number 3

## Deferred Registrants Are Not Exempted, Must Expect to Serve, Says Director

(Continued from page 1)

ferred?" Among those who ask this question are the registrants who were not deferred, many of whom are now returning from the payment of their obligation of service. Also asking are the families and well wishers of the registrants called. Some of those now inducted were called earlier because others were deferred, some have voluntarily entered the services. These groups are entitled to understand that deferment means the deferred registrants will serve, and not that they will be exempt from service.

The most difficult fact to understand in the present deferment situation is time. The parents of the registrant who has been inducted or has enlisted, the citizen-conscious of fair and just treatment for all, and the serviceman, himself, all of these find difficulty in understanding why registrants are deferred, while other registrants are being inducted. It is many times forgotten that inductions did not begin in this present operation until September 1950. Since that time the armed forces have been increased by about two and a half times. This fiscal year for the first time large numbers are completing their term of service and must be replaced. This will be a continuous process each year so long as present world conditions continue.

The age at which registrants are being inducted started at twenty-six, it is now at nineteen. Some registrants have been deferred as inductions moved ever toward the younger, they have been deferred today; tomorrow they can expect to be inducted, for the title of the law is Universal Military Training and

Service Act. The Congress has extended liability for those deferred for additional nine years to permit flexibility in national interest. The word "universal," and the nine years extension of liability, serve both to reassure the registrants who have been inducted and to remind those who have been deferred of the nature of the obligation which the law reposes upon each of those liable for service.

Those who operate Selective Service and those who come within its field of operation must view in the long perspective what it seeks to accomplish in carrying out the Congressional mandate of fairness and justice. Not every one who is liable has gone at his normal time of service. There were reasons for his deferment. Regulations which made it possible were issued in the national health, safety, or interest. In this republic the citizen has a right to disagree with his government so long as he obeys its laws.

It is to be expected that those who earlier carried the heavier duties of citizenship, incident to service in the armed forces, find it difficult in understanding why others are for the time being deferred from these responsibilities. It is to these citizens to whom we owe continuing explanation of the fact that the time of service of those deferred may be undetermined but the fact of their service is certain.

When all of our citizens know that each of those upon whom Congress has placed liability will certainly serve, then concern about those now deferred will be immeasurably less.

## Wisconsin Family Contributes 9 Sons To Armed Forces Through S. S. Induction

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shoemaker, farmers living south of Alma Center, Wis., remember July 2, 1941, the La Crosse Tribune observes. That was the day the family went to Black River Falls to see their son, Joe, off with the first contingent of draftees from Jackson County.

Since then they have repeated the experience eight times, sending their ninth son to service in Janu-

ary 1952. He is Pvt. Alan, 20, who is now in Germany. He trained at Camp Breckenridge, Ky., and Ft. Benning, Ga., before going overseas.

The nine sons of Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker have given 22 years and one month of service in World War II and the current outbreak. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker are now hoping for a draft deferment for their son, Dick, 21, who is home on the farm.

## Clerk's Telephone Rings Merrily To Assist Students

Lawrence (Mass.) Tribune

The clerks of the Selective Service boards occupy positions of unusual responsibility and trust, and much is expected of them by their superiors in the Selective Service set-up. Among these greater expectations is the use of tact, sound judgment, discretion, and courtesy. Mrs. Sophie Didell of Methuen's Selective Service Board 63 has gone further and has added a few services that are not expected of her.

Knowing that many college students were home for the holidays and having limited time to do all the things they planned, Mrs. Didell made her home telephone and her off-time services available to those who had questions pertaining to classifications and other problems connected with their status in the draft.

According to those who have occasion to do business with the Methuen board, she has placed the services of that office on a par with a community organization serving neighbors.

"Of course, I well understand the problems of my student registrants as I'm a night school student myself—studying for my 'Master's in Law,'" said Mrs. Didell.

## L. B. Clerk Rescues S. S. Records Amid Devouring Flames

The time is 1:35 a. m. The scene, Dover, Tennessee.

Flames are roaring through the Cumberland Hotel in Dover, Tennessee, a few doors from the bank building in which is housed the Steward County's Local Board No. 88. The fire is spreading. Five buildings are soon to be devoured by the angry flames. They are now eating their way toward the Local Board Office.

This was the scene when the clerk of the Board, Ira C. Atkins, arrived at the fire, fought his way upstairs through the smoke and heat and, with the assistance of a few fellow townsmen, removed all the fundamental records and completed forms by sliding the heavy filing cabinets down the trembling stairway.

When General Hershey learned of the incident he wrote a personal letter to Mr. Atkins commending his courage.

## 'So We Can Keep On Believing'

A registrant signed his questionnaire as a conscientious objector. The board sent him SSS Form No. 150 and in a few days received this letter:

"I don't know why this was sent to me; I believe in God, but this form makes a fellow seem like a coward. I will fight for this country so we can keep on believing in God and have a free country. I don't want to be deferred for any reason except physical condition."

## Official Notices

December 29, 1952—Operations Bulletin No. 85, Subject: "Elimination of the Preparation of Additional Sets of the Record of Induction (DD Form No. 47) for Certain Registrants Forwarded for Induction Whose Physical Examinations are More than 120 Days Old," concerning the circumstances under which the preparation of such additional sets is no longer required.

January 5, 1953—Packet No. 36 of the Selective Service Regulations containing corrected pages of Parts 1622, 1623, 1624, 1626, 1628, 1632, 1650, and 1660 to reflect the provisions of Executive Order No. 10420 which constitutes Amendment No. 43 of the regulations.

January 12, 1953—Operations Bulletin No. 79, As Amended, Subject: "Order to Report for Civilian Work and Statement of Employer (SSS Form No. 153)," concerning the preparation and use of that form which was amended to reflect changes of the manner in which the form shall be prepared.

January 14, 1953—Transmittal Memorandum No. 57, containing (1) Local Board Memorandum No. 28, as amended, concerning the period of validity of armed forces physical examination which was amended to reflect the circumstances under which additional sets of the Record of Induction (DD Form No. 47) shall be prepared; (2) Local Board Memorandum No. 52, concerning appearances before local board under Part 1624 of the Selective Service Regulations.

January 21, 1953—Operations Bulletin No. 86, Subject: "Volunteering for Active Duty by Member of the Reserve Components Including the National Guard," concerning the circumstances under which registrants who are such members may enter upon active duty without a delay of their induction.

January 30, 1953—Transmittal Memorandum No. 58, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 40 As Amended, concerning certain discharges and releases from active duty which was amended to revise the information regarding discharges because of fraudulent enlistment and to furnish information pertaining to discharge because of erroneous enlistment.

February 4—Operations Bulletin No. 81, As Amended, Subject: "Jewish Holy Days," concerning registrants of the Jewish faith not being forwarded for physical examination or induction during the Jewish Holy Days of Passover, and rescinding Operation Bulletin No. 61 pertaining to similar subject.

February 6—Operations Bulletin No. 87, Subject: "Recognize Theological or Divinity Schools," concerning the manner of determining whether a theological or divinity school is a recognize school.



## Biblical Origin Of S. S. Traced In More Detail

Most of us in Selective Service are aware of the history of Selective Service can be traced back to biblical times and the fact is often been briefly remarked on. But remained for Captain Thomas W. White, State Director of Virginia, greatly to enlarge upon the theme and to call attention to much expanding detail in the biblical record, as witness the following from the Richmond Times Dispatch, based on an article which Captain White wrote for the University of Virginia News Letter.

### Richmond Times Dispatch

The history of this country's selective service system can be traced to biblical times, Captain Thomas W. White, USNR, Virginia director, has noted.

In tracing history, Captain White says as this to say in an article written for the January issue of the University of Virginia News Letter:

"Selective service in one form or another can be traced from biblical times through all the great nations that have existed since.

"The King James version of the fourth book of Moses, called Numbers, established a system for calling the children of Israel to prepare for war as follows:

"And the Lord spake unto Moses in the wilderness of Sinai, in the tabernacle of the congregation, on the first day of the second month, in the second year after they were come out of the land of Egypt, saying,

"Take ye the sum of all the congregation of the children of Israel, after their families, by the house of their fathers, with the number of the names, every male by their polls:

"From 20 years old and upward, all that are able to go to war in Israel: thou and Aaron shall number them by their armies. . ."

Then Captain White goes on to quote an exception.

"But the Levites after the tribe of their fathers were not numbered among them.

"For the Lord had spoken unto Moses, saying,

"Only thou shalt not number the tribe of Levi, neither take the sum of them among the children of Israel.

"But thou shalt appoint the Levites over the Tabernacle of testimony, and over all the vessels thereof, and over all things that belong to it."

The Selective service system of Moses' day carried four provisions which are contained in the Selective Service Law which is in effect today.

"First," he explains, "Moses was appointed as director of selective service. In the United States today the director of selective service is Major General Lewis B. Hershey.

"Second, Aaron was appointed deputy director of selective service. That position in the United States is currently held by Brigadier General Louis H. Renfrow.

"Third, though all the verses call for the numbering of the children of the various tribes of Israel, a last clause was added, to wit: all that were able to go to war."

## 'A Soldier's Pack is Not So Heavy ... As a Prisoner's Chains'

### EXCERPTS FROM INAUGURAL OF President Eisenhower

*At such a time in history we who are free must proclaim anew our faith.*

*This faith is the abiding creed of our fathers. It is our faith in the deathless dignity of man, governed by eternal moral and natural laws.*

*This faith defines our full view of life. It establishes, beyond debate, those gifts of the Creator that are man's inalienable rights, and that makes all men equal in His sight. . . .*

*The enemies of this faith know no god but force, no devotion but its use. They tutor men in treason. They feed upon the hunger of others. Whatever defies them, they torture, especially the truth.*

*Here, then, is joined no argument between slightly differing philosophies. This conflict strikes directly at the faith of our fathers and the lives of our sons. No principle or treasure that we hold, from the spiritual knowledge of our free schools and churches to the creative magic of free labor and capital, nothing lies safely beyond the reach of this struggle.*

*Freedom is pitted against slavery; lightness against the dark.*

*The faith we hold belongs not to us alone but to the free of all the world. . . .*

*Abhorring war as a chosen way to balk the purposes of those who threaten us, we hold it to be the first task of statesmanship to develop the strength that will deter the forces of aggression and promote the conditions of peace. For, as it must be the supreme purpose of all free men, so it must be the dedication of their leaders, to save humanity from preying upon itself. . . .*

*Realizing that common sense and common decency alike dictate the futility of appeasement, we shall never try to placate an aggressor by the false and wicked bargain of trading honor for security. . . .*

*Americans, indeed, all free men, remember that in the final choice a soldier's pack is not so heavy a burden as a prisoner's chains. . . .*

*We must be ready to dare all for our country. For history does not long entrust the care of freedom to the weak or the timid. We must acquire proficiency in defense and display stamina in purpose.*

*We must be willing, individually and as a nation, to accept whatever sacrifices may be required of us. A people that values its privileges above its principles soon loses both. . . .*

*Patriotism means equipped forces and a prepared citizenry. Moral stamina means more energy and more productivity, on the farm and in the factory. Love of liberty means the guarding of every resource that makes freedom possible—from the sanctity of our families and the wealth of our soil to the genius of our scientists. . . .*

*This is the hope that beckons us onward in this century of trial. This is the work that awaits us all, to be done with bravery, with charity, and with prayer to Almighty God.*

## Doctor Reminds 'Ailing Youth' Of Sacred Duty

A Montana physician, who prefers to remain anonymous, recently wrote the letter printed here in reply to a registrant who sought a statement from him concerning the registrant's physical condition with the idea that it might serve as proof of his physical unfitness for service.

Dear \_\_\_\_\_:

Yours is one of many letters of a similar type that it is my questionable privilege to be receiving these days.

You know, there are many ways of looking at these things and while with my whole heart I wish it were possible for every American son, brother and husband to remain home and pursue their normal lives, there comes a time in the affairs of men when we must do many things that we would prefer not to do. It is perfectly natural for us to shrink from military service—in a land which has been almost completely devoid of military tradition until the recent past.

I wonder if you ever thought about it that for every individual who by any means avoids (and you notice I say 'avoid' not 'evade' although in many cases the latter term would be more properly applicable), but for every one who avoids military service by any means, another man must step forward and take his place.

It does not reduce the requirements of the service for one to evade it. Someone must fill the gap and in this, as every other problem which comes to us in life, we are better men if we look it squarely in the eye and take our fair share of whatever burden time or circumstances lays upon us until we can, without malingering, evasion or subterfuge, pass that burden on to he whose next it rightly is.

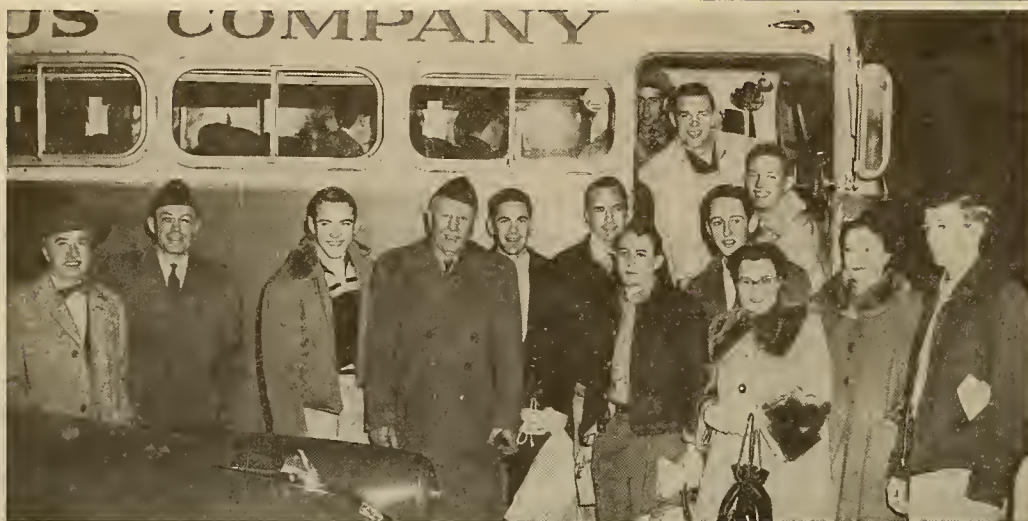
In these cases the only thing we can suggest is that we will submit a statement of any medical service we have furnished you and any information we possess about you completely without prejudice.

I entered the service when I was 16 years of age and served through the first world war and a hitch in the Marine Corps. I wouldn't take a great deal for the conscious knowledge that I took my place among the men of America, carried my share of the load with the best of them and when the chips were down, I saw them die, not with heroics or hysterics that the story books and movies represent this sort of thing, but as simple American men able to dish it out, taking it straight when they had to.

I want you to show this letter to your folks and while it will in no way change my attitude toward making the statement for you or your father, I somehow feel that if I were you and would find myself acceptable to one of the American services, I would take my place in that splendid group of men and prove to myself and the world around me that I could be a man among them, worthy of the finest traditions of that splendid service.



## Colorado Bids Them Godspeed!



Eight Boulder, Colorado youths who volunteered for immediate induction are shown as they boarded a bus on January 7th to leave for service.

The volunteer group—largest of its kind—was served breakfast by the American Legion before leaving for Denver, where they were sworn in. All Boulder County inductees since 1948 have been served breakfast by the American Legion before their departure. All of the volunteers are 20 or under.

From left to right are William De Souchet, Chairman of Local Board No. 9; Lloyd Bussart, Commander of American Legion Post No. 10; Don D. Gillihan; Col. Howard Reed, State Selective Service Director; John D. Hickey; Charles O. Parks; Harlie E. Bradford, Jr.; Raymond E. Shepherd; William R. Tripp; Donald R. Switzer; Mrs. Bessie B. Payne, Clerk of the Local Board; Mrs. Ruth Russell, Assistant Clerk; and William R. Owen. (Camera photo.)

## Highbrows Might Not Call This Poetry, But It Sounds Mighty Fine To Our Ears

"GREETINGS: (To Ione S. Machin, Clerk, and Olga M. Salley, Asst. Clerk, Local Board No. 62, North Little Rock, Arkansas).

"Dear Mrs. Machin and Mrs. Salley, here's some dope right up your alley. We take this time to drop a line to let you know we all are fine. The food is good, the pay is bad, for this one reason we all are sad. The corporals fuss and always cuss, wish you were here instead of us. It's really not bad, but it could be better, here's thanking you again for the nice little letter." (Signed by Inductees.)

To which the board replied: "A cuter poem we've never read, we're sure truer words have not been said. We are sorry that you feel this way, but Uncle said, 'This is the Day.' Pick your men good and true, that is why we have chosen you. This land of ours should have the best and we knew that you could stand the test. We are proud of you no matter what, we know you'll give them all you've got. Take care of yourselves so that we may see you walk in here again someday."

### Was It Unusual?

Was the letter your board or headquarters received unusual? Then send a copy, with the name of the signer deleted, to SELECTIVE SERVICE. Maybe it will interest others, too, but the briefer the better.

### Conquering a Blizzard

"John Pedie, one of our registrants, walked 12 miles into Bottineau for induction with the thermometer registering 14° below zero. This registrant lives 1 mile from the Canadian border, so the majority of the 12 miles was in the Turtle Mountains. The roads were blocked from a recent blizzard, making walking extremely difficult."—From a letter from Mrs. Viola E. Berg, Clerk for Bottineau County Local Board No. 5, North Dakota.

### Board And Its Clerk Purchase Testaments For Their Inductees

We usually think of appropriations as coming from public funds, but when Local Board No. 31, Mount-trail, North Dakota, and its clerk decided that pocket-size New Testaments would make excellent farewell gifts for the board's inductees, they appropriated money to purchase a considerable number from their own pockets.

The State Director of North Dakota tells us that these Testaments are presented to each inductee on the morning he leaves the local board office for the induction station.

### Beef Might Add Beef

"Due to the fact that I am a vegetarian," writes a registrant to Local Board No. 21, Rockville, Connecticut, "I hope you will reconsider the classification. Since I am a fussy eater I am apt not to eat very much if I do go into the service. As it is now I am underweight and I believe I will be more so if I do go into the service."

### Illiteracy Cure?

Note attached to Wyoming Local Board Action Report: "Registrar was classified IV-F due to the fact that he is unable to read or write. If like most he will soon be a father and that will take care of that."

## Here's How They're Classified (As of Jan. 1, 1953)

Total classified registrants—All ages.....	13,259,165	I-W (At work).....	857
		I-W (Released).....	none
		I-D (Member of reserve component) <sup>1</sup> .....	333,061
CLASSIFICATIONS		II-A (Occupational deferment) (Except agr.) <sup>1</sup> .....	31,017
I-A and I-A-O Examined and acceptable	217,050	II-A (Apprentice) <sup>1</sup> .....	4,009
I-A and I-A-O Not examined	871,850	II-C (Agricultural deferment) <sup>1</sup> .....	90,740
I-A and I-A-O Induction postponed.....	28,024	II-S (Occupational deferment) (Student) <sup>1</sup> .....	184,771
I-S Statutory deferment (high school).....	71,847	III-A (Dependency deferment) <sup>1</sup> .....	1,076,677
I-S Statutory Deferment (college) <sup>1</sup> .....	23,683	IV-A (Completed service) (Sole surviving son).....	1,253,065
I-O Conscientious objector, examined and acceptable	2,696	IV-B (Officials) <sup>1</sup> .....	18
I-O Conscientious objector, not examined	2,680	IV-C (Aliens).....	12,794
I-C (Inducted).....	965,511	IV-D (Ministers, divinity student).....	62,456
I-C (Enlisted or commissioned).....	1,395,480	IV-F (Unfit for service) <sup>1</sup> .....	1,531,745
I-C (Discharged).....	355,745	V-A (Over age of liability).....	4,429,600
I-C (Reserve).....	313,789		

<sup>1</sup> May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume III

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 1953

Number 4

## Supreme Court Denies Petition in Orloff Case

Stanley J. Orloff, a psychiatrist who was inducted into the Army and continues to serve as an enlisted man, though he holds a degree as a doctor of medicine, will not be released on a writ of habeas corpus, the United States Supreme Court decided on March 9, 1953, in settling his action against the commandant of Fort Lawton, Wash.

In an opinion written by Mr. Justice Jackson, the court settled three questions, namely (1) whether a medical specialist has a right to be used as such in the Armed Forces, (2) whether the petitioner has a right to a commission, and (3) whether, by habeas corpus, one may be discharged because of his assignment.

The court said in part: "To separate particular professional groups from the generality of the citizenship and render them liable to military service only because of their expert callings and, after in-

(Continued on page 2)

## 'Doctors' Draft Necessary, But Poses Problems

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

Selective Service to date has had far more experience with the deferment of specialists than it has had with the induction of specialists. Specialists in World Wars I and II were deferred in considerable numbers to make their contributions available in designated areas of endeavor. Almost without exception the specialists needed by the Armed Forces was recruited, selected from those entering the services, or trained by the services.

Public Law 779, the so-called Doctors' Draft Act, was the first measure which attempted to fill a specialized

(Continued on page 2)

## S. S. Draft Boards Are Given Very High Confidence 'Vote'; Only 1 Out of 10 Dissatisfied

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

(Reprinted by Express Permission of Doctor Gallup, Slightly Condensed)

PRINCETON, N. J.—As Selective Service boards throughout the Nation prepare to meet draft calls at a rate of 53,000 men a month through June, a survey by the American Institute of Public Opinion indicates that, by and large, the public thinks the local boards have done their jobs to date very well.

Six out of every ten adults questioned—60 percent—say they think the draft today is being handled fairly in their own

communities, compared with only one in ten who expressed dissatisfaction. Approximately three out of every ten expressed no opinion.

The results offer a gratifying picture to the thousands of patriotic men and women who have served on local draft boards without pay.

The question measuring public sentiment toward the job being done by local draft boards today is the same one which has been used

(Continued on page 3)

### Lots of Others, Too

"Weak Knees," answered an Oklahoma registrant to the question, "State condition from which you are suffering."

### "I Is Ready"

"I is ready when you is," writes a registrant of Local Board No. 75, Hartford, Wis., on his questionnaire, according to Mrs. Jeanette Kroening, Clerk.

## Natl. Hdqs. Bldg. Has 'Seen' a Lot of History—Good and Bad



Back in 1820, the year that the main portion of the building housing the present National Headquarters of the Selective Service System was built, there was no Selective Service, even though there would have been had the recommendations of Presidents George Washington, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson borne fruit.

And if that is another story, which it is, it doesn't change the fact that the year 1820 is very far in the past or that it was a mighty interesting year. It was right in the middle of what a Boston newspaper termed "the era of good feeling," which on the surface seemed descriptive enough, even though we now

(Continued on page 3)



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

451 Indiana Ave. NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume III

APRIL 1953

Number 4

## Doctor Draft Legislation Is Necessary, But It Presents Difficult Problems

(Continued from page 1)

need by the compulsory entrance into the service of registrants recognized, identified, and made liable as specialists. The law covers far more than physicians, dentists, and veterinarians, but so far no other specialists have been requested by the Department of Defense under this Act.

Public Law 779 has many of the forms of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. It is operated by the Selective Service System. It registers, it classifies, it sends registrants to the pre-induction physical examination. The purpose of these actions for the regular registrant is a necessary and required prelude for induction. For the regular registrant a call is issued; registrants already examined and accepted are sent to the induction station and inducted. A call is filled when the number requested by the Department of Defense has been furnished by induction.

Most of these forms of procedure are a part of the processing of the specialized personnel, but the objective is entirely different. The present Public Law 779 was set up to insure sufficient physicians, dentists, and veterinarians in the Armed Forces as officers. The commissioning of an officer requires positive action on his part. It requires meeting standards that do not apply to enlisted personnel.

The objective of Public Law 779 was to exhibit sufficient pressure to furnish an incentive for application for commission. It was not the intent of the Congress that specialized personnel should be furnished by the process of induction.

The difficulties in the operation of this law were inherent from the beginning. It certainly should be the unusual to administer a law by indirectness but the nature of the objective makes it necessary.

Public Law 779 terminates on July 1, 1953. The reason for its existence will not terminate. This fact may not be conclusive as to its extension but certainly it is highly presumptive. There is no evidence

that the extension will change either the objective or the method of procedure. The Selective Service System will be confronted with the task of assisting the Department of Defense in procuring the specialized personnel to insure medical care for the Armed Forces.

There have been many difficulties in the administration of this law. The number of rejections has been too large. The Department of Defense has taken definite and far-reaching measures to correct this situation. The delay in transmitting the results of the pre-induction examination to the Selective Service System has created difficulties for all concerned. Positive measures have been initiated by the Department of Defense to hasten the return of the examination results.

The double deferment procedure was an outgrowth of the fact that some officers already commissioned in 1950 had the same amount of service of those in Priority 1 and 2 and hence were required to seek consideration for delay from the service in which they were commissioned. It was certainly never anticipated that later those pressured into commissions by Selective Service should seek and secure additional time after they had been declared available by the Selective Service System. This problem has not been completely solved but experience in operating a law gradually eliminates difficulties of this sort.

The procurement of specialized personnel by a positive liability and an artificial volunteering must inevitably be complicated. The needs for medical personnel require the application of these methods, complicated though they be.

A lesson that can be learned and remembered by those who study and operate manpower compulsory procurement is to restrict these methods to the fewest possible professions and under no circumstances permit their expansion to technicians or skilled workers. In those eventualities the complications would be compounded.

### Here's to You!

Two human "cocktails," the last names CHAMPAGNE and MARTINI, are registered with Minnesota Local Board No. 43.

## Official Notices

February 18, 1953 — Operations Bulletin No. 0, as amended, Subject: "List of Operations Bulletins," setting forth the lists of current operations bulletins and of such bulletins which are no longer current and in effect.

February 18, 1953—Packet No. 37 of the Selective Service Regulations, containing corrected pages of part 1613 to reflect the provisions of amendment No. 44 of the regulations.

February 24, 1953 — Operations Bulletin No. 88, Subject: "Classification of Persons Who Are Both General and Special Registrants," concerning the dual liability and classification of such registrants.

February 24, 1953 — Operations Bulletin No. 89, Subject: "Postponement of Induction of Special Registrants Who Have Performed Active Military Service in the Armed Forces of a Co-belligerent Nation or Who Are Nondeclarant Aliens," concerning the postponement of the induction of such special registrants who have been ordered to report for induction.

February 24, 1953 — Operations Bulletin No. 90, Subject: "Length of Deferment of Aviation Cadet Applicants," concerning the limitations on the length of deferments with respect to such registrants.

## Petition Is Denied By Supreme Court

(Continued from page 1)

duction, to divert them from the class of work for which they were conscripted would raise questions not only of bad faith but of unlawful discrimination. We agree that the statute should be interpreted to obligate the Army to classify specially inducted professional personnel for duty within the categories which rendered them liable to induction."

But the court would not say that Orloff should be discharged if not commissioned. There was cause for refusing him a commission, it was held. "The petitioner," the majority opinion stated, "appears to be under the misconception that a commission is not only a matter of right but is to be had upon his own terms." The court further pointed out that "if he is the first to be denied a commission, it may also be that he is the first doctor to haggle about questions concerning his loyalty." Orloff, the record showed, had refused to answer certain questions bearing on his loyalty.

Asserting that each doctor cannot be entitled to choose his own duties or assignments and that "judges are not given the task of running the Army," the court added in part: "Discrimination is unavoidable in the Army. Some must be assigned to dangerous missions; others find soft spots. . . . Orloff was ordered sent to the Far East Command, where the United States is now engaged in combat.

## S. S. Employees Given Awards

Certificates of Award have been presented to two additional Selective Service employees who contributed suggestions for improvement or economy in operation which have been adopted. This brings the total number of these awards to four. Nineteen other employees have received Certificates of Improvement for meritorious suggestions which would contribute to the improvement of our present operation.

The new awards for suggestion follow:

Mr. Raymond C. Leighton, Main State Headquarters, suggested that Form Nos. 223 and 252 carry in small heavily lined block the following: "If you have had previous service, bring your service record with you. If you wear glasses please bring them with you."

Mrs. Clara N. Stallings, clerk of Ohio local board 106, suggested that there be printed in the lower right-hand corner of SSS Form No. 102 (each sheet or page) the following legend: "Nos. . . . ."

Mrs. Stallings also suggested that the boxes for answering question Nos. 3 and 4 on SSS Form 100 be rearranged so that the answer "yes" to question 4 does not fall directly beneath the answer "no" to question 3. A certificate was awarded Mrs. Stallings for both of her suggestions.

National Headquarters received a total of 223 suggestions from employees between inauguration of the program and February 1953. Of the total received, 5 suggestions merited cash awards, 4 certificates of adoption, 19 were awarded certificates of improvement, and suggestions were canceled. In addition, there were 98 suggestions which were rejected and 96 which are still pending while they are being given further study by the Committee headed by Gen. Louis H. Renfrow, the Deputy Director.

## Bob Thanks S. S. Board For 'Tour' of Germany

A postcard message from Pvt. R. F. Anderson to Local Board No. 4.

"Miss Smith or Chief Clerk Well here I am stationed just outside of Frankfurt, Germany. I am the one who thanked you for drafting me and I do thank you again. It has been truly indeed a wonderful experience so far. It is something that I could never have seen in civilian life. This country and its people are really amazing. I am really looking forward to the next 13 months of duty over here. It is a once in a lifetime experience. Running out of room so Auf Wiedersehen.—"Bob."

By reason of these proceedings, he has remained in the United States and successfully avoided foreign service until his period of induction is almost past. Presumably, some doctor willing to tell whether he was a member of the Communist Party has been required to go to the Far East in his place."

Three justices joined in dissent.



## Hdqs. Building Has 'Seen' a Lot of History

(Continued from page 1)

now from the vantage point of me that very powerful forces were at work which were to bring on a long "era of bad feeling," one of the culminations being the War Between the States that was so expensive in every term we can think of. At any rate, 1820, the year our National Headquarters building was built, saw the reelection of President Monroe, virtually without opposition and with only one dissenting electoral vote.

The year saw passage by Congress of a series of acts making possible internal improvements, such as roads and canals, some of which were to cost into the hundreds of thousands of dollars! For the United States Supreme Court had established the right of the Federal Government to do a lot of things within the individual States not previously conceded.

One year before 1820 we had made a deal with Spain for purchase of Florida after old Andrew Jackson had done some pretty lively skirmishing with Florida injuns who had gotten too bloodthirsty triking over our borderline, and on a clear day the workmen on the roof of our building doubtless could see the new American flag floating from the partially completed Capitol, which flag had been adopted a couple of years before and which had 20 stars, a star representing each State in the Union, to replace the one with 15 stars for the original 13 States, plus Vermont and Kentucky.

In 1820 we were beginning to push into the vast area comprising the Louisiana Purchase, which was about as big as all our other land territory put together, and which France's "Little Corporal" had "unloaded" on us for something like 3 or 4 cents an acre back in 1803. Our trade, internal and foreign, was brisk and we were at peace with the world and with ourselves—or at least it seemed so on the surface—in that year of 1820.

But, as we said before, there were a lot of bad things happening, too. There was growing antagonism between the agricultural West and industrial eastern seaboard, and the fact that the cotton was reigning as king in the South was making for complications which were to bring about very unhappy results. Congressional debates over the slavery question and States rights were soon to be more acrimonious, more bitter, more acrid with sectional factionalism and they were portents of war clouds, even though the clouds were still beyond the horizon.

In that year 1820 white men and Negroes alike were still publicly whipped for what we would today consider minor offenses. They were hanged for stealing as little as four dollars. Indeed, whippings were to continue for some years and in the very shadow of our building and also the hangings.

Speaking of the building itself, those who know about such things say it is one of the finest examples of Greek revival architecture in Washington and they talk glow-



"Lost" Statue of Lincoln

ingly of the graceful treatment of the facade, which is versed on a very restrained version of the Ionic order. But you don't have to be an expert to realize that it is very beautiful indeed and many people say that there are few more beautiful buildings in America. It was designed by a man named George Hadfield, who learned much of what he knew about architecture from Benjamin West, who designed the Capitol.

In 1826—six years after the central portion was built—the east wing was added, the west wing in 1849, giving the building an H form, vaguely suggesting a reduced version of the Capitol. The north annex was added in 1881. It is now occupied by the U. S. Military Court of Appeals. Not that it is in the least relevant, but we had three Presidents in 1881—Hayes, who was succeeded by Garfield in March; Garfield, who died from an assassin's bullet in September; and Arthur, who succeeded from the Vice Presidency to the Presidency upon Garfield's death.

The building housed Washington's municipal government after it

was first built, but the United States Court business was expanding to such an extent that the Federal judiciary took it over, first for District of Columbia courts.

In 1873 the title passed from the District of Columbia to the Federal Government, but to get the true picture we have to go back to 1863 when Abraham Lincoln's administration reorganized the District of Columbia judiciary and the court, from 1863 to 1936 functioned both as a United States District Court and a Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Of course, no sketch of the background of the New Selective Service Headquarters would be complete, as the saying goes, without reference to the granite statue of Abraham Lincoln which stands at the front entrance and which a writer in the *Washington Star* recently termed "the Lost Statue" because after 2 years, during which a lot of people were frantically looking for it and passing resolutions saying that it *must* be found, it was discovered lying outdoors in the rear of the old Bureau of Engraving Building, very roughly crated and only partially covered by an old gunnysack. Seems it had been taken from its pedestal in 1920 during repair work on the court building because its foundation was considered insecure. The statue was originally unveiled in 1868 amid much pomp and ceremony. It is by Lot Flannery, a man "who knew the real Lincoln in real life."

Anyway, the statue was finally found, to be reestablished on a really secure pedestal after 2 years by an 80-year-old artist named Freeman Thorpe, and Thorpe's reaction in finding it is classically described in F. Lauriston Bullard's "Lincoln In Marble and Bronze," which quotes Thorpe:

"The face gazed kindly on me. The resemblance to Lincoln was startling. It was accurately done by someone who had studied Lincoln from life, as I did, and was not done from photographs . . . its simple truth is in keeping with the unassuming man we loved."

General Hershey has observed that it is especially appropriate for the statue of Lincoln to stand before our National Headquarters because it was during Lincoln's administration that we, as a nation, first employed the draft, and besides Selective Service it is a very strong instrument protecting the right of men everywhere to be free.

### Room For More Cows

"We moved four months ago because of lack of room and built a barn to accommodate more cows," from a letter received by Local Board No. 55, Jackson City, N. Y.

### What's That?

"I remain yours for staying out of the Army, if possible"—from a letter received by an Oklahoma local board.

## Local Boards Are Given 'Vote' Of Confidence

(Continued from page 1)

at periodic intervals since the draft first began in 1940.

Here is the question asked by reporters for the Institute:

"Do you think the draft is being handled fairly in your community?"

Yes . . . . .	60%
No . . . . .	11%
No opinion . . . . .	29%

100%

The survey finds a higher vote of approval among men than among women and also among persons in the age group 21 to 29 years than among older persons.

Residents of small towns tend to approve of the job being done by local boards to a greater extent than do inhabitants of larger cities.

Here is the vote by sex, age, and city size:

	Yes	No	No Op.
Men . . . . .	66%	12%	22%
Women . . . . .	54%	10%	36%
21-29 years . . . . .	64%	12%	24%
30-49 years . . . . .	60%	10%	30%
50 and over . . . . .	57%	12%	31%
Under 10,000 . . . . .	64%	13%	23%
10,000-100,000 . . . . .	60%	8%	32%
100,000 & over . . . . .	53%	11%	36%

The 11 percent in today's survey who expressed dissatisfaction with the way the draft was being handled in their communities were asked a second question:

"In what way is the draft not being handled fairly?"

Dissatisfaction arises mostly from particular cases with which the respondent was familiar rather than any general policy laid down by the local draft board.

The major criticism of those not satisfied with selective service is that the boards are granting too many deferments or exemptions.

\* \* \*

"With local draft boards having drafted, deferred, exempted, or rejected almost every man between the ages of 20 and 26, the question arises: Which group should be drafted first to fill the heavy quotas required today?"

This is the question which Doctor Gallup posed in another poll, bringing the institute's conclusion that if it were left up to the public to say, here are the three groups the public would be most in favor of taking, in order:

1. 19-year-olds who have finished high school.
  2. Young men in defense industries.
  3. Young single men now working on farms.
- And here are the two groups the public would least favor taking:
4. Young fathers.
  5. College students now getting good marks.

The worry of Dr. John A. Hannah, Undersecretary of Defense, and some U. S. Senators over the complaints that the "sons of rich men are deferred for college while the sons of the poor are drafted and sent to Korea" is not shared by the public, judging from the survey results.

(Continued on page 4)



## 'Putting Draft Boards on Payroll Would Put Whole System Deep in Politics'

The following editorial was printed in the Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Independent soon after introduction of a bill in the Pennsylvania legislature which proposed paying members of local boards \$25 a day out of State funds. The editorial was called to our attention by J. H. MacVeigh, chairman of Local Board No. 92, Kingston, Pa.

### Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Independent

Now comes an effort to put draft boards on the payroll and it is enough to build up one's faith in democracy to see the outstanding members of the draft boards in Luzerne county rushing to the fore with protests.

Once again they compound the proof of their patriotism.

The fact that these men, most of whom have been giving so much of their time, energy, and their patience to this difficult job—some since before the actual start of World War II—will do so is their greatest tribute.

But they know whereof they speak. Nor is there any blind staggering to a decision in this.

\*\*\*

The main objection should be obvious. Once these men accept pay for their work they are dropped right into the midst of the State's system of political patronage.

And that, definitely, is not good. On the contrary, it is bad. . . . Perhaps "rotten" is the better word. Because, once in the mill of political patronage, they have no independence of action, and even of thought.

They become, instead, wholly beholden to their "political" sponsors. To hold their jobs—and keep on getting the pay—they will have to do his bidding.

When you get that mixed in with the method by which our young men are picked for service and for war, you really have hit the bottom.

It is already nothing new for men who feel they have some power po-

litically to contact draft board members.

So far, however, all they have been able to do is just that—just as any other person can do.

But what if, in addition, they had the power of political life and death behind their requests?

What then?

\* \* \*

As it happens, we already have some proof of what happens when you add pay to jobs that once were labors of civic love.

We refer to the new practice of paying borough councilmen.

It has done no good whatever.

But it has done a lot of harm.

In addition, it has served mostly to increase the cost of government—even if here and there you will find councilmen worth all they get and more.

### Request Lessons Not Be Submitted Separately

The Field Division desires to inform all enrollees in any Selective Service Correspondence Course comprised of more than one part or one lesson that such parts or lessons should not be submitted separately for grading.

Only after completion by the student of all parts or lessons should the course be submitted, and then in its entirety.

### He Wants To Go

"I'm anxious to go into the Army. My mother and father wants me to go in the Army too. I want to go in the Army too. but I don't have no money. cause my friends told me I have to pay my fair. if I want to go in the army. I want to go in the Army."—From a registrant who lives in Belkofsky, Alaska.

## General Motors, Will Get Along Some Way

A recent college graduate who had found a position with General Motors applied to Local Board No. 57, Lincoln, Nebr., for deferment as essential to industry.

After some questioning of the registrant by members of the local board, Mr. H. J. Amen, the chairman, leaning back in his chair, summed up, saying: "Son, if General Motors can spare Charlie Wilson for service with the Government, I believe that they will be able to spare you."

Class II-A deferment was denied.

## Local Boards Praised Highly

(Continued from page 3)

In the case of young men in defense industries and also young single men working on farms, the average voter undoubtedly feels that replacements can be made with older workers.

Each person in the survey was asked the following series of questions, with this introduction:

"To keep our Armed Forces up to present size, the number of men to be drafted will have to be increased. How do you, yourself, feel about drafting young men in the following groups:

Results are listed in the order of approval, not necessarily in the order in which the questions were asked.)

1. "Should 19-year-olds who have finished high school be drafted, or not?"

Should . . . . .	66%
Should not . . . . .	27%
No opinion . . . . .	7%
	100%

2. "Should young men who are now working in defense industries be drafted, or not?"

Should . . . . .	63%
Should not . . . . .	27%
No opinion . . . . .	10%
	100%

3. "Should young single men now working on farms be drafted, or not?"

Should . . . . .	62%
Should not . . . . .	28%
No opinion . . . . .	10%
	100%

4. "Should young fathers who have not already been in the Armed Forces be drafted, or not?"

Should . . . . .	45%
Should not . . . . .	45%
No opinion . . . . .	10%
	100%

5. "Should students now getting good marks in college be drafted before they are graduated, or not?"

Should . . . . .	37%
Should not . . . . .	55%
No opinion . . . . .	8%
	100%

The survey agrees with an earlier Institute study in July 1952, which also found the public in favor of deferring college students with good marks, although the vote today is somewhat smaller.

## Student Editor Lifts Eyebrows

The following editorial was written by Robert Fails, assistant editor of The Advance, weekly newspaper of Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio. Mr. Fails hopes to become a newspaper man after receiving his degree and serving a hitch in the Marines. The editorial is reprinted to show one college student's opinion, not as an endorsement.

### Hiram College Advance

The other day we ran into one of our old buddies just home from a year in Korea; and frankly, we were just a bit ashamed of being a college student.

We're going to make ourselves pretty unpopular by saying so, but we honestly cannot believe in a general deferment policy for college students.

First, we hate the frantic appeals that such a system promotes. Draft boards across the country are often besieged by students pleading not to have their careers interrupted. But the hardships of interrupting a career are not limited just to students. It is a hardship that everyone else has to face.

Second, the bitterness that is rising among servicemen and the general population over this policy will remain a blot on the name of college for a long time.

But most of all, the deferment system, as it now stands, is undemocratic to the core. It is hard for us to see how a liberal arts major is more important to the war effort than a man working in a factory. Granted, scientists, engineers, and doctors have a value far above that of just individuals, and should remain to complete their training.

But for the great majority—Why not just defer all those men with red hair? The logic would be about the same. There are a great many reserve programs available in all branches of the service for those that really want to finish school and are not just around to keep out of the draft.

We can't believe in the present policy, for far too often financial rather than intellectual ability determines those who may go to college.

### He's Not Popular In California

Here's a letter received by Local Board No. 10 of Carter County, Oklahoma:

"Sir: I was convicted for breaking into a warehouse & stealing can good, stealing cigarettes out of a filling station after breaking the glass, broke into a grocery store & stole two cases of beer, stole a set of hub caps of a car, broke into a pop machine and stole all the pop & money. I served 7 months in jail & was let out on two years probation, & they made me leave California."

### Triplets Registered

Local Board No. 76 reports the registration of triplets. Their names are Joseph A., Nicholas F. and Paul L. Donahue, and they live in Nelson County, Ky.

## Classification Picture (As of Feb. 1, 1953)

Class		
Total	13,371,206	
I-A and I-A-O Examined and acceptable	209,766	I-D Member of Reserve component* 334,860
I-A and I-A-O Not examined	857,177	II-A Occupational Deferment (except agr.)* 29,866
I-A and I-A-O Induction postponed	26,862	II-A (Apprentice)* 4,643
I-S Statutory deferment—High school	81,358	II-C Agricultural Deferment* 87,795
I-S Statutory Deferment—College*	29,429	II-S Occupational deferment (Student)* 185,470
I-O Conscientious Objector, examined and acceptable	2,516	II-A Dependency deferment* 1,089,685
I-O Conscientious Objector not examined	2,478	IV-A Completed Service: Sole surviving son 1,182,253
I-C (Inducted)	950,720	IV-B Officials* 17
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned)	1,399,903	IV-C Aliens 13,182
I-C (Discharged)	378,840	IV-D Ministers, Divinity student 62,045
I-C (Reserve)	373,974	IV-F Unfit for service* 1,553,325
I-W (At work)	1,228	V-A Over age of liability 4,513,814
I-W (Released)		

\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume III

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 1953

Number 5

## S. S. Has Clear Knowledge of Nation's Needs

"No one in the civilian community is nearer to the Armed Forces or understands better the relationship of the individual citizen to the services than the members of the Selective Service System. It is most appropriate and highly desirable for these members to take an active part in the observance of Armed Forces Day."

The foregoing is an excerpt from a letter which Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey has sent to State Directors requesting cooperation in observance of Armed Forces Day, May 16. Armed Forces Day is observed nationally—at the community level. There will be "open house" at the hundreds of Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, National Guard, and Reserve installations.

There will be parades, demonstrations, ceremonies, meetings, exhibits, air shows, local press, radio and television features, and a variety of other special events.

"Success will depend upon the activity of local authorities, organizations, and community leaders," General Hershey declared.

## Burden is Upon The Petitioner'

Habeas corpus action to release a man from the Armed Forces on the ground of erroneous induction is not available unless the registrant has been attempted to be relieved through Armed Forces regulation, it is indicated in a recent court decision.

William Coltman, Jr., appearing as petitioner before Judge Samuel Perry in Illinois, claimed illegal detention because of erroneous induction as a necessary employee in industry. He alleged that his I-A classification was arbitrary, capricious, and discriminatory.

Asserting that the burden is upon the registrant to demonstrate his eligibility for deferment "and not upon the Selective Service System to show the registrant's eligibility for service," the court chronicled, through many pages, the petitioner's situation, developing interesting case law on many points.

With respect to assuming jurisdiction at all, however, the court pointed out that the petitioner "is now a member of the Armed Forces and is in the custody and control of the U. S. Army. He makes no showing that he has exhausted his remedies, created by the Army Regulation No. 615-365."



## Our Armed Forces Day Loses Its Value Unless We Ponder Its Real Significance

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

(An Editorial)

The President of the United States has designated May 16 as Armed Forces Day.

How shall I, as an American citizen, observe this? Will it be just another holiday? Perhaps an excuse to do my bit in cluttering up our highways with an additional automobile driven by one who is tense and hurried and dangerous, to be able to relax somewhere for less hours than the traveling time.

### How Cum?

Here's an excerpt from a letter that tells its own story: "I came across two statements made by the same registrant in his S. S. Form 100—he completed Series II as having been selected for, and signed an agreement in the AFROTC, and also completed Series XIV as having a conscientious objection to war."

It may be that a luncheon group listening to a speaker from the services will measure my contribution to the furtherance of the objectives for which Armed Forces Day was established. I may be one who wanders interestedly or otherwise around and among diverse articles of equipment displayed by some component of the Armed Forces.

Some of us will mow the lawn for the first or the fifth time this

(Continued on page 2)

## Inductees Given Inspiring Word In Article By Texas Minister

By the Rev. W. Jack Lewis

Your months or years of military service need not be wasted. In fact, they can be for you a definitely creative experience, a time of real growth in wisdom, knowledge, understanding, a time of helpfulness and service beyond the call of duty.

Of course, "it ain't necessarily so." You can live lower than a snake's belly and utterly ruin your life (not to mention other lives) in a couple of years with the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps. It all depends.

First, it depends on what you bring into military life with you. Many of us who worked in a personal way during World War II observed that most fellows who entered military service tended to double their speed in whatever direction they were going before they entered. There were exceptions, but the observation still goes.

If you come from a background where you have known the love of parents, the companionship of good friends, the love of God, the warmth of fellowship within a church, and a personal relationship with your pastor, then there is every likelihood that you will continue to grow in the direction in which you've started.

Or, you may be the kind of guy who "does what comes naturally."

(Continued on page 2)

## Pastor's Article Goes to Inductees Without Cost to U. S.

Fifty thousand copies of the accompanying article in this column have been printed in pamphlet form, without cost to the Government, for distribution to Texas inductees through local boards. The article originally appeared in the University of Texas publication, THE DAILY TEXAN, where it caught the attention of the Texas State Director. Funds to finance the reprinting were donated by the Interstate and Consolidated Theaters of Texas as a memorial to its employees who died in World War II. Author of the article, the Reverend W. Jack Lewis, is chaplain in the Naval Reserve with World War II service. The version printed here is very slightly condensed to meet space limitations.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

451 Indiana Ave. NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume III

MAY 1953

Number 5

## Our Armed Forces Day Loses Its Value Unless We Ponder Its Real Significance

(Continued from page 1)

year, depending on our location in reference to the growing season.

It is not my purpose to challenge the right to do any of the things that have been suggested. I have never quarreled with the observance of holidays and on occasion have supported if not advocated most of them. I do believe that each holiday should perform two purposes. First, there should be on the holiday a review of what the holiday means and what I have gained from its observance; of what I have now that it makes possible, of how much of my hopes for tomorrow depend on its continuance and effective operation.

When I have finished evaluating what it has done, is doing, and will do for me I should put a few moments thinking on what I should do for it, because if I have gained, and hope to gain from it, I need not be too farsighted to know that if I want what I have and have had, somebody must do something actively, not passively, in a positive, not a negative, manner to insure its survival in an effective manner.

This may be less than a holiday's work, but when most American citizens do this much the requirements can be increased.

The second purpose a holiday should achieve requires accomplishment on the remainder of the days of the year. All the other three hundred and sixty-four days of the year I shall remember to do what I decided to do on the

observance day to insure the effective continuance of that which the holiday was designated to observe. It will undoubtedly be necessary from time to time to remember my past benefits, my present privileges, and future hopes to hold me daily to the dedication I make on observance day to the furtherance of that which the day was set to observe.

So on May 16 let me inventory where I am and where I might have been had there been no Armed Forces. Estimate, if I can, what I shall lose if the men who serve should falter. Determine what I can do about it. The answer will be of an infinite variety as our ages, sexes, and capacities differ. But in every case there is an answer and forms of governments such as ours survive only when the great majority finds an answer, momentarily unpleasant though it be.

When on May 16 I have determined what I must do to maintain the Armed Forces in such a condition that they will maintain me then I must dedicate myself to do those things and start my doing. The days following May 16 I must check to see if I am steadfast in my dedication and to keep me reminded that my contributions must be in deeds, not solely in good intentions.

If I do these things and enough of my fellow citizens join me, I believe that the future of our liberties and the safety of our Nation will be secure.

## Michigan Board Feels Its Obligation Does Not End With Youth's Induction

Michigan Local Board No. 58 feels that their obligation does not end when a man is inducted but continues even after the inductee completes his service. It assists discharged inductees in furthering their education and well-being when they return.

George F. Metcalf, chairman, conceived the idea and with the assistance of the other members of his board made arrangements with the superintendent of the local high school which enable honorably discharged veterans, upon their return, to take refresher courses of high-school subjects and first se-

mester college mathematics and English, along with other science courses. The object of this program was to get the veteran "back in the groove as far as study is concerned" and ready to enter college under the G. I. Bill of Rights.

A letter was sent by the local board to all discharged inductees outlining the program and offering assistance in making application.

The cost of the course to each individual veteran is \$10. The textbooks are furnished by the high school and are returned upon completion of the courses.

## Inspiring Word Given Inductees

(Continued from page 1)

You may have no strongly rooted faith in God and no solid basis for moral conduct. You may be so weak-willed that you're afraid not to do what everybody else is doing.

Maybe you've just been waiting for the time to get away from folks who know you so you can try out a few things on your own. Parents and friends and "respectable" citizens can be an awful drag on a guy who feels his oats and has a yen to sow a few wild ones. Funny thing about wild oats, though. No sooner are they sown than you start praying for a crop failure.

Let's put it this way. You can find what you are looking for during your years of military service. It's just as true in service as out that "the thing that gets your attention gets you."

If it's liquor and women you're interested in, then they'll get you, and in no uncertain terms, regardless of the prior claims of wife, sweetheart, parents, friends, or the Lord Himself. Nobody's going to spoon-feed or wet-nurse you in the service. You can live like an animal, feeding the tapeworm of your desires.

Regarding your years of required military service as lost time, you can say, "What the Hell!" and just vegetate—morally, spiritually, and mentally. But if you do, you'll let pass one of the greatest opportunities for growth toward true maturity that will ever come your way.

Opportunity—in military life?

Yes, terrific opportunity aside from military drill, which can and should help you get in tiptop physical condition, and aside from whatever special training is available to you in line with your aptitudes and capabilities, there are many real opportunities to make your "tour of duty" a creative experience.

The way you use your leisure time in service can make or break you.

Your mind will either be warped or starved if, for example, your leisure-time reading consists of a glut of comic books, passion stories, and lurid literature—for "men" and morons only. Most military establishments have pretty good libraries. Your chaplain is a good man to advise you about what is available and readable in fact, fiction, science, history, and religion.

Writing regularly to family and friends is another mighty constructive use of leisure time, especially when you learn to get away from "small talk" and put your deeper thoughts into words. If you are reading judiciously in different fields, you will be able after a while to begin to put down on paper some thoughts and conclusions which you can share in your letters.

"Shooting the breeze" with your shipmates or buddies can be transformed from bull sessions for the "pooling of ignorance" to fruitful discussions that lead to a meeting of minds, an examination of issues, a willingness to hear another's viewpoint with respect. The outcome of these sessions, too, can be committed to writing, and you will

## Official Notices

March 2, 1953—Transmittal Memorandum No. 59, containing: (1) Local Board Memorandum No. 11, reissued, concerning the acceptance of registrants for voluntary enlistment in the Armed Forces; (2) Local Board Memorandum No. 46, as amended, concerning the processing of Notifications of Home Address at Time of Latest Entry Into Active Service, Reports of Separation From the Armed Forces, and Reports of Death; (3) the rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 24, concerning the renumbering of the Selective Service Regulations.

March 5, 1953—Operations Bulletin No. 91, Subject: "Manpower Policy for the Commercial Fishing Industry," concerning the principles to be applied in the classification of registrants engaged in that industry.

March 9, 1953—Transmittal Memorandum No. 60, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 53, concerning the deferment in Class I-S of registrants at colleges, universities, or similar institutions of learning.

March 19, 1953—Operations Bulletin No. 92, Subject: "Time of Mailing the Order To Report for Induction (SSS Form No. 252)," concerning delay of mailing that form to registrants until after period for requesting personal appearance or taking appeal has expired.

April 6, 1953—Transmittal Memorandum No. 61, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 54, setting forth the list of countries considered to have been allied with the United States in World War II.

April 8, 1953—Packet No. 38 of the Selective Service Regulations containing corrected pages of part 1670 to reflect the provisions of Amendment No. 45 of the regulations.

find a new enthusiasm welling inside you to study, read, think, write, discuss.

One of the greatest uses of leisure time is the study of your Bible in the light of modern scholarship.

This kind of use of leisure time operates in a far-reaching way because it operates at the level of motive and decision. It involves the kind of books to read, the girls to date, life's mate, life's purpose. Your hometown pastor or your service chaplain will gladly serve as advisor-tutor-counselor in this area of your need.

And the second area of opportunity—public and private conduct away from the military establishment. This is where some service men use their freedom responsibly and others very loosely.

Your opportunity as a serviceman to create good will for your country is practically unlimited. You can be America's finest interpreter and by doing so you can render a service even greater, in the long run, than your military function. You need to be well acquainted with the issues at stake in the world con-

(Continued on page 4)



## Defense Dept. Issues Reduced Physician Call

Besides issuing its June call for 5,000 men for delivery to the Army, the Department of Defense April issued a June call for 266 physicians and 145 dentists, and simultaneously reduced the May special registrant call for physicians from 400 to 200.

The Army will receive all of the 66 physicians to be delivered in June, while 100 of the dentists are for the Army and 45 for the Air Force.

The June request raises to 5,212 the number of physicians, 2,666 the number of dentists, and 18 the number of veterinarians requested from selective Service since July 1951. The June call for 32,000 regular registrants added to the May call or 53,000 brings the cumulative all since September 1948 to 144,685.

All of the 200 physicians in the reduced May call will be assigned to the Army. Before the reduction was announced 200 of the 400 were to have gone to the Air Force.

The Selective Service System has been requested to provide 195 dentists in May, 150 of whom will be assigned to the Army and 45 to the Air Force. There has been no reduction in dentist calls as in the case of physicians.

In view of the reduced call for physicians, the Director instructed all State Directors, of April 9, 1953, to cease immediately the physical examination and induction processing of all Priority III physicians who were born prior to August 31, 1922. Any outstanding orders to report for induction in the case of Priority III physicians born prior to August 31, 1922, were ordered canceled.

The action was taken in order to assure that no physicians in the older age groups of Priority III will be selected for induction while physicians in Priorities I and II and the younger physicians in Priority III are still available. This action, it was announced, was made possible by the Department of the Air Force withdrawing its request for physicians in April, May, and June 1953. In addition to the reduced calls, it is anticipated that approximately 3,000 physicians in Priorities I and II and in the younger age groups of Priority III will be completing internships and residencies by the end of June. These special registrants should furnish the pool from which all anticipated requirements may be met during the foreseeable future.

All States have been urged to expedite the processing of these Priorities I and II and young Priority III physicians so they may be selected for the May and June calls.

### "Bill of Laden"

A doctor's statement received by Local Board 107, Montgomery County, Mount Vernon, Ga.: "My wife has one baby and bill of laden for the second child."

## Board Clerks Write of Affection Shown Inductees; Mayor Presents Certificate



*The following article, submitted by Mrs. Grace Heck and Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, clerks of Local Boards 90 and 87, respectively, Dayton, Ohio, is considered worthy of publication in SELECTIVE SERVICE exactly as written, without editing.*

We Selective Service workers of Dayton, Ohio, are as proud of our Mayor, The Chamber of Commerce, the Salvation Army, our Local Red Cross Chapter, the Gideon Society, the local news photographer, the Blue Star Mothers of America, and representatives of churches of different denominations as they are of the youth who leave our community to be inducted into the armed forces of the United States.

The Mayor of our city, Mr. L. W. Lohrey, has prepared cards "CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT" with each individual inductee's name printed thereon, authorizing him to be an Ambassador at Large for the City of Dayton. Hence each registrant feels that he, personally, is being honored and leaves—SMILING.

When such a group leaves it is not a sad, dismal affair. True—sometimes a lad presents his "GREETINGS" looking somewhat lost and forlorn but his attitude is soon changed through the hearty handclasp of one of the men from the Chamber of Commerce; a pat on the back by another; a man-to-man talk with still another; the "motherly" presence of the Blue Star Mothers; the gift of a Testament by the Gideon Society; words of wisdom and advice by ministers (both white and colored), rabbis, and priests, followed by a heartfelt prayer for the safe return of each man; the "clowning" when pictures are taken by Al Wilson, our local news photographer; an inspiring talk by Don Ring of our local Red Cross organization, who also hands out very informative booklets containing valuable information vital to the inductees and members of their families; and then the wonderful friendly spirit which prevails over the coffee and donuts which are furnished by the Salvation Army to all inductees and members of their families who come to bid them Godspeed.

The Salvation Army also gives very useful kits containing postcards, thread and needles, etc. Furthermore, on mornings when there are too few inductees to have a chartered bus come for them, it is Mr. Ring and other members of the Red Cross organization who transport them to the bus station in their own private cars.

## News Releases Are Welcomed

Iowa State Headquarters writes that a total of 175 Iowa newspapers used National Headquarters Suggested State Press Release No. 22 after it had been revised so that the name of the local board chairman could be inserted.

The suggested release, sent to State Directors by National Headquarters, explained obligations of registrants under the Selective Service law. Many other States report wide coverage either when the director sent the release directly to newspapers and radio stations, or when they revised and mailed it to the local boards for distribution to press and radio from that level.

"The statewide coverage on this particular release is typical," says the letter from Iowa State Headquarters. "It is the practice of this headquarters to personalize all National Headquarters press releases, as well as releases originating on the State headquarters level, to include the name of the local board chairman."

The experiences of State Directors heard from on the subject plainly indicate two things—first, that most newspaper editors, especially in smaller communities, realize the public is keenly interested in authoritative and practical information concerning Selective Service, and are not only willing but anxious to devote space to it; second, that dissemination of the information at a local level is highly effective—providing, of course, that it is authoritative and presented in an interesting manner.

## Program Geared To Meet Needs Of Leadership

The Field Division of National Headquarters' Report to the Director on the operations of the Selective Service training program for the year ending December 1, 1952, shows that as of that time 518 earmarked Reserve officers and 419 Reserve officers of the National Guard were in training status. These men are training to qualify as future operators and administrators of the system.

The training program has been an integral and essential part of the operations of the Selective Service System from the beginning. Without it, it is doubtful that an organization adequate to the Nation's purposes could have been staffed or effectively maintained.

The training program:

1. *Correspondence.*—Completion of certain courses is required of all earmarked officers. The nine existing subcourses have been approved by all the component forces of the Armed Forces and are the basis of credits for promotion and retirement. As of the date of the report, 750 officers, or 80 percent of the potential number, were enrolled in the courses. During the year, 540 courses were completed and there were 649 new enrollments, including the enrollment of National Guard officers.

2. *Special Training Units.*—Sixty-five such units are now established, to which are attached 420 earmarked reserve officers of all components of the Armed Forces. The training schedules for these units are approved and supervised by National Headquarters and the Field Division.

3. *On-the-Job Training.*—Each earmarked officer is required to take 2 weeks' active-duty training, either in a State Headquarters or in National Headquarters, where they observe and take part in actual operations.

4. *Annual Training Conferences.*—These are held regionally and are attended by the training officers of the special units and also by the training officers of the Selective Service sections of the National Guard organizations. Here training methods and techniques are studied and training schedules for the ensuing year are submitted for criticism and approval.

In addition to the training of its own earmarked reserve officers, the System has close advisory relations with the National Guard, all of which have Selective Service sections on the staff of The Adjutant General with some 460 officer members who are also earmarked for Selective Service.

### "Grampa" Inductee

The Appeal Board, Western District of New York, has continued the I-A classification of a "grandfather." (A 24-year-old registrant was married to a 42-year-old woman who had two children each nearly as old as the registrant, and each had children.)



## Inspiring Word Given Inductees

(Continued from page 2)

flict and be armed with solid reasons for being where you are.

Look at your country honestly, with critical eye and open mind. Admit her shortcomings. You have an obligation as a citizen to help others to understand America, her heritage, her history and growth. Others will not even try to understand if they see in you the epitome of all that is crude, boorish, brash, or thoughtless. Successful American diplomacy begins with you.

If in the foreign land where you serve you will take every chance to know the people and their customs, this practice will be one of the greatest educative influences in your life. No amount of textbook study can touch it. You will be seeing, feeling, thinking, assimilating facts, sorting out experiences, drawing conclusions—now critical, now complimentary.

Use part of your leisure time to bone up on the history of the country where you are. The people will be pleased and flattered that you know so much about them and are interested in them.

Build personal friendships wherever possible, for it is here that mutual understanding and mutual appreciation reach their zenith.

When you return home from your tour of duty, then you can help others in your college or community to understand these people of other lands and to see where we may learn from them \* \* \* but, most of all, to see our common humanity with all men under God, who requires us to be agents of His love if we would know what it is to live in peace.

### Sergeant's Headache

Lambros Alexios Pappatriantolopoulos has been inducted by Local Board 77, Chicopee, Mass.

## Thirsty Pressman, Plus Press Wrecker, Plus "Greetings" Bring Publisher Woe

"On October 13, 1952, I wrote you a letter asking for deferment for \_\_\_\_\_," says a letter received by Local Board 61, Houston, Tex. "He is night pressman on the \_\_\_\_\_, one of the papers which I publish here in east Texas.

### "i will let you no"

From Local Board No. 9, Camden, N. J.:

"Dear sar I will Be in Winston Salem N. C. to night my sister in Bed Back off sick. i grat my ticket today and i will Be in Winston Salem N. C. far 3 weeks and you can fine me at (address) Winston-Salem N. C. But now i dont have no time for the armed forces But win i comb Back i will let you no But i will go win i have time to go But you can fine me at my sister (address) Winston Salem N. C."

## New College Test May 21st; 48,090 Tested Last Month

The tenth Selective Service College Qualification Test will be given on May 21 to an estimated 6,000 students.

The May 21 test will be a "clean-up" test for those who failed to apply before the deadline for the April test and for those who were scheduled to take the April test but failed to take it because of circumstances beyond their control.

Students wishing to take the May test must mail their applications before midnight May 11.

Certificates of admission were given to 48,096 students to take the April 23 test. The ninth test raised the grand total of students tested since May 1951 to approximately 481,490.

## Here's How They're Classified (As of March 1, 1953)

Total classified..... 13,481,908

### CLASSIFICATIONS

I-A and I-A-O Examined and acceptable..... 215,773

I-A and I-A-O Not examined..... 819,025

I-A and I-A-O Induction postponed..... 25,487

I-S Statutory Deferment (high school)..... 90,257

I-S Statutory Deferment (college)..... 33,442

I-O Conscientious objector, examined and acceptable..... 2,281

I-O Conscientious objector, not examined..... 2,331

I-C (Inducted)..... 943,363

I-C (Enlisted or commissioned)..... 1,412,330

I-C (Discharged)..... 397,056

I-C (Reserve)..... 434,147

I-W (At work)..... 1,627

I-W (Released)..... none

I-D (Member of reserve component)<sup>1</sup>..... 337,511

II-A (Occupational deferment) (Except agr.)<sup>1</sup>..... 29,001

II-A (Apprentice)<sup>1</sup>..... 4,983

II-C (Agricultural deferment)<sup>1</sup>..... 87,062

II-S (Occupational deferment) (Student)<sup>1</sup>..... 182,494

III-A (Dependency deferment)<sup>1</sup>..... 1,101,554

IV-A (Completed service) (Sole surviving son)..... 1,126,011

IV-B (Officials)<sup>1</sup>..... 18

IV-C (Aliens)..... 13,494

IV-D (Ministers, divinity student)..... 61,974

IV-F (Unfit for service)<sup>1</sup>..... 1,578,035

V-A (Over age of liability)..... 4,582,652

<sup>1</sup> May include some 25 and over liable up to 35.

## Book Outlines Studies Made Of Rejections

(A Review)

Ginzberg, Eli, and Bray, Douglas W. *The Uneducated*, New York, 1953, Columbia University Press, XXV 246, \$4.50.

This book is the first of a series of studies under the *Conservation of Human Resources Project* at Columbia. For the Selective Service System it has general significance as a contribution to our knowledge of manpower resources and in particular it reinforces the Director's oft-repeated contention that present methods and standards of determining mental competence for military duty are unrealistic.

In the first part of the book appears a "detailed analysis of men rejected for military service during World War II" which "throws a spotlight on the sections of the country where progress has lagged," generally speaking, in the East and Central South.

The new material developed by the study appears in Part II. Statistically, and in the form of case histories, the authors are able to refute the claim that relatively uneducated men are convertible into good soldiers only at excessively high cost. Using a sample of 400 men, evenly split among North and South, Negroes and Whites, who had been placed by the Army in special-training units because of mental development less than normal for a fourth-grade pupil, the investigators report that 343 graduated from the units and were returned to general service. Of these, 173 were Whites and 170 Negroes. Over two-thirds were eventually promoted, 150 to pfc., 64 to corporal or technician 5th grade, 15 to sergeant or technician 4th grade, and 9 to staff sergeant. On a rating scheme largely objective, the authors considered 30 of 331 graduates of the special-training units to have been "very good" soldiers, 95 "good," 165 "acceptable," and 41 "not acceptable."

The special-training group was compared with a control group of better educated men. Ninety percent of the better educated made acceptable soldiers as against 85 percent of the special-training unit graduates, or 75 percent of all who were sent to the special-training units.

On the basis of this evidence there is little excuse in a period of manpower shortages for failing to induct and train the citizens whose education has been subnormal.

### Doctor's Bill

Minnesota's State Director tells a story about a young man who came into the Ramsey board office and told the clerk that his wife was pregnant. The clerk told him he would have to get a statement from a doctor. Next day he mailed the statement from the doctor: "For services rendered, \$75."

"At that time, I predicated my request for deferment on a promise that I would do everything within my power to replace this young man as quickly as possible, at the same time pointing out to you that I had never before asked for deferment for anyone in my entire organization. You gentlemen were kind enough to grant the deferment. Now, I would like to tell you what has happened during that time.

"1. Three men have been drafted from this organization and I did not request draft deferment for any one of them.

"2. I have brought in two different pressmen at considerable expense and disruption of this organization in an attempt to replace

One of them darn near wrecked the pressroom and it cost me \$3,250 for repairs. The second man I tried looked like a million dollars until . . . one night he got 'thirsty' and we couldn't find him for 3 days.

"Two months after our bitter experience trying to replace \_\_\_\_\_, we got a farmer boy from out in the country who couldn't track a bear in 10 feet of snow with his throat cut from ear to ear, and I am happy to report to you that he is making very rapid progress, and if you will just give me one more deferment for \_\_\_\_\_, we will be able to make it, for by that time my east Texas boy will be able to handle the job. In fact, I'll go further and pledge you that the minute he can take over for \_\_\_\_\_, we will personally come before you and you can induct \_\_\_\_\_ at any time during the 6 months.

"This letter is dispatched to you with an extremely red face, for you have been so kind and understanding and I feel very deeply about asking for another deferment. I wouldn't do so were it not that we are in one devil of a fix.

"If this situation can be helped any there at the board, I will be glad to get the local here to join me in asking for this deferment.

"Thanking you in advance for your earnest consideration of this request, I am

"Sincerely yours."

### Student Awareness

"You may be serving your country tonight but, if I don't pass this course I will be serving my hitch in the very near future."—Written on an examination paper at Louisiana State University. The professor is a Selective Service earmarked reserve officer and was on a two-week tour of active duty at National Headquarters when the examination was given, so the papers were forwarded to him for grading in the evenings.

Another student resorted to "poetry." He wrote: "If this doesn't get a 'C' I shall soon be on the sea."



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume III

JUN 10 1953

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 1953

Number 6

## *Vets Study Shoulder To Shoulder With 'Vets-To-Be'*



## *Deferred University Men, Very Well Informed, Studying Hard, Aware They Soon Will Serve*

American college and university students are taking the demands of the Korean conflict in their strides. They have adjusted to the Selective Service deferment policy and are prepared to serve in the Armed Forces upon leaving the campus.

Benjamin Fine, Education Editor of the New York Times, reports that these conclusions, reached by a team of three Cornell University faculty members, are based on responses of 4,585 students attending eleven universities. Universities studied, selected to provide a range of conditions such as locality, size, type, were California, Cornell, Dartmouth, Fisk, Harvard, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, Wayne, Wesleyan and Yale.

The findings are contained in the current issue of the Educational Record, a quarterly journal of the American Council on Education.

The report points out that two years ago "confusion and doubt" existed among the Nation's students. It refers to a survey made in 1951, which concluded that "because of the uncertainty of military service, and the generally un-

settled atmosphere, college students are becoming jittery and have lost morale."

The current situation, in contrast to that of two years ago, shows no evidence of lowered morale or of confusion on the part of the great majority. In many instances, students are doing better scholastic work. A majority say that they will return to their studies if they are called for service before their college program is completed.

Students who are not doing well at college, who have negative attitudes and who exhibit generally low ability to adapt themselves to a new situation, are the ones for whom an interruption of their college career would be most likely to mean permanent abandonment of higher education.

Mr. Fine reports that the study  
(Continued on page 3)

### **Learned From Wife**

"I was discharged from the Army last April," writes a registrant of Local Board 31, Duplin County, according to Clerk Margaret Oakley, "because I could not adjust myself. Since then I have married and I have learned to take orders and have completely recovered."

"I would very much like another chance. My wife understands and says she will permit me to be drafted. Please send me a notice to report."

## **Weigh Advice Very Carefully, Warns Director**

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey  
(An Editorial)

The Local Board Members, the Appeal Board Members, the State Directors, and the National Director share the problem of separating advice from directives.

All are bound by the directives of the Law, but the Law advises as well as directs. The Law also delegates in some instances; it gives to the President the power to issue regulations that have the force of Law. These regulations, in turn, at times direct action, while at other times they only direct that action be taken and leave the discretion as to what action is taken initially to the local board.

When considering legislation the Congress has great masses of information presented to it. The interests of many groups are brought to Congressional attention. Efforts are made to write into the Law protections which the proponents believe helpful.

Congress realizes the utter impracticability of spelling out in detail all of the procedures that will

(Continued on page 2)

## **Registrants, Public Seek Reliable Facts**

Some three months ago when a business magazine columnist casually mentioned that GENERAL INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 27—issued by National Headquarters in mimeographed form—dealt with the principles of registration, classification appeals and induction, he unwittingly started a deluge of requests for the mimeographed bulletin which hasn't stopped yet and which has necessitated three re-printings.

The bulletin is less than 2,000 words in length, but it gives the fundamentals of the registrant's obligations and rights in concise layman's language and has been in especial demand from employers, students, universities and schools.

There are still some left.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

451 Indiana Ave. NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume III

June 1953

Number 6

## Local Boards Should Weigh Advice With Great Care, Says General Hershey

(Continued from page 1)

be required in the administration of a law. Congress is also well aware that there will be many other groups clamoring for inclusion in any privilege extended.

In the Selective Service Act this could easily lead to all deferments and no inductions. The result many times is a provision of law which lists many groups who will be given consideration. Here then is the area where all decision-makers of the Selective Service System find themselves confronted with registrants, employers, and parents who believe the law gave them consideration, while board members and directors know they were only mentioned for such consideration as they might receive along with many other registrants.

The administrators of the Selective Service System are continually confronted by those who believe, or at least hope, that the law intended they should be exempt, while in reality the law gave them nothing more than the right to be considered by the local board for a deferment. It is the usual experience to find that being considered to many means considered favorably.

The National and State Headquarters, particularly the former, contribute their fair share to the advice-giving. In explanation or defense there are two major causes for this. In the first place, local and appeal board members, and State Headquarters personnel request advice as to the meaning of laws, regulations, or other advices. Many times cases are so unusual that the law or regulations must be projected inward or outward to include this situation. Inquiries are normal but what is a directive and what is advice must be determined in each individual case.

The second source of advice-giving by National Headquarters—and perhaps to a lesser extent by State Headquarters—is the constant stream of groups who want local boards told that a particular class of registrants should be deferred. Here, again, in an effort to furnish information and advice there lurks always the danger that it will be swallowed rather than tasted critically.

The advice already discussed has been of internal origin. There is

another area from which information, advice, and recommendation originates. The reasons for this type of advice to Selective Service are many, but an important one comes about as the result of compromise in a field that offers a lasting threat to the Selective Service System as it has operated. This is the theory held by some that selection for deferment of professional and technical registrants should be done by representatives of the professions, technicians, skills, and occupations.

Physicians would select physicians, chemists would select chemists, and engineers would select engineers. The application of this procedure always plans to start with only rare and highly necessary professions, but even in the discussion stage it rapidly spreads to include an ever-increasing range of activities.

Congress, the President, and the Selective Service System each, at different times, has reacted to pressure by organizing committees with power to furnish information, and in some instances, such as the National Advisory Committee to Selective Service, to recommend the classification of the individual registrant. The very nature of this relationship is fertile soil for the growth of difficulties and misunderstandings. The problem concerns specialists and because it does, specialists believe that they alone possess the specialized knowledge to solve the problem. But because they are specialists they are prejudiced and because they have specialized knowledge they lack many times general knowledge.

In any case they do not possess the power of decision. The decision rests entirely with the local board, and any usurpation of this power by the National Advisory Committee to Selective Service, the Agricultural Mobilization Committee, or the abdication of responsibility by the local board violates the clear provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. This is not to say that the local board should not decide as recommended by the National Advisory Committee or the Agricultural Mobilization Committee, but if it does the decision is the decision of the

## Garst Is Freed; Point Involves Reopening Case

A requirement that a local board reopen a classification at the expiration of a registrant's deferment in Class II-A was quoted from Selective Service regulations as a basis for acquittal of James Delany Garst for refusal to submit to induction.

Judge Vincent L. Leibell, in the Southern District of New York, refused to concede that Garst's liability for training and service had been extended to age 35 although he had not been reclassified from Class II-A (S) after June 19, 1951, because the local board had classified him "until May 15, 1951," and thereafter had taken no action until January 1952, when he was reclassified I-A. The local board had more than one month between May 15 and June 19, 1951, to comply with section 1622.21 and reclassify Garst, the court suggested.

The Garst case attracted nationwide publicity when the court announced in the decision "a detailed recital of how a very clever young man, who at the trial refused to answer whether he was ever a Communist, succeeded in putting off his induction until after he had reached the age of 26 and avoided service in the Armed Forces." The recital referred to is outlined in the decision.

Of concern to the Selective Service System is the court's view of a II-A classification, which could not be recognized as such because the local board had set a time for it to expire.

"It was the chairman's opinion," the court said, "that once a registrant is given a classification he retains that classification until the board reclassifies him. But can the board by failing to reclassify a registrant, as required by the regulations, thereby subject the registrant to liability for service for a period nine years beyond what would have been its statutory limit if the board had acted promptly? I do not believe that the board's inaction can impose any such additional burden on the registrant."

local board and it and it alone is completely and wholly responsible.

In the final analysis the local and appeal board members, the State Directors, and the National Director must ask themselves in the case of each individual registrant: What are the laws or regulations applicable to this situation? Does it direct? Delegate? Advise? What are the facts?

Information and recommendations from Advisory Committees are a part of these facts. The screening of irrelevant information, the evaluation of conflicting information, and the application of the proper sections of the law and regulations to the facts, and finally the decision, are the responsibilities that must be exercised by the several parts of the Selective Service System. It is their job and it can be neither delegated nor shared with advice-giving committees or individuals.

## Official Notices

April 21, 1953—Operations Bulletin No. 93, Subject: "Special College Qualification Test Date," concerning applications for the test to be given on May 21, 1953.

April 24, 1953—Transmittal Memorandum No. 62, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 39, as amended, concerning the classification of treaty aliens, which was amended to provide for the filing by the registrant of a written request for exemption under the treaty and to require the reporting of information concerning registrants classified in Class IV-C as treaty aliens.

April 29, 1953—Operations Bulletin No. 94, Subject: "Review of Determinations of the Order of Priority of Special Registrants," concerning the review of such determinations when consideration has not been given to active duty for training purposes or to deferments because of the pursuit of preprofessional courses of instruction.

## SSS Contributes Much To Armed Forces Day

More people in more places participated directly or indirectly in more Armed Forces Day activities during the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1953, than were concerned in any previous Armed Forces Day observance.

The National Director of Selective Service has been informed by the Department of Defense that Selective Service State Directors and Board Members throughout the country contributed substantially to the overall success of the program.

The slogan, "Power for peace," and its meaning were brought to the attention of all Americans in connection with open house programs at more than 400 Armed Forces installations and in more than 4,000 communities.

## State Directors Meet In 'New' Headquarters

State Directors from 56 States, Territories, and possessions convened in Washington May 25 for their semiannual conference.

It was the first conference held in the "new" National Headquarters at 451 Indiana Ave., N.W.

With Major General Lewis B. Hershey presiding, a wide variety of subjects was discussed, including problems relating to student and agricultural deferments, physician and dentist requirements, budgets and finance, status of legislation, and related matters.

## An Excellent Reason

Excerpt from a "letter" written to a Local Board in Minnesota on the back of his questionnaire: "was working on a farm for two yrs. Then my boss quit paying me and that's why I never worked on that farm since then."



# University Men Realize Duty To The Nation

(Continued from page 1)

and that so far as the students themselves are concerned, an educational deferment is definitely regarded as a postponement of service, not an exemption from it. Ninety-one percent of the deferred students questioned fully expect to serve after graduation.

"On the whole," Mr. Fine writes, "the students do not regard deferment as a special privilege, but as a practical measure to insure a national supply of trained manpower. The overwhelming majority, according to the survey, acknowledge that military service is one of the duties a citizen owes his country. For the typical student, the prospect of service in the Armed Forces is not a matter of excessive worry or concern. There appears to be no question that students accept the necessity of Selective Service calls and will meet the demands made upon them."

Mr. Fine points out that the survey shows that although most students want to complete their college education before entering service, very few are using college as a means of avoiding service.

Seventy-nine percent of the students agree with the statement that military service will probably be good for me in some ways. One-half of the students feel that the present military policy "has made me attach more importance to getting good grades in college." One out of three say that they are now trying harder to learn something in college courses.

Why have the students' attitudes changed in the last two years? What has caused this wholesome improvement in campus morale? After posing these questions, Mr. Fine opines:

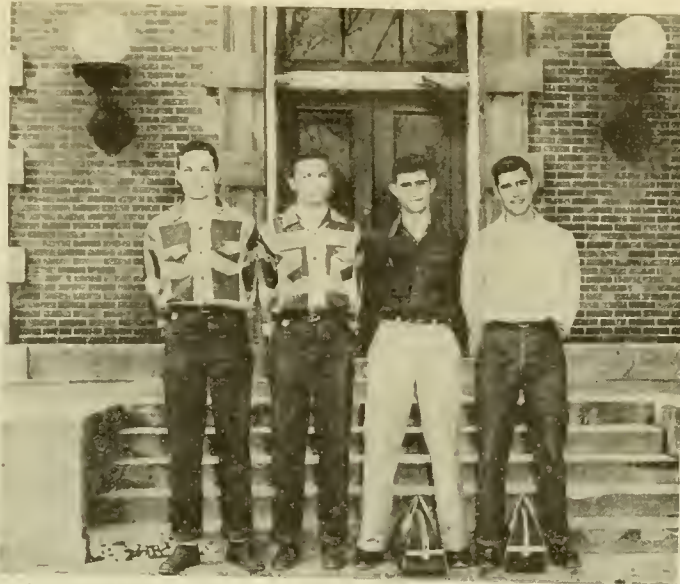
"This much appears evident to the researchers: Being kept in the dark, under contradictory, unsettled policies, constitutes one of the greatest threats to morale. Such conditions provide a breeding ground for rumor, insecurity and anxiety. This warning is given: should present regulations concerning students be rescinded without substitution of an equally clear alternative policy, there is little doubt that restlessness, anxiety and militancy would return to the college campuses. The absence of these symptoms today attests to the importance of a definite Selective Service policy and an informed student body."

## In Good Old Missouri

"Rarin' to Go," is the notation a registrant wrote on his questionnaire, reports Joan Roberts, clerk of Local Board 63, Livingston county, Mo.

## P. Rabbit is 4-F

There was a little rabbit who, he ran out of the forest fire, he said: "Hooray, I've been freed." — From Federal Mogul news.



Here are two sets of twins sent to an induction station by Local Board 15, Benton, Missouri, on the same day. Now in the army at Fort Leonard Wood, they are in a Heavy Tank Battalion Company, which contains another set of twins, and—believe it or not—is commanded by an officer who is the father of twin daughters.

The twins pictured left to right are: David Aaron Anthony, and General Tharon Anthony, age 20, sons of Burl L. and Rebecca Anthony; and Herbert Bernard Scheeter and Hubert Aloysius Scheeter, age 20, sons of Otto and Mamie Scheeter.

## Number of Boards Believe They Top Record of Kansan

Harold E. Wittmann, Chairman of Local Board No. 42, Brooklyn, N. Y., believes that his attendance at 1,540 local board meetings without an absence tops the record of Andy Clark (see November issue), the Kansas local board member who attended 668 local board meetings without an absence.

Mr. Wittmann, owner of a construction business, served during the last operation from November 1940 through May 1947 and since August 1948 in the present operation. During this period he attended 1,540 meetings for an average of 3 1/4 meetings per week.

Another remarkable attendance record is that of Mr. Marion B. Earl, chairman of Nevada Local Board No. 2. Mr. Earl, a World War I veteran, was one of the original members of this board and was present at every meeting held during World War II. During this period at least one meeting was held each week and many times two meetings per week. Mr. Earl volunteered his services again in 1948 and has attended more than 70 meetings since then.

And from the State Director of Massachusetts comes this note: "Ted Clapp, clerk of Local Board No. 15, Northampton, Massachusetts, since October 17, 1940, thinks that he has somewhat of a record. He advises that he has never missed a Call since the first one in November 1940. He made his 329th on April 7, 1953, for a

## Montana Local Boards Pay Own Expenses

When it was announced that Montana local boards would not be able to hold their annual conference because of budgetary limitations, Fred Dufresne, chairman of the Cascade County Local Board, decided to promote a pay-your-own way conference. Mr. Dufresne contacted local board clerks and members throughout the region to see if they would be willing to attend at their own expense.

The answer was "yes," and the conference was held in Lewiston at no expense to the Government. One local board clerk, Gladys Eveland, traveled over 400 miles each way by rail and bus to attend. The majority of the members traveled over 500 miles on the round trip.

## Thought It Was In U.S.!

D. E. McCullough, clerk of Montgomery County, Missouri Local Board observes that he always supposed that Illinois was a part of the United States until the following popped up in a registrant's questionnaire:

"I was Born in East St. Louis, Illinois, My Alien Reg. # is 23-74-33-63, I have not filed a declaration etc."

Preinduction Call. He states further that he has never missed a board meeting since September 1941."

## Articles' Value Attested By Local Boards

"It is very evident that there has been an improvement in the attitude of farm registrants and their fathers (or employers) regarding farm deferments. We believe they are realizing more and more that sooner or later they will be called upon to serve."

The foregoing is an excerpt from an unsolicited letter received by the Minnesota State Director from one local board which is typical of other letters received after the State Director had prepared a series of informational articles which were used by the press and radio of the State.

The letter continues:

"For your information we are enclosing a clipping from the FARIBAULT DAILY NEWS, wherein they reprinted General Hershey's article as it appeared in the last issue of the SELECTIVE SERVICE BULLETIN. It is our opinion that it has been of definite benefit to the board."

Another local board writes:

"It has been our experience that since the publishing of these articles, our registrants understand the general laws of Selective Service better than ever before. When they come into the office, they have some idea as to what the qualifications for a deferment are. This has certainly made our job a lot easier. We no longer have registrants asking for a farm deferment when they are not at all entitled to one. This has been especially helpful to us, since this is principally an agricultural community."

"I think it would be very beneficial, from time to time, to run short articles in the local publications, written in a simple manner so as to be easily understood by the public, on the subject of Selective Service. I think people feel that something written in their own local paper really applies to them personally. On several occasions, I have had an 18-year-old come in to register who expects to be inducted in a matter of a few weeks."

"I have also heard comments from parents who have 'heard' of a 17-year-old who has been drafted when in reality he, of course, has enlisted in the service. I have found that the public is very poorly informed as to the general setup of the Selective Service System. I think a great deal could be done by the local papers to remedy this situation."

Another board's typical comment: "We are of the opinion that these articles have filled a great need to the public."

## May S.S.C.Q. Test

The tenth Selective Service College Qualification Test was held May 21st. Eleven thousand four hundred forty-six students took the test, average scores of which will be announced as soon as Educational Testing Service, conductors of the test, have completed the scoring and compilation.



## Most Students Continue Study After Service

There are a lot of good reasons for the student deferment program: The Armed Forces need trained men in special fields as well as the leadership that a good education helps to develop—the Nation can't afford to have the springs of new talent dry up even in a period of emergency, etc., etc.—but one reason sometimes advanced for keeping students in college is unsound, according to the findings of a study made for the Scientific Advisory Committees.

The office of the same group of men which first recommended systematic student deferment, and emphasizes the continuing need for such a policy, finds that when the Federal Government supports veterans in their postservice studies, as under the World War II and Korean GI bills, they seem even more likely to finish the work that has been interrupted by a period of military service than if they had not been required to leave the campus at all.

In four large universities an average of 65 percent of the students who left college to serve their country in the Armed Forces during World War II returned to take up their work again. Seven percent more asked for transcripts of record to some other school. Probably 70 percent continued their studies. Fifty-four percent actually graduated.

Since it is estimated that about 50 percent of those who enter college nowadays eventually get a degree, it is clear that to have taken time out for military service did not discourage the typical student-veteran who finished after the war.

In the case of two State universities where direct comparisons were possible between "interrupted" veterans and students in general the veteran "survival rate" was in one instance 12 percent and in the other 26 percent better than for the student group as a whole.

While the Scientific Advisory Committees would emphasize that a continued funneling of especially able young men into advance training remains essential to the technological defense of the Nation, there would seem to be little justification for the claim that a student who serves his country before graduating is likely never to finish.

### Better Than No Word, Mebbe

A Local Board in a Western State reports that on each induction day a small boy has been hovering about 100 yards away and selling stamped picture post cards of an army installation on which is scribbled, "arrived here safely and well. Will write soon." The buyer is supposed to address the card to his folks when he reaches the induction center and mail it. The cards have found a ready market, it is reported, but we hope the folks don't notice the difference in handwriting.

## Classification Picture (As of April 1, 1953)

Class		Class	
Total	13,608,341	I-W (Released)	-----
I-A and I-A-O Examined and acceptable	233,833	I-D Member of Reserve component*	355,504
I-A and I-A-O Not examined	743,636	II-A Occupational deferment (except Agr.)*	28,290
I-A and I-A-O Induction postponed	24,274	II-A (Apprentice)*	5,571
I-S Statutory deferment—High school	104,352	II-C Agricultural deferment*	87,259
I-S Statutory deferment—College*	38,571	II-S Occupational deferment (student)*	180,098
I-O Conscientious Objector, examined and acceptable	2,035	III-A Dependency deferment*	1,114,749
I-O Conscientious Objector not examined	2,238	IV-A Completed service: Sole surviving son	1,055,784
I-C (Inducted)	928,496	IV-B Officials*	18
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned)	1,435,326	I-C Aliens	13,856
I-C (Discharged)	413,982	IV-D Ministers, divinity student	62,244
I-C (Reserve)	505,940	IV-F Unfit for service*	1,617,472
I-W (At work)	2,012	V-A Over age of liability	4,662,801

\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.

## Board Praised By Air Officer

Martin Greenfield, an inductee who later won a commission and his Air Force officer's wings, has written this letter to Local Board 17, Newark, N. J.:

"Following Mrs. Jaspan's instructions, I am sending you a photostatic copy of my papers appointing me to a commission in the Air Force. I suppose this is just about the closing chapter in my personal dealings with Selective Service.

"Over the past few years, I have had frequent contact with your board. In most every case, they have been very fair and understanding toward me. Certainly my chances of being an officer today would be nil without the complete cooperation that the board showed to me. I want to take this opportunity to thank you, and I hope that you will express to the other members of your board my sincerest appreciation.

"Yours is one of the toughest and most thankless positions in the city."

Lieutenant Greenfield concludes the letter with: "I hope that this letter will somewhat reverse this trend and extend well-deserved credit to a group that is performing an outstanding service."

### Lost His Teeth

"I am writing to find out who I should see about getting my teeth. You see while I was in the Army my teeth was bad so they pulled them out and then I got my discharge before I got my teeth, but they told me when I get back for me to see you and you would tell me where to go see about them and please let me know when I can get them."—Letter received by Local Board No. 21, Montrose, Colo.

## Patriotism Evaluated By Abraham Lincoln

Excerpt from a lecture by Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow, Deputy Director of Selective Service, at Walter Reed Army Medical Center:

"President Abraham Lincoln said, during the War Between the States:

"The general patriotism of the American people is not to be judged by the failure of the purely voluntary system, but rather, as will be seen later, by the process of the system of conscription."

## Field Areas Will Be Contracted Soon

The Field Division of National Headquarters will, by July 1, 1953, contract its Regional Field Areas from thirteen to six and reduce the number of its field offices from twelve to six. Two of the existing areas have been served for some months by the Philadelphia office.

This step marks a return to the type of field organization established originally under the 1948 act and maintained until the Defense Mobilization program made necessary by the Korean conflict required an increase in number of Regional Offices to conform with corresponding increases in other Government Agencies concerned with manpower problems.

The offices to be closed are: New York City, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Denver, and Seattle. Offices to be maintained are: Boston, for Army Area No. 1, Philadelphia for Army Area No. 2, Atlanta for Army Area No. 3, Dallas for Army Area No. 4, Chicago for Army Area No. 5, and San Francisco for Army Area No. 6.

Shifts of Field Officer personnel to conform to these changes are now underway.

## Manpower Has But 2 Sources, States Hannah

The following paragraphs are taken verbatim from the address of Dr. John A. Hannah, Assistant Secretary of Defense, before the American Society of Newspaper Editors convention in Washington:

We must remember that there are only two sources of military manpower—those who enlist or volunteer for service and those who are called to duty involuntarily. In this time of tension, we must necessarily depend heavily upon the latter group. With every qualified young man facing military service of sad necessity, there is a heavy moral responsibility to see that they are used efficiently and effectively.

Now for the practical considerations of the moment.

Assuming, first, that the strength of our uniformed forces will be continued at or near our present strength of three and one-half million men and women, and second, that the period of involuntary service remains at 24 months, we will continue to use manpower faster than the males in our population turn 18½ years of age, and become eligible to be drafted. It is estimated that in about 30 months we will have exhausted our pool of men who meet the current physical and mental standards for military service.

Thereafter, the size of our uniformed force will depend, not upon the requirement estimates of the generals and admirals, but by the number who are making lifetime careers of military service, plus those who enlist in the Navy or Air Force for 3 or 4 years in preference to being drafted for infantry service, plus those who turn 18½ years of age each year, and are drafted for 2 years of involuntary service. Even if we can greatly increase the reenlistment rate, we will not then have available anywhere near the number now in service.

These are the hard and unpleasant facts of the military manpower situation. They are, in themselves, a great incentive for devising means to achieve a more efficient utilization of manpower. It is a tremendous challenge; we do not have the complete answer as yet, but we are not discouraged by the prospects. As any veteran knows, military manpower can be conserved, and employed far more efficiently, if there is enough determination to make the necessary changes. I assure you that enough of such determination does exist.

### Rejoin Air Guard

More than 40 percent of the National Guardsmen called to active service have rejoined the Guard upon return to civilian life, according to Major General Earl T. Rice, Acting Chief, National Guard Bureau, and Chief of the Bureau's Air Force Division.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume III

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 1953

Number 7

## Scientists Are Trained In The Army, Too



This isn't a picture of a student at Harvard (or Cross Roads College, either) pursuing his scientific studies in "Ivied Halls of Learning." He's a member of the Armed Forces taking one of the myriad specialized courses open to draftees and enlistees. Upon completion of their courses, these students are assigned as assistants to physicians and dentists, as laboratory technicians, as X-ray technicians and in many other highly technical fields.

(Official Dept. of Defense photo.)

## They Ain't Much Wrong Basketball Can't Fix

A registrant of Local Board 59 of Oklahoma wrote the following note on his questionnaire:

"Blood poisoning, from barb wire cuts on stomach, horse reared over backwards with me on him and fell on my leg. I never went to a doctor as I was laid up for about 2 weeks—now if I am on my legs too long the one aches and pains me. I think I fractured my knee, but am not sure. Am semi-crippled in arm and shoulder and think I have some heart trouble—but am not sure."

All of which sounds more or less convincing, but before turning on the tear faucets, let's look at the punch line, which reads: "My opinion is my classification should be 3-A, as I would like to play basketball in College for 4 years."

## Here's Outline Of Doctor Bill

The doctor draft law (Public Law 779, 81st Congress) has been extended for 2 years but doctors with 21 months service will be exempt.

Congress extended the authority for inducting special registrants to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces. It is estimated by the Department of Defense that 7,707 medical officers, 4,552 dentists, and 376 veterinary officers will be required during the next two fiscal years for replacements.

In summary the new law made the following important amendments to Public Law 779, 81st Congress:

1. The law extends the present doctor draft law for a period of two years, to July 1, 1955.
2. It changes the criteria for priorities I and II by allowing credit for service performed both prior to and subsequent to completion of or release from the program or course of instruction.
3. It reduces to 17 months the existing requirement of 21 months for priority IV (a doctor in priority II who has not been ordered to active duty who has completed 17 months of active service, will now be placed in priority IV).
4. Provides that persons who may hereafter be ordered to active duty shall serve the following periods of active duty if they have had prior service:

Less than 9 months prior  
(Continued on page 3)

## 'The Liberties We Cherish Are OUR Liberties,' Says Director

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

(An Editorial)

Two facts are responsible for a large part of the success of the Selective Service System.

First, it is a decentralized operation. The great majority of all classifications are made in the communities by local board members who live in those communities. Secondly, the quality of the local board members and local board clerks has been high.

It has been understood by those in the System that the standard of conduct for those dealing in classification must be such as to avoid any reasons for justifiable criticism. For these reasons the new security regulations come as changes in some respects but continue, rather than initiate, the objective of maintaining a high standard of conduct for those engaged in determining the order of priority in which young men will contribute the service in the Armed Forces required by law.

The President has said that "all persons privileged to be employed in the departments and agencies of the Government shall be reliable, trustworthy, of good conduct and

(Continued on page 2)

## Texas Governor Makes Gen. Hershey A 'Texian'

A Certificate of Honorary Texas Citizenship was presented to Major General Lewis B. Hershey in May by Texas State Director Brig. Gen. Paul L. Wakefield, acting as personal representative of Governor Allan Shivers.

The Certificate, signed by Governor Shivers, was awarded at National Headquarters on the basis of military service which General Hershey rendered "in the cactus-infested areas of Camp Llano Grande, near Mercedes, Texas, as a First Lieutenant of Company B, 3rd Indiana Infantry, from 19 June 1916 to 29 December 1916," and "in recognition of distinguished service as an American soldier in three wars."



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

451 Indiana Ave. NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume III

July 1953

Number 7

## Liberties We Cherish Are Our Liberties, Says Director in Discussing Security

(Continued from page 1)

character, and of complete and unswerving loyalty to the United States." The Selective Service System has never had a place for persons who were deficient in any of these qualities. The Selective Service System must continue to insure the maintenance of these qualities.

The nature of the officials in the Selective Service System is unlike that of any group of officials in any other department. In the first place they are uncompensated, and in the second place the great majority are recommended for appointment by the Governors of the several States. A recommendation by a Governor has always resulted in an appointment.

It is because of this fact that the Director of Selective Service in Administrative Bulletin No. 2.17, Section 4 (b) has decided that "Except as provided in Section 8 of these regulations, the continued employment of all civilian officers and employees now on the rolls of the Selective Service System is considered to be clearly consistent with the interests of national security," and in Section (f) "The recommendation of a Governor of any State, or comparable executive official, of a person for appointment to any position which is required by the Selective Service Regulations to be uncompensated shall be accepted as sufficient basis for finding that the appointment of such person is clearly consistent with the interests of national security."

These regulations are required by the Executive Order which provides in Section 2: "The head of each department and agency of the Government shall be responsible for establishing and maintaining within his department or agency an effective program to insure that the employment and retention in employment of any civilian officer or employee within the department or agency is clearly consistent with the interests of the national security."

The Civil Service Commission has the responsibility for the investigation of all persons to be appointed to compensated civilian positions hereafter in the Selective Service System. For the rare appointment to a sensitive position a full field investigation will be required; for

other positions less will be required.

It should be noted that the investigation does not relieve the Director of the responsibility of evaluating the results of the investigation and finally determining whether or not the applicant is a good security risk. The same decision rests upon the Director in respect to any present civilian employee of the Selective Service System.

In the exercise of this responsibility, the Director of Selective Service places the security of the Nation, and hence the security of all its citizens, as the first consideration. No effort is too great to insure that all members of the Selective Service System measure up to the highest standards of conduct. To accomplish this objective will require the alertness of each and every member of the System. It is our System, created to solve our problems. The security we seek is our security. The survival we insure is our survival. The liberties we cherish are our liberties. Should they be imperiled or lost it would be our loss.

I have faith that the present members of the Selective Service System are good security risks. I have shown that faith in you by the order which makes you legally good security risks. It is our job to see to it that we remain good security risks. I shall give my best efforts to that end; I shall expect no less from each of you.

My second consideration is to preserve the maximum in individual personal liberty, consistent with the security of the group. The amount of investigation will be the minimum consistent with complete effectiveness. Sensitive positions require a full field investigation. These positions will be so designated when necessary but not otherwise. Experience has demonstrated that Governors recommend for appointment citizens who are good security risks. I am sure their appreciation of the necessity for continued care in their selections will prevent the recommendation of persons who do not meet the standards prescribed in the Executive Order.

Finally, let us take from the new security regulations the concern which will keep us awake to the

## Official Notices

May 11, 1953—Operations Bulletin No. 95, Subject: "Improper Use of Order to Report for Induction (SSS Form No. 252)," concerning the improper use of that form to advise a postponed registrant of the new reporting date for his induction.

May 12, 1953—Packet No. 39, containing the Proclamations of the President and Order of the Director of Selective Service governing the time, place, and manner of registration under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended.

## Students Asked Draft Question

"Do you think there is a need to extend the draft law beyond 1955 even if the fighting in Korea ends?"

This is the question which The Idaho Statesman's Inquiring Reporter recently asked five junior college students and one professional photographer.

The answers as printed in The Statesman:

LEO J. LEEBURN, JR., photographer: "No, I don't think so. If war is still on at that time we should keep the draft law. When the time comes that the war and the threat of war are past we could end the law then."

LYLE COLTRIN: "I am strictly in favor of continuing the draft law. Unless we retain it, there won't be enough enlistments to maintain substantially our strength. We must have military training to keep what peace we have."

OLIVER RUIZ: "Military training should be compulsory in every country of the world, because if a war were to begin each country would then have adequate protection. The young ages such as 18 are the best time for the training. In Mexico we are all required to serve one year."

ROMAN GREAVES: "I believe in universal military training. We should have a potential force at all times until the Communist forces are subdued. After the Korean war is settled, the danger is not passed. The services contain a wealth of knowledge for any young man."

MARJORIE BLACK: "I don't think they should continue the draft law in 1955 if the Korean war is over. The draft makes it hard for young men to plan their lives, and interrupts their education and careers."

SANDRA DEPPE: "I think they should have a small draft quota and should maintain a small force. Even if the Korean war does end, it doesn't mean the end of Russian aggression."

need for maintaining our own conduct above reproach and require no less of other members of the Selective Service System. Let us at the same time have an inner and abiding faith that with the knowledge of our own uprightness we shall have no fear of inquiries or investigations.

## Files of F. B. I. Closed to C. O. Court Decides

A conscientious objector has a guaranty of a right to inspect F. B. I. files in connection with the special Department of Justice procedures on appeal, according to a 5 to 3 decision in the United States Supreme Court handed down June 8, 1953. When the Department has accorded the registrant an opportunity to "speak his piece" before the hearing officer and to produce relevant evidence, and has supplied him with a fair résumé of any adverse evidence in the investigator's report, it was held to have satisfied its duties.

The highest tribunal reversed decisions in the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in *U. S. v. Nugent*, and in *U. S. v. Packer*, and in effect affirmed decisions in similar cases in the Ninth and the Sixth Circuits. It was on the basis of the disparity among circuit courts on this proposition that the Supreme Court agreed to hear the issues in the Nugent and Packer cases. Nugent and Packer had been convicted in U. S. District Court on charges of refusal to submit to induction.

The decision discouraged magnifying rights under Department of Justice special procedures in such cases, and emphasized the importance of local boards' powers to classify.

Chief Justice Vinson, writing for the majority of the court, said in part: "The duty to classify—grant or deny exemptions to conscientious objectors—rests upon the draft boards, local and appellate, and not upon the Department of Justice."

The Department of Justice, was pointed out, takes no action which is decisive, but renders an auxiliary service to the appellate board "in this difficult class of cases." Congress, though under compulsion to supply this auxiliary service, in this class of cases directed that the assistance of the Department of Justice be made available "whenever a registrant insists that his conscientious claim has been misjudged by his local board," the court said.

Justice Frankfurter wrote a dissenting opinion in which Justice Black and Douglas joined. Justice Jackson took no part in the consideration or decision of the case.

## July, Aug. Calls Totals 46,000

The Department of Defense has asked Selective Service to deliver to Armed Forces induction stations 23,000 men in July and 23,000 in August for assignment to the Army, making a total of 46,000 for the two months.

The August call brings the cumulative call since September 194 to approximately 1,486,685 men.



## Proud Father, Proud Son



**FATHER AND SON IN SOLEMN CEREMONY.**—Maj. Howard E. Morgan, Sr., Chief, Personnel Center, Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, T. H., administers the oath of enlistment to his son, Howard, Jr., forwarded for induc-

tion by Local Board No. 4, Wahiawa, Oahu. Private Morgan was one of 187 inductees who were administered the oath at Schofield Barracks on the same day.

(U. S. Army Photograph.)

## Here Is Outline Of M. D. Draft Act

(Continued from page 1)

- service—must serve 24 months;
- More than 9 months service but less than 12 months service—must serve 21 months;
- More than 12 months service but less than 15 months service—must serve 18 months;
- More than 15 months service but less than 17 months service—must serve 15 months.
- 5. Service performed by conscientious objectors under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and the Universal Military Training and Service Act is recognized as previous service which can be credited as active service in determining a special registrant's priority.
- 6. This law recognizes periods of service prior to September 2, 1945, in the armed forces of countries allied with the United States during World War II, while so allied.
- 7. It includes as active military service any duty performed by physicians and dentists employed by the Panama Canal Health Department between September 16, 1940, and September 2, 1945.
- 8. Provides that a special registrant will not be ineligible for appointment as an officer on the sole ground that he is

not a citizen of the U. S., or has not made a declaration of intent to become a citizen.

- 9. It provides that the Secretary of Defense may prescribe an oath of service or obedience, in lieu of the oath of allegiance now prescribed by statute, for aliens appointed as commissioned officers under the doctor draft law.
- 10. It clarifies the advisory functions of the medical advisory committees to Selective Service by emphasizing that their functions include authority to make recommendations with respect to selection of persons in residency training and members of faculties of medical, dental, and veterinary schools, also public health service personnel, physicians and dentists engaged in essential laboratory or clinical research and allied specialists.

### Colonel Eanes Honored With Doctor Degree

Colonel Richard H. Eanes, Chief Medical Officer, Selective Service System, last month received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the Medical College of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1911.

The citation read, in part: "Your dedication to the profession of medicine and to your country during many years of war have won for you the esteem of many fellow countrymen, reflecting unusual credit upon your alma mater."

### Cupid Comes Back, Too

Something more than 2 years ago Miss Coletta La Marca, Assistant Clerk of Louisiana Local Board No. 64, assisted in the process of sending Registrant Glenn Cooper off to the induction station. Nothing unusual about that, but when Cooper came back recently after 15 months overseas he brought a diamond ring, which now adorns the third finger of Miss La Marca's left hand.

## Faculty Helps L. B.'s Register

Registration of high-school students by faculty members in the State of Washington is serving the dual purpose of accomplishing efficient, and orderly registration of 18-year-olds, at the same time impressing upon the young men the fact that registration is one of the first steps a youth takes on the broad highway to responsible citizenship.

As of May 1, 1953, some 217 of the 280 high schools in the State were participating in the program, indicated with the unanimous approval of the Parliament of the Washington Association of Secondary School Principals. Three hundred and forty-eight faculty members were serving as registrars.

Many of these high-school registrars have written to State Headquarters expressing gratification for the opportunity to perform service mutually advantageous to the Government and their students.

To prevent the high-school registrar from becoming burdened with any of the other phases of Selective Service operation with which their students might confront them, State Headquarters has prepared a bulletin board notice advising students of the faculty members' appointment, and listing the address of the nearest local board where they may take their problems or questions on Selective Service regulations or procedures.

### THEY WALK IN THE SKIES

Upon checking the records of the thirty-three 18-year-olds who registered in one month at Washington Local Board No. 17, Clerk Mary E. Goodwin reported that three were 6 feet tall, three were 6 feet 1 inch; two were 6 feet 2 inches; one was 6 feet 5 inches; one 6 feet 6 inches; one 6 feet 7 inches; and one was 6 feet 7½ inches tall.

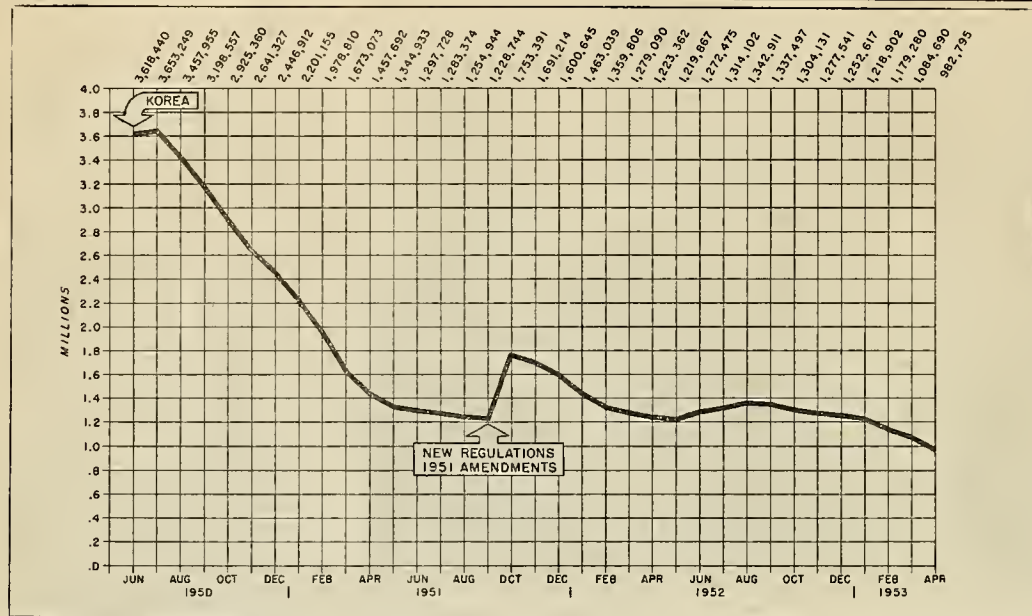
## Classification Picture (As of May 1, 1953)

Class		
Total	13,736,973	
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I-A and I-A-O Induction postponed	24,167	
I-S Statutory deferment—High school	117,137	
I-S Statutory deferment—College**	45,246	
I-O Conscientious objector, examined and acceptable	1,939	
I-O Conscientious objector, not examined	2,197	
I-C (Inducted)	919,035	
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned)	1,453,683	
I-C (Discharged)	435,682	
I-C (Reserve)	563,816	
I-W (At work)	2,288	
I-W (Released)	2	
I-D Member of Reserve component**	363,245	
II-A Occupational deferment (except agr.)**	27,341	
II-A (Apprentice)**	6,110	
II-C Agricultural deferment**	87,137	
II-S Occupational deferment (student)**	179,098	
III-A Dependency deferment**	1,128,587	
IV-A Completed service: Sole surviving son	993,670	
IV-B Officials**	18	
IV-C Aliens	14,087	
IV-D Ministers, divinity student	62,452	
IV-F Unfit for service**	1,671,958	
V-A Over age of liability	4,743,909	

\*\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 25



## How The Potential Is Declining



The Military Manpower Current Working Potential under the Selective Service law is considered to be the sum of the unclassified of liable age, I-A Examined and Acceptable, and I-A Not Examined. It is from this group of manpower, as affected from month to month by all classification actions into or out of the group, that available men are found to meet the need of the Armed Forces for induction and for the most part for enlistment.

Of the approximately 14 million living registrants, all except those in current working potential either

have already entered service, completed service, or are in classifications which make them currently unavailable for immediate call.

The current working potential is just that—a potential. All of the men who are at present in the working potential cannot be utilized in filling future calls because 65% of the potential have not yet been examined and many of them will be rejected when examined. Others will be reclassified for various reasons, thereby further reducing the working potential.

## He Changed Names and Changed Places ... And Now A Prison Term He Faces

The clicking typewriter of the local board clerk in White Plains, N. Y., stopped when a young man came through the door and said he wanted to register.

"You say you were born in Alabama. What was your name there?"

"John Brown."

"You say you went to Georgia. Any change in your status?"

"Yes, ma'am. My name was Joe Smith."

"Did you go any place else?"

"Yes, ma'am, I went to South Carolina?"

"What did they call you in South Carolina?"

"They called me John Henry."

"Why didn't you register in Alabama, Georgia or South Carolina?"

"I was traveling; I was busy."

"Why did you change your name all the time?"

"I thought it was the smart thing to do to have different names."

"What is your name now?"

"In New York it is John White."

Questions finished, the clerk handed the papers she had been filling out to the registrant and told him to read them carefully so that he could certify as to accuracy.

"I ain't going to sign," said the registrant after laborious reading.

"Why not?"

"Because I don't like the answers—I'll be back to see you tomorrow."

It was a "promise" that was never kept, for when the registrant left the board office he left arm in arm with a policeman. And that may have had something to do with the fact that he didn't come back to the board office the next day.

### Coal For Mom

A Utah registrant who had received a notice to report for induction requested postponement because his father was "dying," but when the clerk started to call the doctor he revised his story, declaring "Oh, dad is better, it is my mom. I can't go to the Army, I have to stay home; if I go, there won't be nobody to bring in the wood and coal for mom."

He finally admitted that he wanted to stay out of the Army because he was "having too much fun."

The story comes from Catherine Moulton, clerk, Utah L. B. 35.

### Reason Enuff

Reason given on a Questionnaire received by Louisiana Local Board 69 for assistance given to registrant in filling it out: "He was too lazy to do it himself."

## Valuable Data Are Assembled

National Headquarters is in the process of obtaining much valuable information on the actual workload in local boards and on the status of registrants, by age group, from the recently conducted inventory of 1 percent of all regular registrants.

The Bureau of the Budget made funds available to National Headquarters to conduct this sample inventory so that additional information would be available to justify budget estimates on funds required to operate local boards.

When the compilations of the inventory are completed National Headquarters will be able to determine with accuracy the average number of times a registrant is classified, reclassified, changes address, requests duplicate registration card and takes other actions which necessitate the local board issuing the same form several times, thus increasing its workload.

National Headquarters will also be able to determine the number who are enlisting, also the number who are currently being placed in other classifications and the reasons.

It is expected that the detailed breakdown of Class III-A will provide valuable information for planning purposes and make it possible

## ROTC Program Is Readjusted

The Army has announced readjustments in the Army Reserve Officer Training Corps program during the 1953-54 school year, designed "to effect savings in personnel, equipment and money, while increasing program efficiency, effectiveness and achieving a better balanced academic base."

Since the Army ROTC is an officer-producing program and its curriculum is on a level with senior college instruction, new units will be established hereafter only a regionally accredited institution granting baccalaureate and higher degrees. The junior ROTC program in secondary schools will be known as the "Military Training Program."

Senior ROTC units will be required to maintain a minimum annual enrollment in first year Military Science and Tactics of 100 students, and to produce at least 20 commissioned officers each year. Additional off-campus, satellite branch or feeder units will not be authorized. Those currently established will be continued as long as they meet the requirements.

Medical and dental ROTC unit will be phased out not later than the 1953-54 school year. The number of officers produced, the Army believes, does not justify retention of these units. Under present plan these personnel will be obtained through the Selective Service System and by direct appointments.

to determine more accurately the number of III-A registrants deferred for hardship and the number deferred as fathers. The information on fathers will be particularly valuable because it will reveal the class the registrant was in when he presented evidence of fatherhood.

It is expected that the survey will yield occupational information which will be almost as detailed as the old occupational inventory completed in 1942 on all registrant from 18 to 65.

National Headquarters will also have more accurate information on the number of students in the Nation's colleges and their classifications. It will be possible, for example, to determine the number of full-time college students who are under age 18½, veterans, IV-F divinity students, reservists of ROTC. This information could be of value in determining whether or not the present college deferment criteria should be changed.

The information on the number in ROTC and Reserve Units should prove of value to National Headquarters in resolving the problem which confront National Headquarters and the armed services revolving around these registrants.

The Bureau of the Census is making the tabulation of the inventory for Selective Service. A copy of the completed results for the U. S. and Territories will be sent to each State Director.



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# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume III

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 1953

Number 8

## Vets Swarming Into Schools, Training Jobs

Veterans' enrollments under the new Korean GI Bill have nearly tripled during the first 8 months of 1953, the Veterans Administration discloses in a condensed report prepared at the request of *Selective Service*.

The number of veterans who have entered training so far under the law that's not quite one year old stood at about 190,000 as of August 1. At the beginning of the year the figure was 75,000. (The picture at the bottom of the page shows a veteran taking on-the-job training in the Art Department of a Washington Advertising Agency. The picture was taken by the Veterans Administration.)

VA said it expects the number to increase in the months ahead. So far, nearly 350,000 Korean veterans have filed applications for training under the new GI Bill. Many of these—as well as many who have not yet applied—no doubt are waiting for fall school terms before they begin.

VA explained that the 190,000 total of veterans who have entered training by August 1 is a cumulative figure, and includes all veterans who, at one time or another, have taken training under the Korean GI Bill. It includes veterans actually in training on that date, as well as others who have dropped out for the summer vacation or for other reasons.

—Those actually in training on August 1 (Continued on page 3)

## EASY COMMUNICATION TEMPTS SHIFTING RESPONSIBILITY

By MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Director of Selective Service

The Congress recently extended the power to induct physicians, dentists, and veterinarians. There were amendments to the Act in addition to the extension provision.

The enactment of this Act posed a familiar problem to the National Headquarters of the Selective Service System. There

### Our Birthday!

Publication of this issue of *Selective Service* marks the periodical's second birthday anniversary.

We started publishing after our State Directors twice voted unanimously to start such a publication and the Bureau of the Budget gave its blessings.

As we begin our third year of publication we want to remind you that *Selective Service* is your paper. In editing *Selective Service*, we've tried to keep that always in mind. By "you," we mean every single member of the *Selective Service* family!

Please remember contributions are always welcome, even though we can't use them all.

were parts of the Act whose meaning was gained by repeated readings. To explain these meanings with reasonable clarity required more words than the amendments contained. The numbers of registrants affected by some of the provisions of the amendments were very few.

There seemed to be two approaches to the distribution of this law—one to furnish a copy to each State Headquarters and local board with changes in the regulations which would be required and to confine the Operations Bulletin to an explanation of the action to be taken in the implementation of the Law.

A second course would be to set out in the Operations Bulletin what National Headquarters thought the amendments to the Act meant. This

(Continued on page 2)

## Hannah Gives Detail Picture Of Manpower Situation Here

The following excerpts are from the address of Dr. John A. Hannah, Assistant Secretary of Defense, before the Reserve Officers' Association at Philadelphia, June 24, 1953.

By Dr. John A. Hannah

Now we are at the point in which we can see the bottom of the manpower pool temporarily, and this comes as a shock to those who have thought that this, our richest natural resource, if not inexhaustible was at least more than adequate for all eventualities.

Actually, we have been using up manpower in the pool of those between 18½ years and 26 years of age much faster than the young males in the population turn 18½ years of age. At current force levels, and with current draft and enlistment policies, we require about 1,000,000 replacements for the military services each year.

About 1,100,000 young men become 18½ years old annually, but about 22 percent of them cannot be used because they fail to meet mental and physical standards, leaving only about 850,000 available to meet the need for 1,000,000 replacements. Hence, the level in the pool is dropping steadily, and the bottom of the pool could be reached some time in 1955 or 1956, assuming that deferment regulations, the enlistment and reenlistment rates, and force levels remain the same. After that time, the size of our active military forces could be limited not by the calculated requirements of the defense planners, but by the number of men actually available for service.

A factor to be kept in mind is that the Selective Service System believes it necessary to keep a working margin in the pool of draft eligible individuals of about 300,000 men to make their machinery work effectively. This requirement is to take care of the time involved in examinations, classifications, induction notices, etc.

Knowing all of the factors—the number of men reaching 18½ years of age annually, the needs of the armed services in view of national commitments, the reenlistment rate, loss by discharge, etc., it is possible to develop several alternative courses of action.

We can, for example, assume that an end to the fighting in Korea will

(Continued on page 3)

## Yesteryear's Inductee, Now a Vet. Takes On-The-Job Training





# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

451 Indiana Ave. NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume III

August 1953

Number 8

## EASY COMMUNICATION TEMPTS SHIFTING RESPONSIBILITY

By MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Director of Selective Service

(Continued from page 1)

would involve explanation of the effect of the changes on different types of registrants and posed the problem of using understandable language in the Operations Bulletin.

The first course was adopted, as the members of the System are aware. The wisdom of the decision must await the testing hand of time. The objective sought by the decision is to avoid an increase of any tendency to place interpretation between the local boards and the Law which they administer initially.

The telephone, the telegraph, and airmail conspire to permit easy contact between the local boards and the State Headquarters, and the State Headquarters and National Headquarters. There are, of course, many advantages to be derived from rapid communications and I shall be the last to desire the loss of any of these advantages.

There are disadvantages. Here are the means which permit the local board to surrender its power because communications are so readily available to pass to State Headquarters responsibility for the decision as to how the Law or the regulations apply to a particular registrant. It takes only a few inquiries to convert a State Headquarters to a realization of the "need" for some kind of a communication which has several earmarks of class deferment, or perhaps more often, class denial of deferment.

By the same token, here in National Headquarters a few inquiries will awaken us to the "necessity" of making our interpretations available to 4,000 local boards and 56 State Headquarters, because a half dozen of the latter thought something should be issued.

The plain truth is that it is harder work to make up our own mind than it is to have some one else furnish us a ready-made decision. Very frequently the one that is furnished has not been

tailored to the individual registrant.

Our philosophy is that each classification stands on its own questionnaire, viewed from the vantage point of the local board members who are nearer the registrant.

I have the complete conviction that more mistakes are made in the deviations from this philosophy than in adherence to it.

## Official Notices

June 22, 1953—Operations Bulletin No. 96, Subject: "Method of Notification of the Enrollment of a Registrant in one of the Merchant Marine Academies," concerning the notification letters to be sent to local boards in such cases.

June 23, 1953—Operations Bulletin No. 81, As Amended, Subject: "Jewish Holy Days," regarding registrants of the Jewish faith not being forwarded for physical examination or induction on certain Jewish Holy Days.

June 23, 1953—Operations Bulletin No. 97, Subject: "Local Board Statement on the Status of Registrants Who Are Prospective Navy Enlistees," concerning the procedures for the issuance of local boards of such statements and the contents thereof.

July 1, 1953—Operations Bulletin No. 98, Subject: "Amendment to Law Affecting Medical, Dental, and Allied Specialists," concerning the changes made in the priorities and liability for service of special registrants by Public Law 84, 83d Congress, and rescinding Operations Bulletins Nos. 10, 75, 89, and 94.

July 7, 1953—Operations Bulletin No. 99, Subject: "Classification of Treaty Aliens," concerning the contents of the statement which is to be filed by each registrant who desires to apply for exemption from military service on the ground that he is an alien claiming exemption under a treaty.

## Text of Order on Fatherhood

Here is complete text of the statement which the White House issued July 11, 1953, simultaneously with the signing by the President of Executive Order 10469 amending Selective Service Regulations pertaining to deferment of fathers.

This Order is designed to correct a serious inequity presently existing in the Selective Service process.

Today under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, registrants can receive temporary deferment as students, agricultural workers, or because they are employed in critical occupations in essential activity. This temporary deferment is given only with the understanding that when the basis for deferment no longer exists the registrant may be called into military service.

However, some of these temporarily deferred registrants, under existing Selective Service Regulations, have been able to gain virtually permanent exemption by acquiring dependents during the period of their initial temporary deferment. Such additional deferment, of course, constitutes a grave injustice.

Consequently, under this Executive Order all registrants who are now deferred as fathers will continue to be deferred, but as of August 25 registrants not now deferred as fathers, cannot use fatherhood as a basis for attaining exemption from the draft unless they can show extreme hardship and privation.

One effect of the present practice of permitting registrants to obtain additional deferment as a result of fatherhood has been the calling up for duty of many younger registrants earlier than they normally would have been called in order to fill monthly military quotas.

In addition, these multiple deferments have jeopardized many bona fide occupational deferments. Local boards are reluctant to grant occupational deferments, or deferments to permit registrants to attend college or work on farms, if they believe the registrants might become fathers during their deferment period and thus escape service permanently.

Selective Service statistics indicate that the number of deferments on dependency grounds has been increasing at a rate of 12,000 to 14,000 monthly, which is 12 percent to 14 percent of the total monthly registration in the age bracket of 18½ to 26 years. On November 1, 1951, there were 908,707 deferred on dependency grounds and on May 31, 1953, there were 1,135,345 in this category.

Under this new Executive Order, all registrants heretofore deferred on dependency grounds will remain in this classification so long as they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their home and the cause for such deferment exists. This fact in itself does not constitute a permanent classification,

## Court Defines Religious Term In 'Pastor' Case

When a person qualifies for exemption from training and service as a "minister," the word means either a regular or duly ordained minister within the meaning of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, according to a recent decision in the Ninth Circuit Court in affirming the conviction of George Lewis Dickinson. Dickinson was convicted in the Northern District of California of a charge of refusal to submit to induction.

In his classification questionnaire, Dickinson stated that he was a minister of religion, not then formally ordained. He said he was minister and that he supported himself by doing radio work, consisting of testing tubes, and making certain repairs, at night for the United States Navy at a shipyard. According to his statement, he conducted two religious meetings a week, spent considerable time preparing for them, and did other religious work.

He was classified in Class I-A had a personal appearance, of which the local board made what the courts found to be an adequate summary. By this time, according to his testimony, he had become ordained and was enrolled as a full-time pioneer minister of Jehovah's Witnesses, and informed the local board at such hearing. He added that he supported himself as a radio man. He was continued in I-A which was also the subsequent award of the appeal board and of the Presidential Appeal Board.

"At the outset," the court said in part, "he put the board on notice that in his language the word 'minister' meant something quite different from the ordinary conception of that term. At the trial he testified that he told the board that every member of Jehovah's Witnesses is a minister and entitled to exemption as such. . . . He also testified that he told the local board at his personal appearance that he was an ordained minister of religion. But here again the appellant disclosed that to Jehovah's Witness 'ordination' has a special meaning." The court found his corroborating evidence inadequate, and asked why the religious governing body had not certified his standing.

"A minister of religion within the meaning of the Act does not include one who merely casts himself in that role," the court explained, proceeding to a consideration of the Act to determine what its terms included. The court justified the board in its dissatisfaction with Dickinson's showing.

This case, however, has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which has granted certiorari.

however, and is subject to change in the event that conditions require the services of these registrants in the Armed Forces.



## Hannah Reviews Supply Outlook

(Continued from page 1)

result in a consequent drop in enlistments by about one-third. The working margin the Selective Service System requires in this case should be increased from 300,000 to 400,000 to compensate through induction for the loss in enlistments. Under these assumptions, then the movable figure is the total strength of the Armed Forces. Assuming, then, an end to the fighting in Korea, a one-third decline in enlistments, and maintenance of the integrity of the Selective Service working margin, and we find the total strength of the Armed Forces required by the hard facts of available men declining from the present programmed figure of 3.6 millions to 3.4 millions in fiscal year 1954, 3.3 millions in 1955, 3.1 millions in 1957, and to the low point of 2.9 millions in 1959. It would continue at that low point until 1964, when it could rise to 3 millions. We could increase strength to 3.1 millions in 1965, and to 3.5 millions in 1966, by which time we would expect to be well out of the woods, and again have ample manpower to maintain forces of the present size or larger.

It should be explained here that the manpower shortage with which we are confronted in this perilous period of national history is the direct consequence of the depression. We are growing older as a people, but the depression speeded up the aging process by forcing a precipitate drop in birth rates. The boy babies of the depression are coming into the age group available for military service now, and there are not enough of them to meet unlimited requirements.

Now let us take another set of assumptions. Let us assume that the fighting in Korea were to continue, or to break out elsewhere, that the enlistment rate would continue as at present, and we decided to maintain the armed services at an arbitrary strength of 3.5 millions men and women, no matter what happened to our manpower pool.

Then the number of young men in the pool available for induction would stand at 600,000 in 1954, then drop to 300,000 in 1955, to 200,000 in 1956—100,000 below the desirable Selective Service working margin—then drop to 100,000 in 1957, and to zero in fiscal year 1959.

We would continue with no men at all in the pool using more men each year than are available through fiscal years 1960 and 1961, accumulate a scant 100,000 in the draftable pool in 1962, and raise the level to 200,000 in 1964, to 300,000 in 1965, finally restoring the Selective Service working margin, and to 700,000 in 1966.

Finally, let us look at a third set of assumptions, which would give us an entirely different picture. Let us assume that the fighting ends in Korea, and our forces are not engaged in combat anywhere. Let us assume that there will be a consequent drop of enlistment rate of about one-third as there probably will be if the stimulus to enlist in

(Continued on page 4)

## Here's How They're Classified (As of June 1, 1953)

CLASS			
Total	13,821,576	I-W (At Work).....	2,492
I-A and I-A-O Examined and Acceptable	232,725	I-W (Released).....	4
I-A and I-A-O Not Examined	623,589	I-D Member of Reserve Component <sup>1</sup> .....	369,244
I-A and I-A-O Induction Postponed.....	23,184	II-A Occupational Dement (Except Agr.) <sup>1</sup> .....	26,716
I-S Statutory Deferral—High School.....	115,797	II-A (Apprentice) <sup>1</sup> .....	6,507
I-S Statutory Deferral—College <sup>1</sup> .....	49,653	II-C Agricultural Deferral <sup>1</sup> .....	87,419
I-O Conscientious Objector, Examined and Acceptable.....	2,192	II-S Occupational Deferral (Student) <sup>1</sup> .....	176,977
I-O Conscientious Objector, Not Examined .....	1,757	III-A Dependency Deferral <sup>1</sup> .....	1,135,031
I-C (Inducted).....	923,751	IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son .....	932,632
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned) .....	1,464,454	IV-B Officials <sup>1</sup> .....	21
I-C (Discharged).....	443,294	IV-C Aliens .....	11,634
I-C (Reserve).....	604,077	IV-D Ministers, Divinity Student.....	62,287
		IV-F Unfit for Service <sup>1</sup> .....	1,708,345
		V-A Over age of Liability .....	4,817,794

<sup>1</sup> May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.

## Aliens Must File Written Applications If They Want Exemption From Service; They Lose Right To Become Citizens

"A registrant seeking exemption from military service as a treaty alien is required to make written application on the basis of his treaty alien status, in order that his cover sheet will contain clear evidence of the reason if he is given the IV-C classification provided for in the Selective Service Law."

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey made the foregoing statement in discussing the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, often referred to as the "McCarran Act," which provides that an alien's Selective Service file shall be determinative in deciding whether an alien was relieved of liability for military service because of his alien status.

"Under the McCarran Act," General Hershey pointed out, "any alien who is relieved from service because he claims his treaty right is forever debarred from becoming a citizen of the United States. The Act is specific in this regard. This does not mean, however, that a treaty alien who is deferred—as opposed to exempted because of his status as a treaty alien—sacrifices his future right to become a citizen. If the treaty alien qualifies, he may be placed in any deferred classification without forfeiting future citizenship."

General Hershey said that the Immigration and Naturalization Service has requested Selective Service to cooperate by advising the service of the name of every treaty alien who applies for and receives an exemption from service and that this cooperation is being extended.

"Importance of having a record of the alien's application for relief from service may readily be seen," General Hershey observed, "in the event a Federal court is later called on to consider the alien's right to citizenship."

A list of the 18 countries with which the United States has treaties is contained in Local Board Memorandum No. 39, amended April 23, 1953, which states that any registrant, except a special registrant, who establishes to the satisfaction of his local board that he is an alien and a citizen or national of one of the following countries is entitled to classification in Class IV-C under the provisions of section 1622.42 (c) of the regulations, if he desires such classification, regardless of whether he has been admitted to the United States for permanent residence or is in the United States in a status other than that of a permanent resident, and regardless of whether he has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States: Argentina, Austria, Costa Rica, China, El Salvador, Estonia; Germany, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liberia; Norway, Paraguay, Siam, Spain, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

## Too Lazy, Too Stingy

A Minnesota farmer requested an agricultural furlough for his son in the army. When the Red Cross field representative approached the son concerning the furlough, the soldier replied:

"I don't want a furlough. In the first place my dad is too darned lazy to do his own work; in the second place he's too stingy to hire someone else to do it; in the third place he's got a bunch of relatives who don't do anything but sit around on their behinds, and in the fourth place I wouldn't go home anyway."

## Defense Calls Another 23,000

Besides issuing its September call for 23,000 men for delivery to the Army, the Department of Defense has issued a call for 542 physicians to be delivered in August. All of the physicians are for the Army.

The August physician call represents a combination of the calls the Defense Department expected to make in July and August. The July call was delayed because the law extending the so-called Doctor Draft Act was not finally enacted until June 29. No call was placed for dentists.

The September call raises to 1,509,685 the number of men requested from Selective Service since Korea, while the August call for special registrants raises to 5,756 the number of physicians, 2,666 the number of dentists and 18 the number of veterinarians requested from Selective Service since July 1951.

As of July 15, a total of 31 physicians, 23 dentists and 2 veterinarians had been inducted as privates. All of the other special registrants accepted commissions before the date fixed for their induction. Those who were inducted as privates are not entitled to the extra \$100 per month incentive pay which is paid those who accept commissions.

## Vets Swarming To Train—Jobs

(Continued from page 1)

gust 1 numbered in the neighborhood of 100,000—well under the peak of 131,000 that was reached when spring enrollments were in full swing. The summer vacation accounts for the temporary drop, VA said.

The top spring enrollment figure of 131,000 included veterans enrolled at every educational level from grade school through college. Fifty-eight percent were studying in colleges and universities; 26 percent were taking their training in all sorts of schools below the college level; 13 percent were training on-the-job, and 3 percent were enrolled in farm training.

There is a possibility that these proportions might change, VA said, as the Korean GI program gets up full steam.

VA pointed out that veterans training under the Korean GI Bill represented less than one-fifth of all veterans in all types of Federal veterans' training programs during the spring enrollment period. More than 550,000 World War II veterans were then still in class, and nearly 30,000 disabled veterans of World War II and Korea were taking vocational rehabilitation training under Public Law 16.

The grand total of all veterans in training—including those enrolled under the Korean GI Bill—was better than 711,000. This grand total, too, declined in August because of summer vacation time, but it's expected to rise again in the fall.



## Employees Get Cash; Awards

Cash awards of \$50 each have been made for three additional Selective Service employee suggestions which have resulted in a savings to the Government. Ten other employees received certificates; two received a Certificate of Improvement while eight were voted a Certificate of Adoption by the Awards Committee. This committee has no means of determining either the identity of the employees or where they are employed when considering the suggestions.

Miss Audrey K. Wilson and Miss Hazelle W. Cropsey, California Local Board No. 30, received \$50 for their joint suggestion that: "SSS Forms Nos. 5 and 113 be consolidated with the addition of such information as birth date, present address, address when registered, if changed, at the bottom of the form." Each employee will receive \$25.

Mr. William O. Wray, District of Columbia Headquarters, received \$50 for his suggestion that "all State Headquarters and all local boards be required to keep a record of all envelopes and forms bearing penalty indicia that are mailed outside the continental United States; also all envelopes that are sent airmail or special delivery within the continental limits. These envelopes and forms should be counted as destroyed when making out the Quarterly Report to prevent the System paying postage twice."

Mr. Walter F. Halleck, National Headquarters, received \$50 for his suggestion to "Eliminate the printed numbers in the left-hand column on Forms SSS No. 225 and 225-A. This will eliminate the need for Form SSS No. 225-B."

Certificates of Adoption were issued to seven employees who also suggested, at a later date, that SSS Forms Nos. 5 and 113 be combined so that a single form could be issued in applying for either a duplicate notice of classification or registration. Those receiving a Certificate of Adoption for this suggestion were: Miss Audrey K. Wilson, California Local Board No. 30; H. C. Leckey, Local Board Group "A," San Francisco, California; Mrs. Effie L. Campbell, Alabama Local Board No. 49; Ralph E. Dyer, Local Board Auditor, South Portland, Maine; F. C. Richmond, Administrative Officer, Missouri Local Boards Nos. 103-111; William A. Parrish, Field Representative, Alabama State Headquarters; and Julius H. Matthiesen, Supervisor, Hdqrs., Southern Area Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. Leah S. Maxwell, Appeals Section, Ohio State Headquarters received a Certificate of Adoption for her suggestion that: "A New Selective Service form be established to be used as a control record of appeal cases in State Headquarters."

Miss Edna Moorer, National Headquarters, received a Certificate of Adoption for each of the following two suggestions: "Effective date of change sheets for rescinded forms be shown immediately after number and name of each form,"

## Here Is Brief Summary of Past Three College Qualification Tests

The following table summarizes the performance of all candidates tested with SSCQT during the academic year 1952-1953.

Test Date	Total Number Taking Test	Number Scoring 70 and above	Number Scoring 75 and above	% Scoring 70 and above	% Scoring 75 and above
12/4/52	17,939	11,347	6,426	63.25	35.82
4/23/53	41,164	22,605	11,369	54.91	27.62
5/21/53	9,924	5,192	2,537	52.33	25.57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>69,027</b>	<b>39,144</b>	<b>20,332</b>	<b>56.71</b>	<b>29.46</b>

and "Change method of identifying revisions of forms for the Form Manual."

A Certificate of Improvement was awarded to Mr. George E. Sideris, clerk at the Manchester, New Hampshire, local board for his suggestion to "amend Local Board Memorandum No. 17 and Operations Bulletin No. 63 so that more complete information on dependency allotments is furnished to local boards so that they may better inform the public."

A Certificate of Improvement was awarded to Marjory I. Stoner, Wisconsin Local Board No. 65, for her suggestion to "revise Form SSS No. 720 to provide a space either at the top of the blank or in section I thereof to show the Selective Service Number."

## If You Aint Eddicated It Sure'll Catch Y'u

Registrant: Why was I turned down for the Army?

Clerk: You may examine your record and learn why you were rejected after Armed Forces physical examination.

Registrant: This paper says i-l-l-i-t-e-r-a-t-e. HEY! Is that ketchin'?

Thanks to Mrs. Mary Jane Woolley, Clerk, Indiana Local Board No. 85.

## With The Godfrey Show?

In reply to the question, "Have you ever worked with radioactive substance?", a District of Columbia registrant wrote: "I have worked around various radioactive such as, singing on radio, stage shows, television, etc."

## Information Bulletin On Doctor Draft Law Is Broad Summary

The July issue of *Selective Service* carried a summary of Public Law 84, 88d Congress, which extends the so-called Doctor's Draft Act and which contains a number of important amendments to the "old" act, which was Public Law 779, 81st Congress.

The summary has been printed in mimeograph form as General Information Bulletin No. 38. As the word implies, it is a summary of the Act only; it does not interpret the law or outline or prescribe procedure.

The supply is limited.

## Hannah Reviews Supply Outlook

(Continued from page 3)

a selected service with less risk of participating in combat were removed, and more men will undoubtedly decide to wait to be called to duty by Selective Service, and to take their chances on assignment to one service or another.

In other words, without the fear of infantry combat duty, 2 years' service through the draft could be more attractive than 4 enlistment in another Service. We have already seen that it would be impossible to preserve a working margin for Selective Service under conditions favoring a higher enlistment rate, so we cannot expect to preserve it under this set of assumptions. Assuming, then, that we are not engaged in combat anywhere, that enlistment rates drop by a third, and we want to continue to keep the strength of the Armed Forces at 3.5 million men and women. What happens to the manpower pool then? Projecting these assumptions, we find that the number in the available pool would stand at 600,000 in fiscal year 1954, drop to 200,000 in 1955, 100,000 below General Hershey's desired margin, drop to 100,000 in the pool in 1956—and then we get into minus figures. We would be short 100,000 men in 1957, we would be short 300,000 in 1959, and 400,000 in both 1961 and 1963. Then recovery would set in, so that we would be short only 300,000 in 1964 and 1965, and get back above the line with a scant 100,000 men in the pool in 1966.

Manifestly, this would be an impossible situation which would never be allowed to develop. By changing deferment policies, the scope of dependency, and by other measures, we could increase arbitrarily the rate at which the pool is replenished annually.

You will have noted that 1966 is the key year in all of these examples. That is because by that time, our population figures will have begun to reflect the booming birth rates of the war years and the years immediately following. Birth rates have continued to rise steadily and so rapidly since the war that we will not encounter such serious shortages of men as plague us now when we need them badly in the years after 1966 if birth rates continue at present levels. At least we know there will be young men enough to maintain forces larger than the present levels for 1966 through 1972.

## ROTC Delays Call For Some

The Air Force early in July notified National Headquarters that budgetary limitations will prevent it from ordering to active duty, before the end of the current fiscal year, a number of the June 1953 Air Force R. O. T. C. graduates. The Army and Navy both expect to order all of their newly commissioned R. O. T. C. graduates to active duty before June 30, 1954.

These R. O. T. C. graduates who agreed in writing to accept a commission after graduation, to serve not less than 2 years on active duty, if called, and who agree to remain a member of a regular or reserve component until the eighth anniversary of the receipt of their commission are deferred in Class I-D so long as they continue in a reserve status after being commissioned except during any period they go on active duty and become eligible for classification in I-C.

R. O. T. C. students who signed the agreement and carried out the terms in good faith have made themselves available for service. The only reason they will not be ordered to active duty is because of the Armed Forces limitation of funds. Congress provided in the law and the President prescribed in our regulations that they cannot be ordered to report for induction by their local boards. As Reserve officers, these men are subject to call for active duty at any time during the 8-year period they agreed to hold their commission.

Selective Service had made representations to the Department of Defense that the Air Force should be required to call all R. O. T. C. graduates in order to prevent the objections that will be properly raised by local boards which are inducting men for duty.

The morale factor in a community will be most serious if such a policy, particularly during hostilities, is followed.

Men who receive a direct commission after February 1, 1951 from one of the services are, however, in a different category. These men have undergone no training for a commission. Their only qualification is that they have earned a college degree and have become specialists in some field the services think they need. These men enjoy no protection under either the law or the regulations and if they are not already on active duty when they are reached for induction, they are inducted into the Army as privates. There is no authority to defer these men until they can be ordered to active duty by their respective services. Their only recourse is to be inducted into the Army and later apply for Officer Candidate School.

## Smart Lad

Excerpt from letter of a registrant to his local board: "I'm married and have a son 13 months old employed by the Sheffield Steel Company."



SEP 8 1953

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# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume III

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 1953

Number 9

## OTC Surplus To Be Reduced by New Order

Dr. John A. Hannah, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Personnel, last month resolved the problem of what to do about the 1953 ROTC graduate surplus by directing the armed forces to alter all of their new second lieutenants to active duty before June 1954.

In a nutshell, the problem was this: The services—principally the Air Force—found themselves unable to use all of their recent ROTC graduates without a corresponding loss in force-outs of experienced officers now on active duty.

The plan was adopted by the Department of Defense following a series of conferences between the Department of Defense and Selective Service, with Brig. Gen. Louis A. Renfrow, Deputy Director, representing Selective Service.

One of the reasons for the large surplus of Air Force ROTC graduates is that the ROTC program is geared to an expanding Air Force. Air Force strength has been cut from 980,000 to 960,000.

In order to absorb the 9,600 Air Force ROTC students commissioned in June, Doctor Hannah dictated that the call-up be spread over the remainder of this fiscal year, one-third to be called by October, one-third by February, and one-third by the end of May.

In a further effort to bring the Air Force down to the lowered manpower ceilings, Doctor Hannah has announced that all Junior and Senior class students in the ROTC program must sign up for flight training or be dropped from the program. The only exception to this will be for 1,000 students taking specialized training, such as engineering.

The Air Force is now notifying  
(Continued on page 3)

## Puppy Dogs Cavort Celebrating Birthday

When we printed a little item in the August issue of *Selective Service* announcing the periodical's second birthday anniversary, we never dreamed we'd get any anniversary cards.

Well, we did. At least we got one, and it's blue with little puppy dogs cavorting, and it says, "Hello there, Happy Anniversary and the Very Best Always to *Selective Service*," and it's signed, "Mary Jane Wooley, Indiana—85."

Thanx, Mary Jane Wooley!

## Enrollments Jump; Tests Announced, But Dates Not Set

College and University enrollments this fall substantially higher than 1952 are estimated by the U. S. Office of Education. First time enrollments are also expected to increase over 1952.

Emphasizing that the figures for this year are estimates only, the office gives Selective Service this following brief summary:

1953  
Total male enrollment.....1,722,000  
Number of veterans..(No estimate)  
First time male enrollment 349,000  
Number of veterans..(No estimate)

1952  
Total male enrollment.....1,387,094  
Number of veterans.....226,018  
First time male enrollment 323,673  
Number of veterans.....27,000

In the meantime, it was announced that two Selective Service College Qualification Tests will be conducted by the Educational Testing Service during the coming academic year. The first will be held in November of this calendar year, the second in April of next year.

Exact dates will be announced later.

## Huge 1953 Farm Crop Nears All Time Record Breaker Of 1948; 'Help' Shows Increase

As the Nation is harvesting—or has already harvested—the third largest agricultural crop in its entire history, a number of farm facts stood out which are pertinent and interesting to members of the Selective Service System, as well as others concerned with national defense and domestic economy.

Without regard to their order of importance, these include:  
The estimated agricultural production this year is only slightly below that of 1952 and not so very far behind that of 1948's all-time record-breaker.

Deferments by reason of agriculture were 87,119 as of July 1 of this year, but this figure far from represents the number of men between the ages of 18½ and 26 who are on farms; a great many others are deferred for dependency or hardship; others because their boards have not reached their age brackets, still others because of IV-F classifications. Of these latter, a considerable portion are not so physically unfit as to prevent their engaging in normal farm operations, part or full time, especially in these days of mechanization.

Authorities are agreed that high wages paid in industrial centers and continuing tendency toward consolidation of farm units and mechanization of farms, has been responsible for migration of a great many young men from the farm to urban centers. This together with the indiscriminate recruiting done by the recruiters of the military services is responsible for the numbers thus lost to the farms, which is many times greater than those taken away by inductions.

Despite this fact, however, the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Economics latest report shows that the total labor on farms was approximately one percent higher, numerically 100,000, in July of this year than it was in 1952. Family labor numbered 50,000 less than a year ago, but as the other figures indicate, this loss was more than counteracted by hired labor replacements.

The Department of Agriculture now has county agents in 3420 counties. It is thus evident that 3420 local boards are constantly confronted with problems relating to agriculture and a great deal of gratification has been expressed over evidence that the local boards and the county Agriculture Mobilization Committees are mutually benefiting from the highest possible degree of cooperation.

"Yardsticks" to assist in considering registrants for agricultural  
(Continued on page 3)

## Peace Depends On Strength Of Our Arms, Says Director

By Maj. Gen.  
Lewis B. Hershey

A truce, a cease fire, an armistice, call it what we may, has succeeded another difficult-to-define period. The kind of conflict which has been suspended in Korea is new in the annals of America. The kind of conflict of which Korea has been a single incident has for a half decade been unusual in the history of the world.

The problems unresolved that brought about the armed clash in Korea have not been settled by armies in Korea. The solutions of the problems lie in the future and the means of settlement shift again to the agencies of diplomacy.

Twice in the memory of the older generation the cessation of armed conflict has signalled the hurried evaporation of the laboriously built military might of America. In the first experience, at least, a form of legal peace was signed. It was not lasting. In the second experience armed conflict came again before the formalities of war closing treaties had been completed. The last experience re-

(Continued on page 2)

## Our Soldiers Will Be Happy To Learn It Doesn't Rain in the Army, Or Does It?

"I am very sorry that I could not get the papers back to the draft Board before the expired date," says a letter received by Clerk Alice Callen, Local Board No. 3, Covington, Kentucky. "But as you know that I am in jail . . .

"Well Sir its a very long story but I had better cut it short. I don't expect to stay in Jail very long because what happen between my wife and I is something that I shouldn't be in Jail for anyhow and I wouldn't be here in Jail if other people would stay out of our Business and let us alone . . . The kind

of work that I do is Construction work and when it rains then we can't work . . .

"So if there is anything that you can do to get me in the Army will you please help me as much as you can to get me in. Because it do not rain in the Army and I will be supporting my children and helping my country as well."

The Board was duly impressed—until a check of local police records showed 15 charges against the registrant since 1945, including 2 Assaults With Intent To Kill.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

451 Indiana Ave. NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume III

September 1953

Number 9

## Our Peace Depends on Armed Strength; Prior Demobilizations Stand as Warning

(Continued from page 1)

taught the lesson of the first.

In the days ahead, as America strives at the council table to sustain an uncertain truce and to increase continually the hopes for an eventual peace, what are the factors which will support the efforts of America?

In retrospect, America increased her influence from 1917 to 1919 as she forged her armed strength. Her power for peace ebbed as her legions vanished in the first large-scale "Bring the Boys Home." From 1940 through the first half of that decade, America built her armed strength as she overcame a never-ending series of almost insuperable obstacles. Hostilities came to an end in 1945 on terms that a strong America influenced greatly.

It is unnecessary to remind ourselves how completely the frantic demobilization of 1946 lost what chance there might have been to use our power for peace. The years since 1950 have seen our efforts to repossess under the greatest difficulties what we had thrown away in 1946.

Once again the firing has ceased for today. The circumstances are not comparable to 1945 and far less are they comparable to 1919. Optimism in each of these experiences

time has proved to be misplaced. There is less reason for any optimism now.

The cease firing in Korea was brought about because America built her military power and gave evidence that she intended to sustain it.

Our influence, our power for peace in the future, demands strength; long-continuing strength, the kind of strength that trained and armed force alone provide.

The meaning of recent events in Korea to the Selective Service System lies in the manner in which we find the lessons of the demobilizations of 1919 and 1946. If we have learned that we can seek peace successfully only by power then men will be needed by the armed forces for any foreseeable future. They will be needed in numbers which will tax to the utmost our predictable incoming supply. These facts indicate that the young men of America now liable for service and those who will become liable and who are acceptable to the armed forces should plan their careers to include a period in active service and a longer period in the reserves.

Any estimate of our times based on our experiences in the past leaves no room for complacency. Peace is possible only at the price of military power continually maintained.

## Latest Report Shows 6,622 Apprentice Registrants

The number of registrants deferred as apprentices has been increasing at the rate of approximately 500 per month since the program was started in July 1952. A total of 6,622 registrants were classified in II-A (App.), as of July 1, 1953.

National Headquarters officials have pointed out there is no way of determining how many of these registrants were reclassified from II-A into II-A (App.) but their supposition is that most of the monthly increase is coming from I-A.

Although the apprentice program seems to be running smoothly, there are still many instances of misunderstanding on the part of both apprentices and employers.

Some apprentices appear to be laboring under the delusion that their local boards will automatically classify them II-A (App.) merely because they are apprentices. They do not understand that they must be in an approved program and submit an Apprentice Deferment Request (SSS Form 171) to their local boards.

Some employers appear not to understand procedure they must follow to get their program approved. Such employers, of course, should contact their local boards for the necessary information.

When an apprentice signs a SSS Form No. 171 and subsequently receives a II-A (App.) classification, his liability is automatically extended to age 35.

## Doctor's Claim Is Rejected By Federal Court

A special registrant recently received an adverse ruling in a Federal court suit seeking a declaratory judgment against the validity of portions of the Selective Service law pertaining to special registrants. In dismissing the suit, the court held that classification and a notice to report for induction are not sufficient background to establish "actual controversy," required to support a declaratory judgment suit.

The suit was brought by Doctor Permutt in the United States District Court in Northern Illinois. Doctor Permutt, a physician, attacked the validity of Section 4 (i) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act and the regulations governing special registrants.

Federal Judge Campbell denied that there was a legal "controversy," apparently on the ground that there had been no restraint of the registrant's liberty. The court found it had no jurisdiction, in these circumstances, to consider the question of constitutionality.

The court pointed out that under the Declaratory Judgment Act, a Federal court decision is limited by the Constitution to cases of actual controversy. Whether threatened restraint of his liberty was "imminent," or whether an "emergency" existed requiring "earliest possible" determination of his claims for relief, were questions answered by the court as follows:

"Thus far, however, plaintiff has been merely classified by his local board and ordered to report for induction on a date certain. It should be noted, first, that the date originally set for induction has been changed since this action was commenced. The date may be changed again. Indeed, plaintiff, may never be inducted."

The court disposed in similar manner a contention that if inducted he would not be employed as a medical doctor, and also characterized as hypothetical a claim that his service would be utilized as a private and not as a commissioned officer.

It was at this point that the court emphasized that it is necessary for the plaintiff in such an action to have passed through the administrative processes leading to induction. The opinion pronounced that the suit at bar was brought prematurely. A hypothetical threat was held to be insufficient to confer jurisdiction upon the courts to pass upon the constitutionality of act of Congress.

Briefly the facts appear to have been as follows: Doctor Permutt had registered in 1948 and was classified as a veteran of World War II. As later a special registrant whose registration occurred in October 1950 he was subsequently ordered to report for induction. He was reportedly tendered a commission as first lieutenant in the Reserve. He was appointed,

## Official Notices

May 14, 1953—Transmittal Memorandum No. 63, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 17, amended, concerning dependent allowances, which was amended to explain more fully the requirements for eligibility for such allowances.

July 17, 1953—Packet No. 40 of the Selective Service Regulation containing corrected pages Part 1622 to reflect the provisions of Executive Order No. 10469 which constitutes Amendment No. 46 of the regulations.

July 27, 1953—Operations Bulletin No. 27, as amended, Subject "Armed Forces Physical Examination Outside the United States," which was amended to revise the listing of the name and locations of the overseas examining facilities.

July 30, 1953—Transmittal Memorandum No. 64, containing: (1) Local Board Memorandum No. 21, as amended, concerning the classification of registrants separated from the armed forces Class IV-F under section 1622 of the Selective Service Regulations, which was amended to quote the current provisions paragraph 29 of Special Regulations 615-180-1; and (2) Local Board Memorandum No. 21, amended, concerning moral standards for induction into the armed forces, which was amended to quote the current provisions of paragraph 10d of Special Regulations 615-180-1.

July 31, 1953—Operations Bulletin No. 76, as amended, Subject "Determination of Order of Priority of Special Registrants concerning the determination of their order of priority under paragraphs (2), (4), and (5) of section 4 (i) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended by Public Law 84, 83d Congress, approved June 29, 1953.

July 31, 1953—Operations Bulletin No. 91, as amended, Subject "Manpower Policy for the Commercial Fishing Industry," concerning the principles to be applied in the classification of registrants engaged in that industry, which was amended to reflect the termination of the Defense Fisheries Administration and the assumption of its functions by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

then his appointment was canceled.

A new order to report for induction upon a transfer basis was issued and the transfer board later amended the date for reporting from January 15, 1953, to January 23, 1953. Request was made that the court set aside the cancellation of his commission, or pronounce an attempt to induct him as denial of due process of law, or, as a second alternative, to find section 4 (i) applied to Permutt to have been "arbitrary, capricious, and discriminatory and therefore unconstitutional." As pointed out these efforts were refused by the court.



# Papers Approve New Regulations On Fatherhood

(Hartford Courant)

The change in draft rules to require young fathers to serve was long in coming. There may have been some excuse for deferring fathers at the start of World War I, for they had taken on family obligations without warning that they might some day have to go to war. But in the Korean conflict, the deferments fell in the customary pattern. And too many young men learned that by parlaying a student or industrial deferment and a father's deferment, the obligation of service might be avoided altogether.

Such an action, of course, while legally acceptable, put a burden on those who did not try to take advantage of the rules. It created an injustice for younger men, who were pulled from the normal course of events because older ones had found a cloak of protection. It seems like a simple truth to say that the family and home are a great obligation. But the Nation—and it is in the Nation's interest solely that the draft is operative—is the guarantor of the freedom and safety of the family. The country deserves fair treatment. This is a conflict between the interests of the individual and of his country, that must be resolved for the latter.

There are others who will argue that the student deferment should have been discarded first. But the Nation's ultimate safety depends on trained manpower. Already we are wasting our youth, through illiteracy, moral and physical disqualifications, and misuse of the men we summon. These are all factors that deserve continued attention. But for the time being, to defer and, effectively, exempt fathers from the service that a democracy requires in its own defense, creates an injustice that weakens our unity. The new rule was necessary.

(Des Moines Register)

President Eisenhower's executive order discontinuing draft deferments because of fatherhood, except in emergency cases, removed one of the most glaring causes of inequality in military service.

Thousands of young men in the 18½ to 26 year age bracket have obtained temporary deferments as students, farm workers, or workers in critical occupations; then they have married and become fathers, thus getting continuing deferment.

Dependency deferments have been increasing because of this, and on May 31, 1953, more than a million men were in this category. This is of course extremely unfair to the young men who are ordered to military duty. It has resulted in the calling up of many younger draft registrants earlier than they would otherwise have been called, in order to fill monthly quotas.

In some parts of the country the dependency deferments have jeopardized the Nation's defense.

(Continued on page 4)

## Veterans of Foreign Wars Highly Laud Hershey's Administration of S. S.

Here is full text of the resolutions adopted by the 1953 encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Milwaukee:

*"Whereas, the Selective Service System represents the only means of raising and maintaining the armed forces in times of national emergency; and*

*"Whereas, Throughout World War II and the Korean Conflict the Selective Service System inducted more than 12,000,000 men and has discharged its indispensable functions in so exemplary a manner as to reflect great credit and respect on all of its members, many of whom are associated with the Veterans of Foreign Wars; and*

*"Whereas, Our comrade, Major General Lewis B. Hershey, as Secretary of the Joint Armed Forces Committee, and thereafter as Director of the Selective*

*Service System through its critical years has been the guiding genius of this great national effort; now, therefore*

*"Be It Resolved, That the 54th National Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States in meeting assembled at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, August 3-7, 1953, does hereby commend the excellent judgment and dynamic administration of Comrade Hershey; and*

*"Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Vice President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives in order that they may be advised of our high regard and deep respect for General Lewis B. Hershey and for the distinguished service he has rendered to our country."*

## ROTC Reduction Plans Completed

(Continued from page 1)

those students who have just completed their Junior college year and are about to enroll for their Senior year and those about to enter the Junior grade. Those who agree to take flight training after they are graduated and commissioned will be certified to their local board by a DD Form 44 and will remain in a I-D statutory deferred status. Those who refuse to sign up for flight training will be dropped from the program and they must either qualify for class I-S or II-S if they want to complete their Senior year.

Some 13,000 to 14,000 ROTC students had previously been scheduled to be commissioned in the Air Force next June. Normally they would be required to serve two years on active duty, but if they take flight training they are obligated to serve three years.

Doctor Hannah said he could not estimate how many in this class would choose to remain in the ROTC program by agreeing to take flight training. Of the June 1953 class of 9,600 only 3,200 agreed to take flight training.

Similar cuts are not contemplated, Doctor Hannah announced, in the Army and Navy ROTC programs.

## Cows, Kids and Wife

"Please tell me what class V-A is. I now have a wife, 2 children, and 30 cows." (From a letter received by Texas Local Board No. 58, Dorothy M. Roeben, clerk.)

## Nation is Reaping Bumper 1953 Crops

(Continued from page 1)

deferments are used in several States, under supervision of the respective State Directors. These so-called yardsticks range in form from simple questionnaires to more elaborate systems using conversion factors to determine production credits. Latest reports show that 25 States are now using this type.

The Department of Agriculture reports that the U. S. average farm wage rate per hour, without board and room was 89 cents in mid summer, an increase of 2 cents per hour from a year previous and 4 cents more than on April 1 this year, which is about the usual rise for the quarter. Rates by regions ranged from \$.95 to \$1.09 per hour, except in the 3 southern regions where the averages were \$.54, \$.60, and \$.62 per hour.

Wage rates per day without board averaged \$5.30 on July 1 for the country as a whole, a gain of 10 cents per day over the same date in 1952. Regional averages showed a range from \$4.05 in the East South Central Region to \$8.30 in the West North Central States. The importance of skilled machinery operators, especially in the harvest of wheat, accounts in part for the relatively high average rate in the West North Central Region.

Among the conclusions that appear to be justified is that there is no overall general shortage of farm

## C. O. Program Report Given

The Conscientious Objector Program is now operating with 2,800 registrants assigned to 2 years of work in lieu of induction. An additional 2,000 have been examined and found acceptable, while 1,750 have not yet been examined.

Those registrants who have been examined and found acceptable will be ordered to jobs at their local boards reach their age group for induction and find suitable work for them.

There are now more than 800 places in the United States and its territories where conscientious objectors may be assigned to work. In addition, men are currently assigned to work with some 40 "volunteer" programs in foreign countries. These foreign programs are located in Europe, Asia, the Middle East, the Balkans, Central America, South America, Formosa, and Korea. Most of the registrants who volunteered for work in foreign countries are engaged in foreign relief and rehabilitation work. A few, however, are working in leproisiums.

Some States have "run out" of Conscientious Objectors to assign to jobs and there are jobs available for conscientious objectors in many States which are unfilled.

The Veterans Administration is critically short of attendants and a few other types of workers at six of their hospitals. Some 300 men are needed to fill the jobs at these hospitals which are located at: Lyons, N. J.; Montrose, N. Y.; North Port, Long Island, N. Y.; Canandaigua, N. Y.; Downey, N. Y.; and Battle Creek, Mich.

Veterans Administration has launched a recruiting program in an effort to fill these 300 jobs. Any conscientious objector interested in applying for one of these jobs may get full information, make application, and take his physical examination at the Veterans Administration hospital located nearest his home.

## Don't Care If I Do!

The puzzled clerk of Local Board No. 44, Lee, Mass., inquired of the registrant, "And how do you pronounce your name, Mr. er—?" "HAVINOVISKI," said the registrant. "The best way to remember it is 'Have another Viskey.'"

labor.

To what extent returning veterans are increasing the farm labor supply is virtually impossible to estimate, but it is not inconsiderable, and it is interesting to observe that a large number of local boards are beginning to take considerable numbers of older men who have received previous agricultural deferments before dipping to deep into their supply of 19-year-old men on the conviction that there is no general dearth of agricultural labor.



## Heroism of Fighting Sons of 'Brass Hats' Gives Lie to Irresponsible Innuendoes; Deeds Make Glorious Page of History

(From Washington Star)

One of the favorite tricks of the Communists, it seems to me, and also of unthinking people in general, is to attack, mock, and try to make ridiculous the so-called "brass" of our Nation. Some politicians also have found this group to be extremely vulnerable, good publicity, and, in many cases, ironically, perhaps the most defenseless of all of their targets.

To hear certain commentators, to read certain slanted writers, one would imagine the "brass" to be some ruthless, selfish monster devouring youth to satisfy its own ambitions. One seldom thinks of the "brass" in human terms. The "brass" is pictured as aloof from the sufferings that the defense of our great Nation requires in these most tense times.

As the rumble of artillery is silenced, and as rifle platoons no longer fix bayonets in preparation for the fire-fight, our thoughts will turn from Korea and the heroic sacrifices that our fighting men have made there for all of us. And, as always, the "brass" will continue to weather the attack upon it by many who have never carried arms in the defense of America nor shed blood for it.

"What did it cost the brass hats," some will ask, "to fight in Korea?" It just meant promotions for them, more stars and eagles, DSM's and Legions of Merit." How wrong they will be. Let us examine the record.

General Van Fleet's son, a bomber pilot, has long been listed as "missing in action" after a raid over North Korea. Gen. Mark Clark's son, an infantry officer, was wounded near Heartbreak Ridge. General Patton's son, a tank captain, served in some of the roughest combat fought on that bloody peninsula. General Eisenhower's son has served at the front.

Selective Service Director Gen. Lewis B. Hershey's son, a Marine, landed at Inchon, fought through the rugged advance northward toward the Chosin Reservoir; finished his tour of duty, and volunteered to go again. He was severely wounded. Former Truce Negotiator Vice Adm. C. Turner Joy's son served as an Army lieutenant in Korea.

The list goes on and on in a glorious page of our history. Lesser "brass" have felt the cost tremendously, too. Navy Capt. John Carson's son, a Marine lieutenant, both of Washington, won the Navy Cross posthumously on the Pusan Perimeter for refusing evacuation, although critically wounded, to direct tank fire on Communist infantry, until he was mortally wounded. Comdr. Vincent Rich, U. S. N., of Alexandria, was the father of Marine 1st Lt. Richard Rich, who gave his life while serving as a company commander of Marines last year. (Signed)

SAMUEL ROBERT SHUMAKER III.

### 23,000 For October

The Department of Defense has asked Selective Service to deliver to armed forces induction stations 23,000 men in October for assignment to the Army.

The October call brings the cumulative call since September 1950 to 1,532,685 men.

## Hershey Addresses Selective Service Region Conference

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, in July and August addressed the opening sessions of the annual 2-week regional Selective Service Training Conferences in San Francisco and in Seattle.

General Hershey emphasized at both conferences the continuing need for strengthening our ready reserves and keeping manpower currents in full flow regardless of the chameleon appearance of world conditions.

The Seattle conference was the seventh and last of the regional conferences held throughout the United States this year. Others were held in Atlanta, San Antonio, Norfolk, Mitchell Field, Long Island; Chicago, and San Francisco.

In the first week's session, members are assigned to committees of six each and take under study three subjects, methods, projects, and aids. The second week is devoted to discussion and establishment of unit training schedules.

## Father Regulations Approved By Press

(Continued from page 3)

ardized many bona fide occupational deferments. Local boards have been unwilling to grant educational or occupational deferments if they thought the registrants would become fathers and get permanent deferment.

It is in the national interest to provide deferments for qualified college students, for essential occupations and for technological training. But these deferments should be made on the basis of the national need and individual qualification. Permanent escape from military service for fathers is inconsistent with the democratic principle of equal sacrifice.

These are only two of a number of editorials which have been called to our attention on the subject discussed, but they seem to be more or less typical of other comment. As this is written, there appears to have been relatively little adverse comment.—THE EDITOR.

## Youthful Gunman Too Young to Draft

"You're too young to register now; come back when you are 18," said the kindly clerk of Louisiana Local Board No. 98 to the youth who had presented himself for registration.

So the youth started down the stairs leading to the street, coat in hand.

"Clump, bump," came the noise from the stairway.

"What was that?" said the clerk, rushing to the stairway.

"Tain't nothing, ma'am; only a gun dropping out of my pocket." So it was. With the assistance of clerks from Boards 99 and 103, lodged in the same building, the youth was disarmed, the sheriff was called, the boy was arrested.

From him, the sheriff obtained information leading to the arrest of five other youths involved in a number of robberies.

## Rented Farms Increase 'Burdens' of Registrant

Attached to Selective Service System Questionnaire returned to Local Board No. 3, Atchison, Kans., was the following letter:

"In the last year Dad rented 80 acres besides the 240 that he owns. But this year he has rented an additional 455 besides the home farm.

"When my brothers & sisters are home from school we have a sufficient amount of help but during the school months there is too much work to do as the 2 farms that the livestock is on are 40 miles apart & my Dad has ulcers & my Grandad is 76 & not to strong anymore.

"Last year my brother stayed home from school and this year he was going to go & graduate & I was going to take care of the one farm if you guys don't put me in the Army. I am going to more schooling this fall starting September 4th 1953." (signed)

## Russia is Training More Scientists, States Foundation

The National Science Foundation has warned Congress that Russia is far outstripping the United States in the training of young scientists, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

Dr. Alan T. Waterman, foundation director, told a House Appropriations Subcommittee that "output of young scientists and engineers is now dropping to nearly one-third of the output in 1950 & a time when our research and development effort has approximately tripled."

Waterman's testimony, made at a closed hearing, was recently made public.

"In the year 1955 the estimates are that 50,000 engineering graduates will be produced in the Soviet Union compared to some 17,000 in the United States," he testified. "A similar situation exists in the United States with respect to the production of trained scientists of all types."

The foundation entering its third year, awards funds for research projects and fellowships to train scientists. It also coordinates Federal research projects to prevent duplication in the multibillion dollar programs.

### Too Strenuous

A registrant of Local Board No. 59 of Osage County, Okla., reports "Weak back, deaf in right ear, blind in right eye, only light sight in left eye, had appendicitis once I think, and never did like to work so know I will not like the Army."

The Somerset County Local Board in Maine reports that one of its registrants yawned so vigorously he dislocated his jaw during his preinduction physical examination.

## Classification Picture (As of July 1, 1953)

Class		
Total.....	13,919,133	I-W (Released)..... 6
I-A and I-A-O Examined and acceptable.....	246,740	I-D Member of Reserve component*..... 369,598
I-A and I-A-O Not examined.....	666,819	II-A Occupational deferment (except agriculture)*..... 25,797
I-A and I-A-O Induction postponed.....	20,805	II-A (Apprentice)*..... 6,622
I-S Statutory deferment—High school.....	68,770	II-C Agricultural deferment*..... 87,119
I-S Statutory deferment—College*.....	40,739	II-S Occupational deferment (student)*..... 162,105
I-O Conscientious objector, examined and acceptable.....	2,039	III-A Dependency deferment*..... 1,143,634
I-O Conscientious objector, not examined.....	1,744	IV-A Completed service: Sole surviving son..... 875,987
I-C (Inducted).....	934,366	IV-B Officials*..... 19
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned).....	1,475,592	IV-C Aliens..... 12,071
I-C (Discharged).....	454,622	IV-D Ministers, divinity student..... 62,614
I-C (Reserve).....	631,972	IV-F Unfit for service*..... 1,737,024
I-W (At work).....	2,763	V-A Over age of liability..... 4,889,566

\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35. (Ref.: L. B. M. No. 38.)



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume III

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 1953

Number 10

## Classification Actions Total Many Millions

Thirty-five million classification actions have been taken by local boards since the beginning of the present Selective Service operation; The largest local board in the system has 20,877 registrants; the smallest has 30;

Of the registrants, not in V-A category, who have been given preinduction examinations, 45.9 percent have been inducted. The balance were rejected at preinduction, have enlisted since then, have been deferred or have not yet been forwarded for induction with the smallest group small in size.

The foregoing are some of the conclusions indicated from preliminary tabulation of returns from National Headquarters' one percent sample inventory. The inventory was made as of April 30, 1953, and resulted in the local boards of the system submitting data transcription sheets on 111,079—or 1.15 percent—of the registrants covered by the sample.

The coding of the transcription sheets has been completed and their unching is well along. Limited tabulation materials are now expected in October.

According to the registration findings, the five largest local boards were No. 49, Marion County, Indianapolis, Ind., with 20,877 registrants of all ages; No. 67, Hidalgo and Starr Counties, Edinburg, Tex., with 19,722; No. 98, Wayne County, Detroit, Mich., with 19,633; No. 61,

(Continued on page 3)

## Lack of Vacancies Confront Graduates Of ROTC In 1955

The Army has announced that the number of active-duty officer vacancies will probably be insufficient to enable it to commission all its 1955 ROTC graduates.

It expects, however, to take in as officers all ROTC graduates who complete their college training courses next spring.

The 1955 graduates who are not offered commissions will become subject to induction by Selective Service, the announcement said, but insofar as possible, these men will be accorded appropriate recognition with regard to their previous training and potential qualifications.

Those who will graduate in 1955 are just now starting the 2-year advanced ROTC course, which formerly led to a second lieutenant's commission.

## Utah, Canal Zone Have New State Directors

New State Directors have been appointed in Utah and the Canal Zone.

The new Utah Director is Brig. Gen. J. Wallace West. General West has been Acting Director since the death of Cmdr. F. Edward Walker in August of 1949. General West had previously served as State Director from July 1948 until he resigned in March 1949.

Marcus P. Quinn, former Deputy State Director, is the Canal Zone's new Director, succeeding August C. Medinger. Forrest G. Dunsmoor has been named Deputy Director of the Canal Zone.

## Send-Off Breakfasts Provide Cheerful Parting Note; Here Is Typical Example

By N. Y. Board No. 80

(Niagara Falls, N. Y.)

Community breakfasts for departing selectees of Local Board No. 80, Niagara Falls, N. Y., are entering their second year.

More than 200 persons from the city and the adjoining town of Niagara—including draftees, relatives, and friends, as well as draft board and city officials, attended some of the breakfasts.

A feature of some breakfasts was on-the-spot interviews by a local radio station.

The breakfasts got underway in July 1952, when board officials, headed by Chairman Thomas B. Lee, and several interested citizens decided that departing ceremonies could be more than a roll call and "good luck" speech.

Leo Nothmann, manager of the Jents Department Store, started the ball rolling by offering to pay for a breakfast for each selectee and two relatives or friends plus draft board and city officials who gathered to see the men off for the Buffalo Induction Center.

Mr. Nothmann offered to hold the breakfasts in the coffee shop at his store. However, the July quota was large and a hastily formed committee decided that the coffee shop would not be big enough.

Lodge 838, Loyal Order of Moose, came forward and opened dining room and kitchen facilities in the Moose home. The home has a large waiting room which is ideal for the men and their relatives to gather before and after the breakfasts.

The next problem was obtaining volunteers to serve the breakfasts, prepared by a caterer employed by Mr. Nothmann. This was solved by calling on groups such as the John J. Welch Post, American Legion Auxiliary, the Moms of

(Continued on page 3)

## Basic Meaning of S. S. Law Reviewed By Gen. Hershey; System's Personnel Lauded

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

Two months among the personnel of the State Headquarters—the local board members and their clerks and the earmarked officers in the National Guard and the several reserve units—is a very great privilege.

No one can have this experience without a feeling of the utmost confidence in the ability of these individuals to operate

Selective Service under any and all conditions. Of even greater significance, however, they are dedicated to the conviction that they can operate Selective Service whatever the circumstances and they are determined that they will meet any challenge the future may provide for Selective Service.

These men and women live in widely different sections of this great land of ours. Some look across the Pacific where events of late years have not lived up to that ocean's name. Some call the high country home, and some live where mighty rivers flow. They work in all sorts of occupations and professions.

These people I met have much in common and they have their individual differences. These differences extend to the manner in which the Selective Service System should be operated. There is a robust organizational healthiness in these differences. These differences bespeak strength, not weakness. They indicate that judgments are formed by thinking from within and not by direction from without. There was no indication that the members of the Selective Service System felt that recent events had in any way lessened the necessity for the things they do.

The who, the what, and the when of the Selective Service Law grows more definite and less involved as the operation

(Continued on page 2)

### Understand?

If you have one thing to say you can write me here and I word like to no how come I have to let you all no every wear I go just like you all is my mother or father when I wonder to get in that old please you all word not have me So now I is not going to send you all my address all my life So that is that. good by Mr. Or Mrs.—Text of letter received by Florida Local Board 43, West Palm Beach.

## Nov. Call, 23,000; Calls For Doctors Stop Temporarily

The Department of Defense has asked Selective Service to deliver 23,000 men during November.

The November call is the same as the monthly calls since the beginning of the fiscal year. It will bring to 1,555,685 the number of men requested by the Armed Forces since the Korean conflict began.

The Department of Defense also announced in September that "no further draft calls for physicians will be made and no more volunteer medical officers accepted until such time as losses create new vacancies."

Defense Department officials said, "The rather large number of available volunteers is due to the number of physicians who shortly after the Doctor Draft Act was extended for an additional 2 years, and after the August draft call was announced, decided to volunteer for service now rather than wait until called by their draft boards."



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

451 Indiana Ave. NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume III

October 1953

Number 10

## The Basic Meaning of Selective Service Reviewed By Director; Personnel Lauded

(Continued from page 1)

continues. More and more it is being understood that Congress by law has decided who is obligated to serve. "Universal," with few exemptions and extension of obligation for those deferred, indicates that for practical purposes each young man is obligated to serve.

The "what" is even more definite. Congress has set the time obligation at 2 years.

There remains one uncertainty, and the determination of this has been placed upon the local board, subject to the appeals provided by regulations. This decision is the answer to the question, "When does the registrant serve?" In this determination lies the task of the Selective Service System. It is the only decision that remains. The Congress determines who the individuals are who have liability for military service. The Congress determines what the length of that service shall be. The Armed Forces have the sole responsibility of determining acceptability. When the registrant shall undergo the obligation placed on him for 2 years' service is, in the final analysis, the only decision delegated to the Selective Service System, and that is determined by the local board, subject to the regulations prescribed by the President.

This is not a change in law, regulations, or Selective Service philosophy. It is only a fact, more evident as the operation of Selective Service reaches the cycle where rotation has been in existence for more than a year. The lack of the validity of some of the World War II experiences has become completely evident. It is now understood that those inducted are to serve a definite period, not for the period of the emergency and 6 months as in World War II. It is

also understood that deferments are likewise for less than the emergency and 6 months.

There is an appreciation of the fact that not a few of the manpower problems that plagued us in World War II and again in 1950 stemmed from a failure on the part of all of us to realize that our economy must be organized to permit the acceptance of military service by those in their late teens and their early twenties. This was true when our Nation began. It is true today. It will remain true. It was understood by George Washington. Unfortunately our citizens have been slow in agreeing with our first President.

The questions on whether our deferments were decreasing in number have come from those who fail to realize that the Korean fighting began when we were not practicing the philosophy that men over 35 with some few exceptions are best used to support military operations. The late teens and the early twenties are best to engage in military operations, and from middle twenties to middle thirties is the transition period, and from these groups come the additional numbers for all-out mobilization, but this middle group normally remains available to support the Armed Forces and the economy in smaller mobilizations.

Wisely, the burden of military service has been placed by Congress on the group best fitted to exercise it. There are limitations in the number in this group, and it is only by service from each in his time that older groups who can be utilized more effectively by the civilian economy are relieved from the liability of military service.

### Aliens' Reward

The estimated 12,000 foreign-born persons serving in the Army and Air Force began this month to receive information on how to receive speedy U. S. citizenship as a result of their service.

Since Korea, the Eighth Army reorganized and rotated three times in the face of the enemy.

## Court Frowns On Injunctions Against Boards

Further discouragement to registrants who try to change actions and orders of Selective Service personnel by court review and court order is seen in a decision of Federal Judge E. J. Dimock in southern New York.

Refusing a request of Bernard Schwartz for a preliminary injunction, the court in effect suggested that the proper remedy lies in a habeas corpus action, and then only after administrative remedies have all been tried without success.

The remedies of injunction and declaratory judgment, which Schwartz attempted in combination, appear not to be available in Selective Service cases. At least they were not available in the Schwartz case, and Judge Dimock's ruling has been affirmed promptly by the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, in a per curiam decision.

This development recalls similar frustration in another recent case, reported in the September issue of *Selective Service* in which an attempt was made to maintain an injunctive and declaratory judgment action pending further administrative orders to be issued to a Selective Service registrant. Case law, however, on the subject was developed considerably along this line during the 1940 operation.

The current case was brought against the members of Local Board No. 24, in the Bronx, and members of the appeal board. Schwartz stated that because of alleged erroneous classification he was being deprived of his constitutional rights. He is a graduate of the New York State Maritime Academy, who was classified I-A from I-D in the face of receipt of successive NME Forms 44.

Against this it was argued that the plaintiff had not exhausted his administrative procedures required by law since he had not yet obeyed the order of the local board to report for induction, therefore was not in a position to ask for a judicial review.

Judge Dimock noted in part that "while this form of proceeding was not involved, various appellate courts have stated the rule to be that Selective Service classifications cannot be reviewed by the courts until the administrative process has been completed," adding as one of the reasons that "the Congressional intent was to keep the administrative process of the Selective Service System free from the delays and disruption incident to court interference prior to induction."

The court implied sympathy for Schwartz's "dilemma" but stated that none of the cases provided a basis for an exception in this case.

"It appears," Judge Dimock stated, "that the plaintiff's remedy is by way of habeas corpus after induction or by refusing to be inducted after the administrative process is complete."

The District Court denied a motion for a preliminary injunction and refused a stay pending appeal.

## Official Notices

August 10, 1953 — Transmit Memorandum No. 65, containing Local Board Memorandum 150, as amended, concerning status of members of the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service and their liability: special registration which was amended to set forth the method followed by that Service to not local boards of the status of commissioned members.

August 24, 1953—Operations Bulletin No. 100, Subject: "Forwarding Certain Medical Records of Special Registrants to the Surgeon General, Department of the Army," concerning the instances in which copies of the Record Induction (DD Form 47), Report of Physical Examination (Standard Form 88), and Report of Medical History (Standard Form 89) of special registrants shall be forwarded the Surgeon General.

August 24, 1953—Operations Bulletin No. 101, Subject: "Termination of the Reexamination Class IV-F Registrants Under Local Board Memorandum 142," concerning the discontinuance of special procedures for reexamination of registrants rejected solely for failure to maintain minimum mental standards.

August 31, 1953—Operations Bulletin No. 17, as amended, Subject: "Special Registration No. which rescinded Operations Bulletin No. 8 and was amended include those provisions of Operations Bulletins Nos. 8 and which are still current and in effect.

August 31, 1953 — Transmit Memorandum No. 66, containing the rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 42.

## Washington State Registrants Make 10,000 Mile Trek

Two Spokane, Wash., registrants Earl Davis and Ernst Defenbacher traveled over 10,000 miles to report for induction.

Since 1951 the two men have been in Germany studying at the University of Munich. Last June they received their induction notices to report for induction in Spokane on June 1. They immediately contacted the American Consulate in Munich. They then reported the nearest military installation hoping they might remain in Germany for basic training, but found that was impossible.

They left Munich June 17 with virtually no funds and hitch-hiked to Bremerhaven where they finally found jobs on an Italian liner heading for Quebec, Canada, arriving there July 1.

With 35 cents in their pockets and Spokane their destination, they began the 4,000-mile hike across the uncompleted trans-Canada highway. Catching rides and working for food, the two reached Spokane July 20 and reported to their local board. They were inducted a few days later.

### Abe Lincoln Too Young

Benjamin Franklin, Herbert Hoover, Calvin Coolidge, and Robert E. Lee have completed their service in the Armed Forces, whereas Abraham Lincoln is too young and George Washington has been physically disqualified. Authority, Colorado Local Board No. 9.



## Fine Records Made By Men Initially 4-F's

Twenty out of twenty-six registrants of Virginia's Lee County Local Board No. 68 who were initially declared mentally unfit by the Armed Forces, but later administratively accepted at request of the local board, have completed service and been separated after 24 months either as privates, privates first class, or corporals.

Two of the 26 have also completed 24 months of service but their DD Form 214 has not yet been received by the local board; 2 were discharged because of unsuitability, died in Korea, a battle casualty; 1 was discharged for physical disability.

But let the local board tell the whole story in its own words. Here it is, as contained in a report to the State Director of Virginia.

In concluding this brief history of our board (states the local board's report) we shall relate one of the most interesting undertakings of the board. We relate this because it was undertaken with skepticism and misgiving and the wisdom of the action taken could not be determined readily.

It was in January and February of 1951 that the local board was requested to make a determination of validity of score in the case of certain registrants who had failed to attain an acceptable score on the Armed Forces Qualification Test.

Twenty-six (26) of these registrants were invited to appear before the board and discuss their qualification for the Armed Forces upon interview and review of the registrant's file and in no case did the board believe that the registrant had malingered on the test given him at the examining station, but in each case it was the belief of the board that the registrant had the intelligence to become a good soldier.

These registrants were rendered "acceptable by result of local board investigation" and were inducted into the United States Army. Only after 2 years have we been able to justify our action, because not until we received the DD Form 214, Record of Separation, could we know the service record of each of these registrants. They are as follows: 1—Registrant discharged because of physical disability. 2—Registrants discharged under Section 615-369 (unsuitability). 2—(DD Form 214 not received by board)—Registrants have completed 24 months of service. 1—Registrant died in Korea, a battle casualty. 2—Separated as privates after 24 months active duty, transferred to reserve. 11—Separated as private first class after 24 months active duty, transferred to reserve. 7—Separated as corporal, transferred to reserve.

We note that most of these registrants have served overseas, some in combat, and when they report to the local board after separation it is with pride that they tell of their experiences while in the Armed Forces.

## Here's How They're Classified (As of August 1, 1953)

CLASS		
Total	14,015,598	I-W (Released)..... 11
I-A and I-A-O Examined and Acceptable	258,415	I-D Member of Reserve Component <sup>1</sup> ..... 363,757
I-A and I-A-O Not Examined	712,713	II-A Occupational Deferral (Except Agr.) <sup>1</sup> ..... 25,911
I-A and I-A-O Induction Postponed	19,057	II-A (Apprentice) <sup>1</sup> ..... 6,760
I-S Statutory Deferral—High School	53,789	II-C Agricultural Deferral <sup>1</sup> ..... 86,442
I-S Statutory Deferral—College <sup>1</sup>	18,370	II-S Occupational Deferral (Student) <sup>1</sup> ..... 161,818
I-O Conscientious Objector, Examined and Acceptable	1,845	III-A Dependency Deferral <sup>1</sup> ..... 1,150,468
I-O Conscientious Objector, Not Examined	1,812	IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son..... 820,964
I-C (Inducted)	935,853	IV-B Officials <sup>1</sup> ..... 19
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned)	1,486,656	IV-C Aliens..... 11,129
I-C (Discharged)	467,083	IV-D Ministers, Divinity Student..... 62,512
I-C (Reserve)	652,825	IV-F Unfit for Service <sup>1</sup> ..... 1,750,282
I-W (At Work)	3,035	V-A Over age of Liability..... 4,964,072

<sup>1</sup> May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.

## Inventory Reveals Interesting Facts

(Continued from page 1)

Mecklenburg County, Charlotte, N. C., with 18,967; and No. 101, Wayne County, Melvindale, Mich., with 18,674.

The five smallest were No. 15, Storey County, Carson City, Nev., with 30; No. 5, Daggett County, Manila, Utah, with 46; No. 66, Mineral County, Creede, Colo., with 55; No. 63, Gilpin County, Central City, Colo., with 79; and No. 3, Arthur County, Arthur, Neb., with 91. The average size board incidentally was 3,713.

For registrants not in class V-A as overage, the inventory indicates that of those classified 36.8 percent had received one classification action by their local boards, 34.8 percent two such actions, 15.6 percent three, and the balance, of 12.8 percent, four or more.

The inventory indicates that of those registrants not in Class V-A, given preinduction examinations by the Armed Forces, 85.1 percent had one such examination, 11.5 percent two, and the balance of 3.4 percent, three or more.

Of registrants not in Class V-A, as overage, the inventory indicates that 99.2 percent of those inducted had been forwarded by the local boards to the Armed Forces but once for induction and the balance, 0.8 percent, two times or more.

Concerning the local board selection of the sample and accomplishment of the inventory, the selection covered every registrant not in Class V-A, overage, whose selective service number ended in "4", "104", "204", "304", "404," etc.

We give this incident not in the belief that a local board should be allowed or expected to make a determination as to the mental qualification of a registrant (we believe they should not), but the facts testify that there is a reservoir of potential manpower classified 4-F.

## Large Upswing In Attendance

"America's college campus population is climbing again.

"After World War II, swarms of demobilized servicemen—entitled to free education under the G. I. Bill of Rights—crowded into the Nation's college classrooms, shattering all previous attendance records. Enrollment peaks were reached by most colleges around 1949. Then the flood of students began to subside; attendance figures fell away sharply. But the trend will turn upward again when the Nation's colleges reopen their gates for the fall term."

The foregoing is the finding of a campus survey conducted by Wall Street Journal reporters based in a dozen scattered U. S. cities. They interviewed officials of 50 colleges and universities—private and public, big and small. Thirty-three reported increased enrollments for the coming term, though only a few expected the rise to come anywhere near their postwar peak level. Nine colleges reported a decline in enrollments, and eight no change.

In the meantime, the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, reported to *Selective Service* that its latest estimates show this year's total male enrollment is approximately 1,722,000, only 6,672 below the peak of 1949.

The enrollment breakdown for the years 1949 and 1953 is:

1949	
Total male enrollment	1,728,672
Number of veterans	839,958
First time male enrollment	357,265

1953	
Total male enrollment	1,722,000
Number of Korean veterans	100,000
First time male enrollment	349,000
Number of first time Korean veterans	40,000

## Cheerful Note Is Sounded For N. Y. Inductees

(Continued from page 1)

America, and the various Mothers' Clubs throughout the city.

Mayor Ernest W. Mirrington, Jr., and other members of the City Council responded by attending some breakfasts "en masse" along with Judge Lee, members of Board 80, and the board coordinator, Mrs. Genevieve N. Fage.

Also on hand regularly are representatives of veterans' agencies who brief the men on veterans' rights and benefits.

Members of Elks Lodge 346 appeared at the ceremonies each month to give the men pens. Employees of Levy Brothers Furniture Store hand out packages of cigarettes and candy.

As the men leave the Moose home their picture is taken for publication in that evening's edition of the Niagara Falls Gazette. The men also are given a card entitling them to a month's free subscription to the paper when they arrive at a permanent training camp or base.

Tickets for the breakfast are mailed to each selectee 2 weeks before the breakfast by Mrs. Fage and her staff.

The tickets are prepared without cost by the Fose Printing Company. Mrs. Fage also makes sure that Mayor Mirrington and the other city councilmen are informed of the dates of upcoming departures.

Farewell speeches at the breakfasts are kept brief. Judge Lee, a major in World War I, and the other speakers crack jokes aimed at putting the men in a pleasant state of mind before they climb aboard a bus to start an entirely different type of life.

"All I know is that we see more smiling faces, both on selectees and their relatives, than we did under the old system," Judge Lee says.

"If the men leave here knowing they will be missed by the community and that Niagara Falls appreciates the sacrifices they will undergo, then our mission has been successful," he adds.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Present members of New York Local Board No. 80 are: Bernard J. Sax, Charles E. Hayes, Norman Duffett, J. Edward Sims, Thomas B. Lee, and Bert Jones Wardell.)

## A Zoo. Nine Presidents, and Lots of Color, Too

Helen Burchfield, clerk, Mexico, Mo., reports that registrants who have wandered into Local Board No. 4 include:

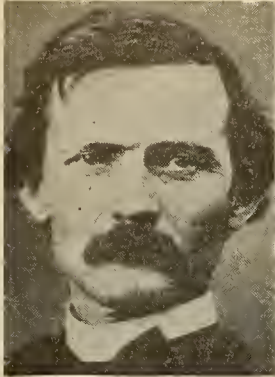
TWO PARROTTES, TWO CROWS, ONE ROBBIN, ONE GOSLIN, THREE FOXES, FIVE SALMON, AND ONE WOLFE.

Past Presidents include registrants HARRISON, JACKSON, JOHNSON, ADAMS, HAYES, LINCOLN, TAFT, HOOVER, and WILSON.

The board has a PAINTER ALONG WITH GREYS, GREENS, BLACKS, WHITES, ROSE, LAVENDER, BROWNS, AND GOULD.



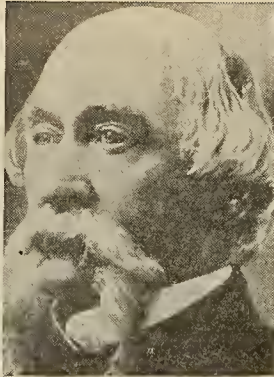
# Directors of 'Selective Service'



**MAJ. GEN. JAMES B. FRY**  
*Headed Federal Draft*

General Fry served as Provost Marshal General of the United States from March 1863 to August 1866. This position automatically made him head of the draft and responsible for raising troops for the Union Army.

Following graduation from the United States Military Academy Aug. 1, 1847, General Fry served in various assignments until 1854. That year he returned to the Military Academy to become adjutant of the academy under the then superintendent, Robert E. Lee, who was destined to lead the Confederate forces. He was subsequently appointed a captain in the Adjutant General's office, served as Chief of Staff under McDowell during the Bull Run Campaign and later under Buell with the Army of Ohio. He retired after completion of 34 years' service.



**BRIG. GEN. JOHN PRESTON**  
*Headed Confederate Draft*

General Preston served from August 1863 to March 1865 as the third and last superintendent of the Bureau of Conscription, which was under the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office in the Confederate States' War Department.

The first head of the Confederate States' Bureau of Conscription was Brig. Gen. Gabriel J. Rains who served from April 1862 to May 1863. He was succeeded by Brig. Gen. Charles W. Field, who served from June 1863 to July 1863.

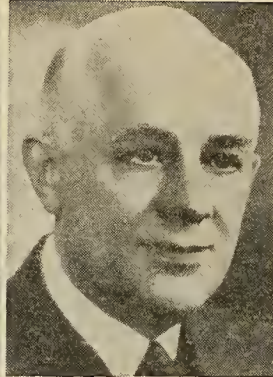
After attending the University of Virginia and the Harvard Law School, General Preston operated Louisiana sugar plantations, acquired considerable wealth, and was known as one of the outstanding orators of the Old South. He became a commissioner in Virginia in 1861 and was a foremost advocate of secession.



**MAJ. GEN. ENOCH H. CROWDER**  
*Head of W. W. I Draft*

General Crowder served as Provost Marshal General of the United States from May 1917 to July 1919. In this position he was responsible for operation of the draft during World War I. General Crowder was later awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his outstanding performance as Provost Marshal General.

General Crowder graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1881. He was assigned to the Judge Advocate branch in 1895 and later served as Judge Advocate of the expeditionary forces in the War with Spain and was later detailed to the provisional Cuban government during the second Cuban intervention. He held the office of Judge Advocate General from June 1911 until his retirement in 1923. After his retirement from the Army he served as American Ambassador to Cuba.



**CLARENCE A. DYKSTRA**  
*1st Director, World War II*

Doctor Dykstra took leave from his post as president of the University of Wisconsin to serve as Director of Selective Service from Oct. 15, 1940, to Apr. 11, 1941. He resigned as Director of Selective Service to accept the position of Chairman of the National Defense Mediation Board. He served in the position from April 1941 to June 1941.

After his graduation from the University of Iowa in 1903, Doctor Dykstra earned numerous higher degrees. He instructed at numerous private schools and universities. He was city manager of Cincinnati, Ohio, from 1930 until 1937, when he became president of the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

Doctor Dykstra died in May of 1950, after serving as provost of the University of California.



**MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY**  
*Present Director*

General Hershey was appointed Deputy Director on Dec. 19, 1940, after having served as executive officer, and was appointed Director July 31, 1941.

Hershey enlisted as a private in the Indiana National Guard in 1911 and was at the Mexican border in 1916 in capacity of 2d Lieutenant. He was again called to active duty in World War I as a national guardsman, served overseas, and in 1920 was commissioned in the Regular Army.

He was assigned to the War Dept. General Staff in 1936, and from 1936 to 1940 served as secretary and executive officer of the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee, which formulated the plans and set up the tentative organization which enabled Selective Service to begin operating so quickly and efficiently in September of 1940.

## New Series of Tests Will Be Conducted November 19 and April 22 By E. T. S.

The number of students who have taken the Selective Service College Qualification Test will have swelled to over half a million with completion of the fourth series of tests to be given November 19, 1953, and April 22, 1954, at 900 testing centers throughout the country.

In announcing dates of the fourth series, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey said that 482,422 students have already taken the test. He reported that the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, N. J., again has been designated to prepare and administer the test on the basis of competitive submitted bids and to send each examinee's score to Selective Service local boards.

Students whose academic year will end in January 1954 have been urged to take the November 19,

1953, test so they will have a test score in their cover sheets before the end of their academic year, at which time their boards will reopen and reconsider their cases to determine whether they should be deferred as students.

Applicants for the test will mail application blanks to Educational Testing Service in self-addressed envelopes, which will be given to registrants by local boards.

Applications for the November 19, 1953, test MUST be postmarked not later than midnight November 2, 1953.

Officials of all the colleges and universities throughout the country have been notified of the new testing dates and the deadline for making application.

Those officials have all been re-

## Class 3 R's?

*Oklahoma Selective Service Greetings* tells the story of a 6-year-old boy, leaving for his first day at school, who turned around for a last look and found his mother wiping her eyes. He rushed back, kissed her, gave her a loving pat, and said, "Don't cry, mom, maybe I'll be deferred and not even have to go."

requested to make this information available to their students.

The PRESENT criteria for deferment as an undergraduate student is either a satisfactory score (70) on the test or satisfactory rank in class (upper half of the freshman class, upper two-thirds of the sophomore class, upper three-fourths of the junior class).

It is not mandatory for local boards to follow the criteria.

## "Romantic Fever" Leads to Nuptials

"We trust you will find this Vermont humor amusing," remarked Mrs. Mary T. Woodbury, clerk of Local Board No. 14, Windso County, Vt., in submitting the following gem:

"Early last spring, when requested to submit his opinion concerning the physical difficulties from which he might be suffering, a registrant replied, 'Yes, I am suffering from ROMANTIC fever.'"

"Recently, another letter was received from this same registrant as follows: 'Dear Sir—I am writing you to let you know that I got married a few weeks ago. I didn't know for sure whether I was supposed to or not, but thought I better anyway.'"



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume III

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 1953

Number 11

## Nine Inductees Have Now Won Highest Award

Four additional Selective Service inductees, two of them soldiers and two marines, have been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Nation's top military decoration, for their gallantry in the Korean conflict. Three of the four died in action. This brings to a total of nine the number of selectees winning the medal of honor.

The Army medals were awarded to: Pfc. Ralph E. Pomeroy, infantryman from Quinwood, W. Va., and Cpl. Benito Martinez, infantryman from Fort Hancock, Tex.

The Marines awarded the medal of honor were: Pfc. Fernando Luis Garcia, Utado, P. R., and Pfc. Robert Ernest Simanek, Detroit, Mich. Private Simanek was the only one of the four who survived, but he was so badly wounded he has since been retired.

The citations of the four selectees read in part as follows:

Private Pomeroy, 22—"He distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry against the enemy near Kumhwa, Korea, on October 15, 1952. He manned a machine gun to protect the flank of his platoon. When the enemy attacked he fired on the advancing troops, inflicting a heavy toll in casualties and blunting the assault. At this point the enemy directed intense artillery fire on his position, but despite the withering fire he maintained his heroic stand until a mortar burst, severely wounded him, and blew up his gun. Picking up the hot, heavy weapon, he used it as a club, and courageously closed with the enemy in hand-to-hand combat until mortally wounded."

Corporal Martinez, 21—"Corporal Martinez displayed outstanding

(Continued on page 3)

## 4 Dependents Equal 4-F Classification?

Here are a few quotations from letters and questionnaires received by Local Board, 73, Toledo, Ohio:

"My husband has a 5-A Class. We now have another baby. What does that make him?"; "Father's health was poor, his mother's health was fair, but he fills good"; "He should be 4-A, because of many deaths and a three month old baby";

"He should be in Class 3 to enable me to get four years on motors"; "Should be 4-F because he had four dependents"; registrant's occupation was "A polisher for Furniture Company."

## They Liked Directors

Selective Service has received many compliments on the four-column picture and biographical sketch layout of the five Selective Service Directors since and including the War Between the States, which appeared in the October issue. A number of boards have reported that they have framed it.

A very limited number of the October issue is available to members of the Selective Service family only.

## How Can We Build Adequate Reserves? General Hershey Reviews Alternatives

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey  
(An Editorial)

The President of the United States will receive on December 1 two reports which are of primary interest to the Selective Service System. One report will be from the National Security Training Commission. The other will be from the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

On July 23, 1953, in a press release which announced the nominations of Julius Ochs Adler, Warren Atherton, and Dr. Karl T. Compton as members of the National Security Training Commission, the President said:

"I am requesting the Commission to submit to me not later than December 1, 1953, a report which shall include, but not be limited to, (1) an examination of inequities in the present method of securing men for our Armed Forces' reserves and the burdens imposed, with suggestions to remedy these inequities; (2) the feasibility and desirability of operating a military training program to supply trained nonveteran reserves while at the same time continuing induction for service; and (3) the relationship of such a program to the building of a strong and equitable citizen reserve sufficiently advanced in training to permit regular forces to expand rapidly from peace strength to war strength.

"I am also requesting the Office of Defense Mobilization to submit to me by December 1, 1953, a definitive report on the availability of manpower to operate simultaneously a military training program and supply our active-duty military personnel, including an analysis of the impact of such a program on our requirements for

## Army's Training Program Streamlined; Inductees To Benefit; Travel Is Reduced

A program to streamline training of inductees and enlistees and greatly reduce the amount of time spent in travel has been adopted by the Army and became effective in October. The triple purpose is to increase efficiency, speed training, and save money.

Fewer days will be spent in processing and travel. Individuals enlisted or inducted will arrive at reception stations closest to their homes within 2 days following entry into the Army. Processing there will take about 3 days, and, in most instances, will be accomplished at the installation at which they will be given basic training.

All trainees are given at least 16 weeks of basic training, divided into two phases—"basic combat training" and "advanced individual training." Each will receive an identical 8 weeks of basic combat training, followed by 8 weeks of advanced individual training.

The Army announcement said that selection for specialized training, which previously took place during the first 3 days of Army service, now will be made between the fourth and sixth weeks of basic combat training.

After completing the first 8 weeks of basic training, the Army said, individuals will be given 14 days' leave, including travel. Previously, only 7 days' leave at home was guaranteed after completion of the entire basic training period. Although the new plan does not provide for leave upon completion of basic training, trainees will have more time at home while on mid-basic training leave, as the distance between the training post and home will be comparatively short.

Existing personnel processing activities will be redesignated. Reception centers will become reception stations; Army personnel centers will become overseas replacement stations and overseas returnee stations; reception stations will become reassignment stations; and transfer centers will become transfer stations. The number of these activities has been reduced, and a consolidation of related activities at certain installations was scheduled to take place on November 1, 1953.

The Army anticipates that the new plan will increase the productive service of most enlisted personnel by several weeks, and, at the same time, effect a saving in money and some overhead personnel.

## Confusion Cleared?

"Want to clear up a little mistake that my wife made. She went to the local board to turn in our baby but she made and turned herself in instead. But I wanted both turned in."—*(Letter received by Local Board No. 55, Oklahoma, after the wife had reported a change of address of the registrant.)*

agricultural, scientific, professional, technical, and skilled personnel.

"I am confident that it is the will of this Nation that the responsibilities for its defense should be shared as equally as possible by all its citizens.

"And yet, as our veterans of Korea return home, they find themselves under legal compulsion to shoulder a six-year reserve obligation. Our only effective military reserve under this present system is—and apparently will remain—composed almost wholly of men who have already served the Nation in the Korean War, World War II, or both.

"I also find that under the present system thousands of our young men have not yet assumed any mili-

(Continued on page 2)



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

451 Indiana Ave. NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume III

November 1953

Number 11

## How Can We Build Adequate Reserves? General Hershey Reviews Alternatives

(Continued from page 1)

tary obligation to our country. Men who have not been inducted for Korea not only escape the ordeals of that conflict, they also undertake no reserve obligation.

"Thus our system requires our soldier of today also to carry the future national defense burden ahead of the man who has received no training, has done no service, and has assumed no reserve obligation.

"These inequities appear to me to directly contravene some of the most basic principles of our society.

"I have had doubts, and have voiced them publicly, that sufficient manpower would be available to supply our active-duty military personnel requirements and a military training program at the same time. I have, however, reviewed our manpower data in the light of the recent reduction in the size of the standing forces, and I am hopeful that the studies I have requested of this matter can produce suggested remedies for the inequities which have long characterized our military manpower policies."

What these recommendations may be and the actions which may be taken on them by the President initially, and by the Congress eventually, will influence materially the nature of the Selective Service System in the future.

There are at least three possibilities:

1. Use practically all of our manpower resources initially for the support of our active military forces.

2. Initiate the National Security Training Corps.

3. Use the principles enunciated by section 4 (d) (3) of the present Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide a continuous flow of trained men, nonveterans, into the organized units of the Ready Reserves.

It is not my purpose to discuss the advisability of the several plans or the probability of acceptance of any one of them. It is the responsibility of the Selective Service System to be prepared to operate under the conditions imposed by each of them.

Number one would require no material change in the present operation.

Number two would require inductions of men for service and men

for training. This would require provisions for selection of those for induction into the National Security Training Corps. The law provides age restrictions, so the selection plans would require those to be within the required ages and those failing to be inducted during the period they were within the required ages would pass into the area of those inducted for service. It is conceivable as the manpower supply grows less that the ages of those being inducted for service and those being inducted into the National Security Training Corps would meet. Those below 18½, of course, could not be inducted for service and probably eventually practically all National Security Training Corps members would be inducted before they became 18½.

The induction for the National Security Training Corps and for the Armed Forces simultaneously from almost the same source of supply is practical, but it would not be a simple operation.

Number three. This possibility would require some changes in our present procedure but far less than possibility number two. Less legislation would be required because there would be no necessity to provide for the organization, operation, and discipline of a separate segment of the Defense Department, such as the National Security Training Corps. The problem of selection and induction for the Selective Service System would be little different than now, although somewhat larger calls would be necessary. The reinduction of those who did not meet the requirements of the National Guard, Air National Guard, or other organized Ready Reserve Units would probably be a responsibility of the Selective Service System.

While not a part necessarily of the reports and recommendations, there is considerable discussion as to the manner the Standby Reserve is to be mobilized in the event of an emergency, large or small.

The experience in 1950 remains fresh in the minds of many. There seems to be a growing acceptance of the fact that the Selective Service System by its organization and its experience would be available and capable of making the selective determination as to the priority

## Strong Reserve Sorely Needed, States Compton

"The calculated strategy of inch-by-inch aggression, which the Russians have been following since World War II, makes it plain that they intend to put off their thrust for global powers until they feel sure we can put no effective resistance in their path," declares Karl T. Compton, Chairman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Corp., and a member of the National Security Training Commission, in a thoughtful article originally in the New York Sunday Times and condensed in the Reader's Digest.

The chances are tragically strong that Russia's strategy will prevail, Doctor Compton is convinced, if we fail to adapt our military structure to the distinctive character of the Soviet threat.

After sketching a picture of the enormous expenditures we are making to maintain our present Armed Forces and the danger of such a crushing burden on the American economy, Doctor Compton asks why we persist in this program when we have immediately available a vastly preferable scheme that would guarantee adequate defense at a cost we can afford. He declares, "This better way is Universal Military Training, rechristened National Security Training."

Doctor Compton then briefly outlines the program, which would require that all youths of 18 be given 6 months of training, to equip them for effective participation in a vitalized reserve corps. "The building up of a strong citizens' reserve, regularly replenished by trained young manpower, is the nub of the National Security Training program," he writes. "In the reserve, an evening of drill once every 2 weeks and 2 weeks of summer maneuvers will enable the young man to further his training, fit smoothly into his unit, and acquire the expertness he would need under combat conditions. All this a trained reservist can do while continuing to make his full contribution to the civilian community as student, worker, farmer, employer, artist, or scientist."

"That does not mean we could do without a standing Army, Navy, and Air Force. It does mean that we could cut down all three forces substantially."

In outline form, here are Doctor Compton's principal arguments:

National Security Training would act as a deterrent to Soviet aggression and as a strong support to the freedom-loving peoples of the

for remobilization of those not in the Ready Reserve.

The Ready Reserve must be maintained as a force whose personnel are continually screened and there should be no occasion to release men from it upon mobilization for either reasons of nonacceptability or because of occupational reasons. The elimination of the unfit or the unavailable is not a task to be undertaken at a time the unit should be moving.

## Official Notices

September 22, 1953—Operations Bulletin No. 101, Subject: "Discontinuance of the Processing of Special Registrants," concerning the discontinuance of the processing of special registrants for physical examination and induction and the cancellation of all outstanding orders therefor.

October 9, 1953—Operations Bulletin No. 88, as amended, Subject: "Classification of Persons Who Are Both Regular and Special Registrants," which was amended to provide for the postponement of induction of regular registrants who are also special registrants and who either have made timely applications for reserve commissions in the Armed Forces or hold reserve commissions in the Armed Forces or Public Health Service.

earth.

NST would give us maximum security at minimum cost.

If war should come, NST would reduce the time required for total mobilization.

NST represents the best hope for a meaningful civil-defense organization competent to deal with a sudden and vicious attack on our cities.

NST would eliminate injustice to veterans by providing for a democratic sharing of the liability for national defense.

From the standpoint of the men as well as the Nation NST would provide for the fulfillment of military duty at the time that entailed least disruption of civilian life. For most young men the year between their eighteenth and nineteenth birthdays is one of transition. Few have permanent jobs and even fewer have wives or families.

"Now let us consider some of the arguments against National Security Training," Doctor Compton writes, and he continues by citing

(Continued on page 4)

## Inductees May Aid Religious Precepts, Adventist Declares

The San Francisco Examiner reports that the 1,800 delegates to the Seventh Day Adventists Youth Congress here recently were told that service in America's Armed Forces is an opportunity, not a calamity, and quotes John C. Thompson, director of the War Services Commission of the Church:

"Young men facing a draft call should regard it as an opportunity, not a calamity. It will bring them in contact with other young men entering one of life's crucial experiences who need Christian guidance. Servicemen dedicated to Christ can influence their buddies even more than regular chaplains. 'Becoming a soldier doesn't automatically annul the religious principles a boy has been taught. Men in the service standing firm for these principles will strengthen the courage of others.'"

Mr. Thompson reported there are 500 Adventist men serving as medic corps members in Korea.



## Court Declares Facts Must Be on Cover Sheet

A classification that is based upon information "known" to the local board members concerning a registrant and his family, instead of "on-the-record" information in the registrant's file, is not a valid classification.

The foregoing conclusion appears to be substantially the gist of a decision in the Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, in reversing a conviction in the Middle District of Pennsylvania. The defendant was Earl Richard Bender, prosecuted on a charge of failure to submit to induction.

The court's interpretation of sections 1623.1 and 1623.13 of Selective Service Regulations rejected the processing of this classification partly upon the knowledge and information that members had about the family outside of the information in the folder."

Bender registered in 1949, omitted series XIV pertaining to conscientious objection in his classification questionnaire, and even, according to the court's findings, went so far as to give an opinion in writing at that time to the effect that he belonged in Class I-A. He was so classified in December 1949. In January 19, 1951, the order to report for physical examination is mailed to him and 3 days later he filed SSS Form No. 150, claiming to be a conscientious objector. The local board refused to reopen in exercise of its discretion under section 1625.4 of the regulations, and notified the registrant accordingly.

Other highlights in the Selective Service history of the registrant included an appeal by the Government appeal agent, special Department of Justice procedures provided in the act, and an appeal to the National Appeal Board. The registrant also enrolled in a divinity school prior to issuance of his induction order.

The contention that section 1625.4 had been violated because the request for a IV-D classification came from the school, not the registrant, was rejected by the court.

"Appellant's theory," the court said, "is that the board should have based upon the request and advised the college of its determination. This cannot be inferred from the regulation . . ."

The primary classification, however, was a different story. The local board clerk admitted that the local board acted partly upon information outside the registrant's folder.

"Her testimony," the court said, "was not contradicted, modified, or explained. Her earlier letter on the same topic standing alone might have been of minor importance. Coupled with the above evidence the conclusion is inevitable that she spoke for the board and that the latter's ruling was founded partly upon information concerning the registrant and his family not contained in his file."

## Ten Little Registrants

During World War II a number of variations of what might be termed burlesque of "Ten Little Indians" made their appearance. Here's another version, contributed by Texas State Headquarters some time ago, which *Selective Service* has not previously seen:

Ten little registrants,  
In a neat line;  
One joined the Navy,  
Then there were nine.

Nine little registrants,  
The Army their fate;  
One cracked a vertebra,  
Then there were eight.

Eight little registrants  
Talking 'bout heaven;  
One got conscientious,  
Then there were seven.

Seven wee registrants,  
Full of big tricks;  
One joined the Air Force,  
Then there were six.

Six little registrants,  
So hearty, alive;  
One started farming,  
Then there were five.

Five little registrants—  
Not many more;  
One went to college,  
Then there were four.

Four little registrants,  
Spry as can be;  
One became over age,  
Then there were three.

Three little registrants,  
To get the war won;  
But one is a sole  
Surviving son.

Two little registrants  
To tote a big gun;  
The stork paid a visit,  
Then there was one.

One little registrant—  
Looks like he's it;  
But the Armed Forces doctor  
Found him unfit.

One little local board  
No I-A's at all;  
Then State Headquarters  
Issues a call.

## Highest Honor Goes To S. S. Inductees

(Continued from page 1)

courage above and beyond the call of duty near Satae-ri, Korea, on September 6, 1952. While manning a listening post on the main line of resistance, his position was attacked by a superior enemy force. In the bitter fighting which ensued the enemy infiltrated his defense perimeter, and, realizing that encirclement was imminent, Corporal Martinez remained at his post in an attempt to stem the onslaught. In a daring one-man defense, he inflicted numerous casualties. Although contacted by sound power phone several times, he insisted that no attempt be made to rescue him. After a courageous 6-hour stand he phoned in for the last time, stating the enemy was converging on his position with overwhelming strength. His stand enabled friendly troops to reorganize, attack, and regain the key terrain."

Private Simanek, 23—"With his unit ambushed by an intense concentration of enemy fire, he was forced to seek cover with the remaining members of his patrol in a trench line. When an enemy grenade was hurled into their midst, he unhesitatingly threw himself on the deadly missile, absorbing the shattering violence of the exploding charge in his own body, thus saving his fellow marines from serious injury or death. He was so badly wounded by the explosion he has since been retired."

Private Garcia, 24—"Private Garcia was a member of the First Marine Division when he sacrificed his life on September 5, 1952, at Outpost Bruce in the 'Bunker Hill' area. The outpost had been under a predawn enemy attack for almost an hour. Private Garcia, already wounded, was obtaining hand grenade

## 'We're Objectors—Not Conscientious'

"Well, I see you are not conscientious objectors," said Local Board Clerk Lillian Robins at Searcy, Arkansas, as she perused, at their request, the completed questionnaires of two college students who are twins.

"Yes, we're objectors, all right," came the reply from one of them while the other grinned his agreement, "but not conscientious."

Board members, discussing the incident afterward, opined that the boys gave "about the most honest answer possible," and the clerk summed up the discussion with, "They were really fine, typical American boys, not wanting to fight, but certainly not opposing it if it is necessary."

## Whose Mishap?

Letter received from a registrant by Local Board No. 26, Oklahoma: "In regards to notification in changes which may change my classification, I am now married & have been since October 26, 1952. Sorry if this mishap has caused you any trouble."

nades from his platoon sergeant when an enemy grenade landed nearby. 'I'll get it!' shouted Garcia, and he threw himself upon the missile just as it exploded."

These 4 medal winners bring to 9 the total number of Selective Service inductees who have won the Nation's highest decoration in the Korean war. Other winners of the medal were Pfc. Herbert K. Piililaau (see July 1952 issue), Sfc. Joseph C. Rodriguez (see April 1952 issue), also Cpl. William F. Lyell, Pfc. Mack A. Jordan, and Pfc. Bryant H. Womack (see February 1953 issue).

## Engineers Lead In Test Scores, Analysis Shows

Highest scores in the second series of college qualification tests were received by Engineering Students, Students of Physical Science and Mathematics, Biological Science Students—in the order named.

Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J., has completed a statistical analysis which reveals this fact.

The analysis also shows that students in the same major fields of study and from the same geographic areas made about the same scores on the second series of College Qualification Tests as did those taking the first series of tests.

The second series of tests include those given on December 13, 1951, April 24, 1952, and May 22, 1952.

More than 74,000 students, about 52,000 of them freshmen, were tested in the second series.

The percent of freshmen passing the first and second series of tests, broken down by geographic region of residence and major field of study, were as follows:

Field of Study	Series 1st	2d
General Arts	48	49
Humanities	52	54
Social Sciences	57	55
Education	27	30
Bus. & Commerce	42	35
Phys. Sci. & Math	64	69
Engineering	68	68
Biological Sciences	59	62
Agriculture	37	44
All Fields	53	54

Area	Series 1st	2d
New England	54	61
Middle Atlantic	60	60
E. North Central	55	56
W. North Central	57	56
South Atlantic	40	44
E. South Central	32	35
W. South Central	39	35
Mountain	52	50
Pacific Coast	55	56
All Areas	53	54

The results from the second series of administrations also confirm another finding noted in the first series of tests—the great variation among colleges and universities with respect to the academic ability of their student bodies. In nine freshman groups in various colleges where special studies were made, the percent passing the test ranged from 99 to 25. Yet, as in the first series, the test was equally effective for high-scoring and low-scoring groups.

Studying the relationship between test score and college groups for students coming from high, middle, and low-income groups, Educational Testing Service found that the qualification test predicted grades equally well in each case—that is, students scoring high on the test did well in their studies while students making low scores did poorly in their studies, regardless of the socioeconomic groups from which they came.



## Record Depots Prove Valuable

The extent to which information contained in files of the 54 State Records Depots is used and the depots' value in establishing legitimate claims of widows and other dependents was emphasized when a survey was made recently of the depots' activities.

Among the many and varied classes of inquiries received by the Records Depots were many from the Veterans' Administration regarding claims of presumptive death. The Veterans' Administration is authorized, for its own purposes, to determine that a veteran who has disappeared is legally dead when evidence is submitted showing that his absence was continuous and unexplained for a period of not less than 7 years and diligent search produces no recorded evidence of his existence after the date of his disappearance. The Veterans' Administration is not authorized to recognize the findings of State courts on persons presumed to be legally dead.

In most cases the facilities of the normal investigating agencies of the Federal Government were exhausted before the aid of Selective Service was requested. Quite often a veteran was proven legally dead through these Selective Service locator files. The beneficiaries in most of these cases were usually wives or minor children, or both, to whom the small pension was very often the only means of existence. The locator files often played an important role in enabling the Federal Government to discharge its obligation to veterans.

They have also aided in locating missing veterans who were sought for the purpose of distributing an estate, to liquidate World War I Adjusted Compensation Certificates, and to distribute insurance payments to beneficiaries who had lost contact with the deceased.

In a few instances, Selective Service records were used to prove a veteran, presumed to be dead, to be very much alive. In each case of this kind the Federal Government was saved thousands of dollars, either by denial of the claim of the veteran's dependents or by the deferment of the beginning of pension payments until he was located.

Most of the Veterans' Administration requests for information in presumptive death cases involved veterans who served during World War I, or shortly thereafter, and who subsequently registered with Selective Service under the 1940 act.

### 1½-Mile Education

Personnel at the induction station experienced some difficulty in getting answers from a country boy forwarded by Ohio Local Board No. 11. The examiner asked, "What was the highest grade you completed in school?" "Huh?" was the reply. The weary sergeant then asked, "How far did you go in school?" "Aw, I reckon 'twas about a mile and a half."

### Dec. Call Is For 23,000

The Department of Defense has asked Selective Service to deliver 23,000 men in December for the Army.

This was the sixth consecutive call for 23,000 men. The new call brings to 1,578,685 the number of men requested from Selective Service since the start of the Korean conflict.

Of the men inducted since Korea, 81,430 went to the Marine Corps and the balance to the Army.

## Strong Reserve Sorely Needed

(Continued from page 2)

opposing arguments and answering them.

"Six months is too short for worthwhile training. Ranking officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are unanimous in their conviction that 6 months of intensive basic training, followed by entrance into a vitalized reserve, will represent a genuine contribution to our preparedness.

"Youths of 18 are too young to undergo military training; it will lead to their moral disintegration. The best answer to this objection was given by President Eisenhower in his testimony in support of the Universal Military Training and Service Act two years ago. He pointed out that every time we got into a war it became necessary to call up 18-year-olds for combat duty. He said that his saddest duty as commanding general was to visit the graves of young men who had been rushed into battle without the advance training that might have saved their lives. An experimental project conducted by the Army just after the war proved that this kind of training could be given in an atmosphere that preserved spiritual and moral values.

"The program cannot operate fairly until the draft ends. Unless we start putting men into the reserve through NST, we may not be able to discontinue the draft for 20 or 30 years. There is no reason why both programs cannot operate side by side. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, reported recently that there were thousands of young men, not needed for draft service, who could be trained under the NST program without any adverse effect on the manpower pool.

"Our present policy is discriminatory in its impact on the individual, costly in its impact on our economy and inadequate in its preparation for the readily available strength we would need to counteract an enemy thrust on a massive scale.

"To achieve justice and safety, to avoid danger by preparing for danger, we must have National Security Training now."

### Apology

"I have found my card. I wish to humbly apologize for having futilely molested you."

## Heroic C. O. Risks His Life To Rescue Two Workers From Death By Crazy Bull

A conscientious objector assigned to cooperative agricultural extension work, Michigan State College, risked his life fighting off a blood-crazed bull with a pitchfork, thereby saving at least one and probably two men from death. The story comes to the desk of *Selective Service* through Michigan's State Director.

The conscientious objector is Herman Kaufman and the incident was brought to the attention of Michigan State headquarters by Associate Professor A. C. Baltzer, who described the incident substantially as follows:

"A 2400-pound bull suddenly attacked Merlen Rosher, knocking him down and mauling him seriously so that his right leg and left arm were broken and he sustained fractures in the pelvic hip bone area.

"Herman Kaufman heard his screams and rushed to one of the barns to pick up a fork and climbed the fence into the yard where the enraged bull was loose.

"In the meantime, Plant Manager Fred Dombroske entered the yard and the bull centered his attack on Fred, knocking him down. Herman drove the mad bull away with the fork, allowing Fred to recover his feet. Herman stayed by and finally further help came to his rescue. Merlen was carried out of the lot on an improvised stretcher.

"Herman saved one man, possibly two men, from death."

An excerpt from a letter written to Mr. Kaufman by the Michigan State Director follows:

"I want to take this opportunity to personally commend you for the outstanding bravery and initiative demonstrated by you above and beyond the responsibilities of your voluntary assignment at Michigan State College in protecting your fellow workers at the risk of your own life. Such spirit and courage constitutes an outstanding demonstration of your American heritage."

## Hawaiian Registrar Inducted as I-A-C Is Twice Decorated

The Honolulu *STAR BULLETIN* tells the story of a Honolulu registrant inducted as a conscientious objector opposed to combat service who is now holder of the Nation's third highest combat award and who says of war: "Let others carry the guns. They have their job. I have mine."

He is Staff Sgt. John F. Ors, 22, who received the Silver Star when he "braved direct fire" to a wounded soldier.

The action for which he was decorated took place April 4 when Communist forces attacked United Nations outpost at Sandbag Castle in North Korea. The Army credited Ors, a medical aid man with the 45th Infantry Division with making his way through heavy enemy fire to organize little teams "despite grave personal risk."

Ors was inducted October 3, 1951. He is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist Church. He shrugged off the action which brought him the Silver Star. He said that after he cared for the wounded men in the outpost "a squad" he was sent out to look for prisoners.

"They were ambushed," he said "and I had to go out again to bring back the wounded."

Ors had already received one Bronze Star Medal and may get another. The first was earned February when he carried three wounded soldiers to safety. He isn't certain of the circumstances surrounding the other.

## Classification Picture (As of Sept. 1, 1953)

Class		Class	
Total.....	14,096,233	I-D Member of Reserve component**	358,062
I-A and I-A-O Examined and acceptable.....	262,874	II-A Occupational deferment (except agriculture)**	25,344
I-A and I-A-O Not examined.....	735,374	II-A (Apprentice)**	6,771
I-A and I-A-O Induction postponed.....	17,620	II-C Agricultural deferment**	84,405
I-S Statutory deferment—High school.....	53,042	II-S Occupational deferment (student)**	161,732
I-A Statutory deferment—College**	8,383	III-A Dependency deferment**	1,159,467
I-O Conscientious objector, examined and acceptable.....	1,810	IV-A Completed service: Sole surviving son.....	766,834
I-O Conscientious objector, not examined.....	1,729	IV-B Officials**	20
I-C (Inducted).....	932,512	IV-C Aliens.....	10,902
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned).....	1,495,860	IV-D Ministers, divinity student.....	62,681
I-C (Discharged).....	480,409	IV-F Unfit for service**	1,764,732
I-C (Reserve).....	673,795	V-A Over age of liability.....	5,028,611
I-W (At work).....	3,255		
I-W (Released).....	9		

\*\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume III

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 1953

Number 12

## A King Is Born

St. Luke, Chapter 2, Verses 7 to 20, inclusive.

"And she brought forth her firstborn Son, and wrapped Him in swaddling clothes, and laid Him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn.

And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night.

And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone around about them: and they were sore afraid.

And the angel said unto them, Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.

For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior, which is Christ the Lord.

And this shall be a sign unto you; Ye shall find the Babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.

And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying,

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.

And it came to pass, as the angels were gone away from them into heaven, the shepherds said one to another, Let us now go even into Bethlehem, and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us.

And they came with haste, and found Mary, and Joseph, and the Babe lying in a manger.

And when they had seen it, they made known abroad the saying which was told them concerning this Child.

And all they that heard it wondered at those things which were told them by the shepherds.

But Mary kept all these things, and pondered them in her heart.

And the shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things that they had heard and seen, as it was told unto them."

## State Directors Meet At National Hdqs.

As this issue of SELECTIVE SERVICE went to press, the State Directors from the 56 States, Territories, and possessions headed for Washington for their semiannual conference which commences December 7. The conference will end December 11.

The State Directors will be assigned to committees, with each committee being given a specific Selective Service problem to study and subsequently report on. Membership on the various committees will be decided by a lottery.

This will be the second conference held in the "New" National Headquarters.

## Gen. Hershey Sends Holiday Greetings; "Giving Is The True Spirit of Christmas"

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

I do not have the words for the Christmas message I would send to those who make and are the Selective Service System. Whether you are in Alaska or Panama, Puerto Rico or Hawaii, the Virgin Islands or Guam, on the Atlantic or the Pacific, near to Canada or to Mexico, among the mountains or on the plains, you are a part of the farflung

Selective Service family. Some of you will be seeing your fourteenth Christmas in Selective Service, some will be seeing the first, of the others each will count some number in between.

Those who joined in 1940, those who joined in 1953, and those who came in one of the years that intervene accepted

(Continued on page 2)

## Rejection Rate Low in Britain

In Great Britain 63.6 percent of the men born between January 1, 1929, and December 31, 1934, have already gone on duty with Her Majesty's Forces. The fact is revealed in the Ministry of Labor Gazette, which contains the semi-annual report on the National Service program, in continuous operation since 1939.

Registrants in the class of 1929 who have or will have attained 24 years of age during 1953 have 231,200, or 77.1 percent of their total number on duty with Her Majesty's Forces. For the class of 1930 (age 23) through the class of 1934 (age 19) the proportions range from 74 percent to 48.8 percent. It is probable, however, the report states, that as the operation progresses, the percentage of each of these will approach the 77.1 percent of the class of 1929.

A rejection rate for "unfitness" of only 12.8 percent is reported for the most completely processed group, that is, the class of 1929 (24). For those in younger age groups examined the rejection rate ranges from 10.5 percent for the class of 1934 (age 19) to 16.7 percent for the class of 1932 (age 21).

The following condensed table shows the numerical distribution of National Service registrants by service-category, as of April 13, 1953:

Service-category	Total
Total	1,765,000
Posted to H. M. Forces or entered as volunteers	1,122,500
Found unfit for service in H. M. Forces	243,700
Available for H. M. Forces or awaiting medical examination	19,500
Application for deferment of call-up under consideration:	
Agricultural cases	2,500
Others	1,000
Callup deferred:	
Apprentices	132,900
Articled pupils and others training for professional qualifications	27,200
Agricultural workers	72,300
Coal-mining workers	52,100
Seamen	31,700
Boys at school granted deferment to 31st July 1953 (to take General Certificate of Education, etc.)	8,500
University students, student teachers, etc.	39,400
All others (including hardship postponements, "approved school" cases, etc.)	11,400

## Safety Campaign

The United Press, under a St. Louis dateline, reports that Army Pvt. Paul Felkner, Jr., wrote his mother from Korea: "Mom, please drive carefully. The life you save may be my replacement."



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

451 Indiana Ave. NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume III

December 1953

Number 12

## Gen. Hershey Sends Holiday Greetings

(Continued from page 1)

membership in an organization unlike any other in Government or outside. Its purpose is different, its organization is different, its operation is different. It is unusual in its power to fix and hold the devotion and dedication of thousands whose part is played by giving to the organization rather than taking from it. To our citizenry in general it is the symbol of the requirement of a duty and not the providing of a privilege.

In this Christmas message I cannot write of this feeling of giving and not taking. A moment of self forgotten and others remembered. Some will feel what I cannot describe as they hear the bells at Christmas through cold, dry air with reverberations softened by the snow. To others it will come from voices blended in "Little Town of Bethlehem" or "Silent Night." The voices may be young, they may be old, they may be both. The tongue may be one of many and the accents will vary, even within the language, but the feelings of singers within as they sing will be the message

I wish to send.

This message may be in the green of the Christmas tree, it may be in the blue, the red, and the yellow of its lights. Perhaps it will come in an easy chair before an open fire, on Christmas Eve, as you look at toys awaiting the touch of hands that belong to sleeping children, children in eagerness who have found the days so slow in passing as Christmas time drew near. On Christmas Day like no other time of year the members of a family seem more closely knit, even though it be in spirit only that they gather, and it is within the circle of the family that you will be most conscious that it is Christmas.

So Christmas will come to each of you under widely different circumstances. You will know it is Christmas because of the things you hear, the words you speak, and the songs you sing. Yet all of these are only surface indications of something that you will not see, nor hear, for it can come to you as a feeling deep within and that will be the Christmas message.

## 'Twas On A Night Not Fitten' For Beast

The *Army Times*, after indirectly referring to an item by Sam Stasky in the *Washington Post*, has suggested that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should decorate Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey.

As a National Guard private, Hershey showed up for drill one stormy night covered with mud. He explained that he had walked 4 miles to get there.

"Why didn't you saddle a horse?" snapped the drill officer.

"Why, sir," said young Hershey, "I wouldn't think of taking out a horse on a night like this."

## "L. B. Members Have The Vantage Point"

Col. G. Hilton Butler, who recently succeeded Col. John B. Elliot as State Director of Tennessee, has had inscribed on the wall of his office in 2½-inch letters the following quotation from General Hershey's editorial in the August issue of SELECTIVE SERVICE:

"Our philosophy is that each classification stands on its own questionnaire, viewed from the vantage point of the local board members who are nearer the registrant.

"I have the complete conviction that more mistakes are made in the deviations from this philosophy than in adherence to it."

## Valuable Data Assembled In S. S. Library

The reference library at National Headquarters contains more information on conscription than any other known library in the United States. It is unique in that it is the only library in the United States specializing exclusively in conscription data.

At present, the library consists of the equivalent of 10,000 volumes. Not all of it is in book form, however. Approximately one-half of the data is in file cabinets. All books and documents are classified and cataloged. It contains detailed information on the methods of conscription used in the various States during colonial times on up to the present, plus a considerable amount of historical material on conscription in England, France, and Germany. Included in the collection are some original hand-written documents which are the only written material in existence on that particular phase of conscription.

The Director of Selective Service maintains this library for the use of the entire System, and any compensated or uncompensated official is free to draw books from the library or to request the answers to specific questions. The library maintains an information service and they are prepared to answer questions on conscription of both a historical or current nature.

A monthly library digest, listing the newest acquisitions, is sent to each State Headquarters. Members of the System may read these library digests at State Headquarters to get an idea of the type of material available for loan; or if they merely wish to get the answer to a specific question they may write directly to the library.

The present Selective Service library was started back in 1926 by the joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee. The Secretary of the Committee went out and collected all the data he could on conscription. For a number of years the library consisted only of a few books on a shelf in the office of the Secretary of the Committee.

When Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey became Executive Secretary of the joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee in 1936, he found that his secretary, Mrs. Ella Tucker, who had been with the Committee prior to 1936, was still trying to keep up with the growing volume of conscription material being forwarded to that office. By 1940, two rooms full of books and other material had been accumulated.

When the joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee formed the Selective Service Headquarters in 1940, it was decided, because of its size, to take all of the accumulation of conscription data and establish a reference library. Mrs. Ella Tucker, who had been custodian of the material for a number of years, was in 1940 appointed the first librarian of the Selective Service Reference Library.

Through the untiring efforts of Colonels Edward Fitzpatrick, John D. Langston, and Victor J. O'Kelli-

## Official Notices

October 5, 1953—Packet No. 41, containing corrected pages to reflect the provisions of Public Law 84, 83d Congress, approved June 29, 1953, amending or affecting the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended.

NOTE.—In the Official Notices for last month Operations Bulletin No. 102 appeared as No. 101.

## Need Revisions, Writer Claims

Philadelphia Inquirer

An unpalatable fact regarding America's defensive plans against aggression comes from Washington in news that the new Joint Chiefs of Staff find that a "manpower ceiling" is a critical factor and probably the most serious one imposing limits on all United States military plans.

This is outlined in an article by James Reston in the *New York Times* and sounds like "the place where we came in." The problem of manpower shortages—a ceiling beyond which, under present methods, suitable goals for the Armed Forces could not be reached—has been getting worse for several years.

This is because the country's military manpower system is loosened in numerous directions. One is the 2-year service period, necessitating a big turnover. Another is the draft which, because of numerous deferments and exemptions, is far from a complete and satisfactory application of the selective service principle. . . .

The draft should be revised to make it more efficient. Large loopholes through which men escape induction should be closed up. Educational deferments, in a considerable number of cases, have proved to be in this category. Proposals for large increases in reenlistment bounties might merit some consideration.

But the real job is to find ways to get a larger percentage of eligible men into the services so that the Armed Forces will be kept filled up to adequate strength.

"Sometimes education can make clever devils instead of stupid devils."—Bishop Fulton Sheen.

her, the library was expanded and new materials acquired. The library later proved of value in providing information for the preparation of the monographs and Selective Service histories.

To better serve the System, the library is constantly striving to add new material and to fill in what few existing gaps there are on some phases of conscription. The library will welcome any donations or indefinite loans of historical material pertaining to conscription. It is also desirous of receiving copies of speeches and other current subject matter given by various members of the System in the States. Any other type information which might add to a more complete understanding of conscription will also be welcome.



## Employees Who Save U. S. Cash Are Given Cash

A cash award of \$50 and two cash awards of \$25 have been made for three additional Selective Service employee suggestions which resulted in a saving to the Government. Sixteen other employees received certificates for suggestions which were accepted.

Mrs. Lila E. Rohrstaff, clerk, Wisconsin Local Board No. 68, received \$50 for her suggestion that: a copy of SSS Forms Nos. 223, 2, and 260 be mailed by the local board of transfer to the local board of origin to advise it of the progress of the processing and of the date of delivery."

Miss Elsie M. Poutu, clerk of Massachusetts Local Board No. 40, received \$25 for her suggestion that: "A space be provided specifically for the Selective Service number and the local board stamp on SS Form No. 2 (Registration certificate)."

Mrs. Susan C. Pentland, clerk, California Local Board No. 80, received \$25 for her suggestion that: SSS Form 120 (Individual Appeal Record) be revised to provide space for registrant's address."

Sixteen other employees received certificates of adoption for the following suggestions:

Miss Mary I. Colony, California State Headquarters, suggested that: National Headquarters have made series of 8-mm. or 16-mm. movie films for use by State Directors for teaching Selective Service employees, local board members, registrars, and others the intricacies of Selective Service."

Mrs. Edna R. Lacy, clerk, Oklahoma Local Board No. 15, suggested that: "An additional column be added to SSS Form 102 (Classification Record) with the heading, 'ate questionnaire returned'."

Francis W. Mason, Deputy Director, Oregon State Headquarters, suggested that: "All numbered SSS forms be printed in such manner as spacing on each would compare with regular typewriter spacing, rather than manual operations."

Mrs. Mary Muhlenpoh, clerk, Ohio Local Board No. 55, suggested that: "An index card be kept for each man who registers and whose registration card is transmitted to other local board area."

Mrs. Agnes M. Marks, clerk, Ohio Local Board No. 109, suggested: "Forms DD 53 be filed in each individual cover sheet of registrant, thereby eliminating the use of cards which could then be used for filing of SSS Form 1."

Mrs. Gay H. Packett, clerk, Virginia Local Board No. 103, suggested that: "A new form be used instead of present SSS Form 3, for reporting the list of registrants under Special Registration No. 1." Miss Fay M. Oslund, clerk, Iowa Local Board No. 13-47, suggested that: "While the cover sheet (SSS Form 101) shows a registrant is away from the local board, either the appeal board, State or National Headquarters, or Presidential (Continued on page 4)

## Air Force ROTC Grads Who Spurn Flying May Enlist In AF; Get Commission Later

Graduation from college of hundreds of Air Force ROTC students, which had been in peril because of cutback policies, was assured last month.

Assistant Defense Secretary John A. Hannah announced that all college seniors in the ROTC program of the Air Force would be permitted to remain in the program—not just those who sign up for flying training as previously announced.

Many colleges give credit for ROTC training in 2-year allotments, that is, for completion of the basic course (freshman and sophomore) and completion of the advanced course (junior and senior).

When the order was issued recently to restrict advanced training to those who sign up for flying, plus some additional specialists, such as engineers, there was considerable concern on campuses throughout the country.

Now, Dr. Hannah states that the commitments will be kept with all seniors. Those who sign up for flying will be commissioned upon graduation and called to duty. Some of the others will be called, "but not very many." They will serve as Reserve officers on active duty.

The remainder will receive a Certificate of Completion and will then be free to enlist in the service of their choice or wait to be drafted. If they choose to enlist in the Air Force, they will be permitted to enlist for 2 years. If they choose to enlist in one of the other services they will be required to enlist for the regular enlistment term required by that service (3 or 4 years). At the expiration of their enlistment, even though it may have been in another service, they will be offered a commission in the Air Force Reserve, said Dr. Hannah.

### Jan. Call Is For 23,000

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide Armed Forces Induction Stations with 23,000 men during January 1954 for assignment to the Army.

The number of men requested by the Army for January is based on maintaining approved strength after allowances have been made for enlistments and reenlistments.

### Here Are 'Credit Lines' For Directors' Photos

SELECTIVE SERVICE has received inquiries concerning origin of the photographs of "Selective Service" Directors in the October issue.

Here they are:

Maj. Gen. James B. Fry, head of Federal draft in War Between the States—Library of Congress.

Brig. Gen. John Preston, head of Confederate draft—Meserve Collection.

Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, head of World War I draft—Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps.

Clarence A. Dykstra, first Director, World War II—Photo by Harris & Ewing.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, present Director—Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps.

### He Wants "B"—UC?

A recently returned veteran called at the office of Local Board 20-21 in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., according to Clerk Julia P. Lawton, and requested to be reclassified. He said, "I would like to be classified 'B.'" The clerk inquired if "1-C" would do and he said, "No, I want to 'B' here when they go and 'B' here when they come back too."

## Here's How They're Classified

(As of October 1, 1953)

CLASS		
Total	14,193,156	
I-A and I-A-O Examined and Acceptable	260,400	
I-A and I-A-O Not Examined	760,371	
I-A and I-A-O Induction Postponed	16,004	
I-S Statutory Deferment—High School	56,609	
I-S Statutory Deferment—College	6,999	
I-O Conscientious Objector, Examined and Acceptable	1,696	
I-O Conscientious Objector, Not Examined	1,657	
I-C (Inducted)	924,742	
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned)	1,498,943	
I-C (Discharged)	497,304	
I-C (Reserve)	698,526	
I-W (At Work)	3,498	
I-W (Released)	12	
I-D Member of Reserve Component	351,464	
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agr.) <sup>1</sup>	24,579	
II-A (Apprentice) <sup>1</sup>	6,785	
II-C Agricultural Deferment <sup>1</sup>	81,899	
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student) <sup>1</sup>	164,951	
III-A Dependency Deferment <sup>1</sup>	1,164,895	
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	711,698	
IV-B Officials <sup>1</sup>	21	
IV-C Aliens	10,819	
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Student	62,375	
IV-F Unfit for Service <sup>1</sup>	1,782,237	
V-A Over age of Liability	5,104,672	

<sup>1</sup> May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.

## Men Under 19 Not Likely To Be Called Soon

Only five States found it necessary to take men under 20 years of age to fill their November call, and these men were almost 20, it was found in a survey made by National Headquarters.

The number of 19-year-olds inducted was insignificant. The bulk of the 23,000 call was filled with men 20 years old and older.

Many State Headquarters report an increasing number of volunteers. Most of these volunteers are younger men. This accounts for the fact that most States have been able to fill their calls with men 20 years of age or older so far.

If calls remain at or near 23,000 men per month for the balance of this fiscal year, it appears likely, except in rare instances, that no State will have to order men under 20 years of age for induction prior to July 1954.

When the Korean conflict broke the Armed Forces strength was approximately 1.5 million. One year later it had been increased to 3.5 million, an increase of 2 million in 1 year. This situation has resulted in a 2-year manpower cycle, with large calls during odd numbered fiscal years and small calls during even numbered fiscal years. This fiscal year, 1954, we are receiving small calls because the Armed Forces are replacing the men who went in during the fiscal year 1952. Next year, fiscal 1955, we will probably receive large calls because the Armed Forces will be replacing the men who went in during fiscal 1953.

At the present time, men are reaching age 20 at the rate of approximately 92,000 per month. It is estimated that approximately 41,000 of these men could be brought into service each month, after allowing for rejections and deferments. Since calls are currently running at 23,000 men per month, calls can be filled and the pool built up from the men reaching age 20.

Department of Defense officials have predicted that monthly calls during fiscal 1955 will be considerably larger than this year. If they are, it is plain that the monthly input will be insufficient to meet the calls. It will, therefore, again become necessary to start taking more men than we have reaching age 20. This will result in the minimum age of inductees getting lower and lower. In all probability local boards will find it necessary to order 19-year-olds for induction.

"Any attempt to predict just when it will become necessary to induct 19-year-olds is futile," the Director said, "because there are so many factors which can upset any prediction." The increasing tendency of men under 20 to volunteer has been keeping the minimum induction age above 20 to date. This trend will, of course, be reflected later in fewer men becoming available for induction. The men who volunteer or enlist at a young age do not become available for induction when other men their age are reached. They have already served.



## Program Helps Army Inductees

The Army reveals to *Army Times* that its new program to enlist into the Regular Army selected inductees who have completed primary basic training is beginning to pay off in better service to the Army plus satisfaction and a good financial deal for the men involved.

So far the Army has picked up some 10,000 new regulars under this program, statistics indicate, who will contribute so much to the Army that the cost of the plan is negligible.

Here is how the program works, the *Army Times* reports, and how the enlistees in the Army benefit:

After the first half of primary basic training, inductees then ask for a discharge for the purpose of reenlisting in the Regular Army. The Comptroller of the United States has ruled that men who do this are eligible for the reenlistment bonus.

After a man reenlists for 3 years his bonus is \$90; for 4 years, \$160; for 5 years, \$250; and for 6 years, \$360. In addition, by getting a discharge, he is eligible for immediate mustering-out pay. This comes to \$100 or \$200, since he has not served overseas, depending on whether he has served less than 90 days or more.

In addition, those who have had sufficient basic training then arrange their branch and first assignment, either going to a specialist school or picking the outfit they want.

The immediate cost to the Army is from \$90 to \$560 per man, depending on whether or not the man wants his mustering-out pay, whether he enlists for more than 3 years, and how much time he has spent in draftee status.

But this is more than offset by what the Army saves in training. The Army proved to Congress last year that it saves more than \$1,000 for each enlistee it gets. The extra year's service for minimum term enlistees saves that much in training alone.

## S. S. Employees Given Awards

(Continued from page 3)

tial Appeal Board, a slip of paper containing the registrant's name, address, and Selective Service number, his date of birth, date of registration, date of mailing questionnaire, and date of classification be prepared and placed in a 'dummy' cover sheet."

Miss Helene M. Heindrich, National Headquarters, suggested that: "Signs be posted in the corridors at National Headquarters to indicate room locations."

Mrs. Rachel M. Rudolph, clerk, Florida Local Board No. 44, suggested that: "Revision of SSS Forms Nos. 222 and 260 (Transfer for Armed Forces Physical Examination and Request for Transfer for Delivery) to have printed thereon a third endorsement to be used for

# Low Depression Birth Rate 1931-1936 Causes Current Manpower Shortage



SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF CENSUS ESTIMATES.

To maintain our Armed Forces at 3.2 million, approximately one million replacements must be taken into the services each year, through enlistment and induction.

Because of the low birth rate during the depression years, 1931-1936, the lowest accrued birth rate since World War I, only slightly more than one million men will reach the age of regis-

tration during 1954. This is not enough, after rejections and deferments, to meet the yearly requirements of the Armed Forces, hence the manpower shortage.

Beginning in 1960 it is believed there will be a sufficient number of men reaching the age of liability each year to maintain our Armed Forces at 3.2 million.

the return of papers, the original to the local board of transfer and a copy for the file of the transfer board."

Mrs. Florence J. Baugh, clerk, Oklahoma Local Board No. 62, suggested that: "When SSS Form 102 (Classification Record) is revised, columns 1 and 2 containing the name and the registrant's number be transposed so as to appear at the right-hand side of the page; that pending a change in the form, clerks be authorized to rule a half-inch column on the right-hand side of column 11 (Remarks), and in said column write the number shown in block 4 of the registrant's Selective Service number, so as to determine the order of birth in the year of birth on each page."

Miss Alice M. Lovejoy, clerk, Ohio Local Board No. 4, suggested that: "SSS Form No. 100 (Classification Questionnaire) be revised to include information now appearing under Series V either as part

of Series I, VII, or at the top of page 3."

Mrs. Mary Jane Woolley, clerk, Indiana Local Board No. 85, suggested that: "Columns 9, 10, and 11 of Selective Service Form 102 (Classification Record) be revised in order to provide a breakdown of inductions, enlistments, and separations from the various branches of the service."

Mrs. Florence M. Stellwagen, National Headquarters, suggested that: "When changes are made in the stenographic manual, a short explanation of what each change consists of such as that used when changes are made in local board memoranda should accompany the new sheets, to avoid needless reading."

Mr. Ralph E. Dyer, Oregon Local Board auditor, suggested that: "There be added on SSS Form 260 (Request for Transfer for Delivery) a line with the information, 'Date ordered to report'."

Mr. W. Payne Bower, Missouri State Headquarters, suggested that: "SSS Forms Nos. 110 and 111 be revised to include the following legend: 'In the event you are classified in one of the following deferment classes I-D, II-A, II-C, II-S, III-A, IV-B, IV-F and certain I-D's on or after June 19, 1951, and before you attain your 26th birthday, your liability for training and service is extended until you attain your 35th birthday, pursuant to section 6 (b) of the U. M. T. & S. Act.'"

Miss Edna M. Clappison, clerk, Maine Local Board No. 3, suggested that: "The date for the original card for physical examination be type or inserted on SSS Form No. 22 (Transfer for Armed Forces Physical Examination) when physical transfers are made out at other boards."

These latest awards bring the total number of cash awards to 1 and the total number of certificate to 59 since the program was started in December 1950.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume IV

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 1954

Number 1

## Some Now in I-C To Be I-A Under New Regulations

The President on December 11 issued an Executive order which amends the Selective Service regulation on Class I-C and tightens and clarifies the minimum service requirements. The new regulation will remove the possibility of evasion of minimum equitable service by a small number of persons who, under the former regulation, were required to be classified as having satisfied requirements with as little as 1 day of active service. As revised, the regulations now require minimum service of 6 months.

Under the old I-C Selective Service regulation, regular registrants who entered upon active duty after June 24, 1948, became eligible for Class I-C, if separated from the service under honorable conditions, after only 1 day or more of active duty, and were not subject to further military duty. Under the new regulations registrants will be classified I-C only if they were separated from active duty after 6 months or more of honorable service. This change will mean that an estimated 2,000 to 3,000 persons now classified in I-C, but who have not had 6 months' active service, will be subject to reclassification and possible induction.

The new regulation will affect primarily those aviation cadets who were discharged after a few days or weeks, men discharged for hardship reasons, and possibly a few who were discharged for erroneous induction.

Feb. Call Is for 18,000;  
5,000 Less Than Jan.

The Department of Defense has requested Selective Service to provide Armed Forces induction stations with 18,000 men during February 1954, for assignment to the Army.

This call is 5,000 less than the January 1954 call and the smallest call since June 1952. The Department of Defense has placed only three monthly calls for less than 18,000 men since Korea. These were for: July 1951, 15,000 men; December 1951, 16,900 men; and June 1952, 10,000 men.

The 18,000 figure was reported to have been recommended by the Army when the Secretary of Defense told the Army to maintain an average of around 1,340,000 officers and men next year instead of the 1.5 million it has now.

## Local Board Laughs, Too

It was recently reported by Associated Press that Mrs. Flo Upton, clerk, Florida Local Board No. 30, has received some letters which have gone like this:

"Dear Mrs., I want you to take my husband in the Army at once. He has run off with another hussy."

Another went: "According to your instructions, my wife has had a baby."

A single 19-year-old youth filed a dependency classification request, explaining he had 11 dependents. Asked how much he contributed to their support, he replied: "Nothing. I'm not working."

## Future Holds Problems—Old and New

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

From the vantage point of this New Year the Selective Service System views its future with problems old and new. This is an annual experience and undoubtedly the proportion of problems recurring will exceed by far the new problems. In fact, the new problems may have many elements of long acquaintance. It may well be that the classification of these problems into old and new would be changed by an appeal. Whatever the classifications may be, the problems are with us.

No attempt has been made to establish an order of importance. The so classified "old" problems are listed first.

Students have been with us, they will remain. Not necessarily the same ones but new ones will come to replace those no longer students, or no longer deferred, or both.

The late student who is now employed in industry. Shall he be taken because he has already had repeated deferments as a student and many times as a necessary man in industry? Or,

(Continued on page 2)

## Puerto Rico's Rejection Rate Lower Under New I. Q. Test; Many IV-F's Now Serving

Puerto Rico's rejection rate on the Armed Forces qualification test has dropped considerably since the Army began, in October 1953, to give the test in Spanish, and many men initially IV-F are now in service.

For some time concern had been expressed in many quarters over the high percentage of registrants being rejected solely for failure to pass the AFQT. Between the summer of 1950 and December 1952 a total of 67,452 men, with a 5th-grade education or better, were rejected at the time of their preinduction examination solely because they failed the AFQT.

## Kentuckian Is 10th Inductee To Win Nation's Top Award

Pfc. Ernest E. West, a 22-year-old former Army infantryman, from Wurtland, Ky., recently became the sixty-sixth soldier and the tenth selectee to be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for the fighting in Korea.

On the night of October 12, 1952, Pvt. West volunteered to accompany a U. N. combat patrol, which was to locate and destroy a reported enemy outpost near Sataeri, Korea. As the small group neared the enemy position, it was attacked by a well-concealed hostile force and suffered heavy casualties, which included its officer-leader.

When Pvt. West saw the wounded officer lying in an exposed space, he ordered the rest of the patrol to withdraw while he made his way through heavy enemy fire to the patrol leader's side. As he was attempting to carry the stricken officer to safety, three enemy soldiers attacked the pair with rifles and grenade fire. Pvt. West immediately huddled himself on top of the officer to shield the fallen patrol leader from exploding enemy grenades.

Though wounded in the face, which later resulted in the loss of his left eye, Pvt. West killed the three attackers with accurate rifle fire, and was able to draw the patrol leader out of immediate danger. He then returned through intense enemy fire to the ambush area and brought out two other disabled patrol members, killing three more enemies as he fought his way through, to save the lives of all his critically wounded companions.

West was inducted into the Army in November 1951. After training in the United States, he was assigned to the Far East Command in May 1952.

The names of the other nine selectees who have been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor appeared in the November 1953 issue of SELECTIVE SERVICE.

Puerto Rico had some 36,624 men with less than a 5th-grade education. They were not even sent for preinduction examination because it was almost certain they would be rejected.

When he analyzed the principal cause for rejection, Colonel Jose Enrique Colom, State Director for Puerto Rico, found that only 6.4 percent of his IV-F's were rejected for physical reasons. Most of the balance were rejected on the mental test. It was also learned that the bulk of these mental rejectees were unable to speak English. Colonel Colom suggested to the Army that they take those men who were found capable of learning and teach them English after their induction.

In October 1953 the Army stopped using the AFQT in Puerto Rico and all men tested, since that time, have been given the new Spanish-language test. The rejection rate for mental reasons has dropped considerably since the Spanish-language test was substituted.

The 67,452 who failed to pass the AFQT are gradually being re-examined and given the Spanish-language test. Colonel Colom reported that out of the worst group sent up so far over 50 percent passed the new Spanish mental test. The 36,624 men with less than a 5th-grade education, who have not yet been examined, will be sent up in the near future to take the Spanish-language test.

Those Spanish-speaking Puerto Rican registrants who passed the new test and were inducted received their basic training in Puerto Rico. While undergoing basic training, duty time was allotted for English lessons. Attendance at these courses was mandatory. The men were taught sufficient conversational English to enable them to carry out military duties. After completion of basic training these men are assigned anywhere in the Army.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

451 Indiana Ave. NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume IV

January 1954

Number 1

## Future Holds Problems—Old and New

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

(Continued from page 1)

shall he be deferred to complete some project that promises much for our future security? Is there a predictable time that he will be available? Are there individual registrants of such unusual capacity being used on projects so vital that some may be exceptions to the policy that all registrants serve, if acceptable? If there are such registrants, how frequently do we find them and where and how?

What shall we do about the agricultural registrant and especially those who have been deferred more than 3 years?

Examples of future samples may well be such questions as, when will the Nation take steps to train nonveteran reservists to prevent the recall of veteran reservists in another Korea? What part will the Selective Service System play if and when these measures are taken?

There is discussion of the mobilization of the unorganized reservists becoming a function of the Selective Service System. What does the future hold? Is the Selective Service System competent? Is it organized? Is it prepared to assume this function?

What does 1954 hold in advances toward the central

procurement of manpower for the Armed Forces? Will this be the year that the Armed Forces will be required to receive their manpower initially from the Selective Service System? This is undoubtedly one area in which the solution to the problem lies in the future if it ever comes to pass.

We hear not a little these days of the capabilities of a foreign nation to attack the homeland of America. This would be a situation, if it became an actuality, that has not been experienced in World War I, World War II, or the Korean difficulty.

There are innumerable problems which would confront Selective Service under such circumstances. At least two should be considered by us in 1954. How do we insure the continuity of operation of the System itself? What problems can we anticipate in connection with the filling of calls from areas threatened when the inducted men are needed elsewhere?

The year is new, the problems are generally old. Some are more immediate but not necessarily more important. There will be worthwhile work for the Selective Service System to do in 1954.

## Official Notices

November 2, 1953—Packet No. 42 of the Selective Service Regulations, containing corrected pages of Parts 1606, 1613, and 1621 to reflect the provisions of Amendments Nos. 47, 48, and 49 of the regulations.

November 18, 1953—Operations Bulletin No. 88, as amended, Subject: "Classification of Persons Who Are Both Regular and Special Registrants," which was amended to extend the postponement of induction afforded by that bulletin to regular registrants who are also special registrants and who have made timely applications for reserve commissions in the Public Health Service, and to set forth procedures whereby special registrants who have been found not acceptable for service as regular registrants may apply for reserve commissions in the Armed Forces.

November 22, 1953—Packet No. 43 of the Selective Service Regulations, containing corrected pages 1621-5 and 1621-6 to reflect the provisions of Amendment No. 49 of the regulations.

## Doors Open for Inductees Who Yearn To Learn

The following article was written exclusively for SELECTIVE SERVICE by the Department of the Army, Office of the Chief, Education Branch, Troop Information and Education Division.

By Capt. Richard P. Taffe

About 1 out of 10 men in the Army has little or no education. One out of every four Army officers has never been to college. Why? Because the United States Army is a true reflection of the country's civilian population—some have been educated and others have not.

What's to be done about this situation? Is service in the Army to be considered time spent in an educational vacuum?

In order to make the Army more efficient, and to increase the effectiveness of its personnel, the Army is conducting the world's largest adult educational program.

Before a man can fully absorb training, he must be able to read and write. Because of this, the Army's primary educational concern is those men with less than a fourth-grade education. Since the start of the Korean War, a total of 138,251 basic education certificates have been granted to Army personnel. These fourth- and fifth-grade certificates have been given to those who attend mandatory classes or who successfully complete required tests.

The Army's second priority on education is aimed at those with less than an eighth-grade education. In this field, some 22,803 have

(Continued on page 3)

## Court Defines Evidence Rule In "Pastor" Case

The conviction of a registrar claiming to be a minister of religion was set aside by the United States Supreme Court because it had made out a prima facie case for exemption and there was no basis in fact for classifying him in Class I-A. The decision, 6 to 3, was handed down November 3, 1953, and was written by Associate Justice Clark, in the case of *U. S. v. Dickinson*.

This decision reverses a court of appeals decision which was analyzed in a previous issue (August 1953) of this periodical.

The Supreme Court opinion emphasized the importance of accepting it if it is not controverted by some other evidence. In this instance, the evidence consisted of (1) the registrant's sworn testimony in the course of his personal appearance, backed up by letters; (2) an affidavit by an ecclesiastical official; and (3) letters from the religious organization itself. No activity on the part of anyone to disprove this evidence was reflected in the cover sheet. A local board from this decision, is not free to disbelieve testimonial and documentary evidence in the absence of impeaching or contradictory evidence.

Among the uncontroverted facts were that the registrant had become a pioneer minister at a company servant of Jehovah's Witnesses, living on \$35 a month earned by 5 hours per week secular employment.

Acknowledging that the ministerial exemption "is a narrow one intended for the leaders of the various religious faiths and not for the members generally," the court pointed out that not all members of a religious organization are entitled to the exemption "even though in their belief each is a minister." On the other hand, legitimate minister cannot be "for the purposes of the act, unfrocked for such action would leave a congregation without a cleric. Each registrant must satisfy the actual criteria for the exemption."

The court went on to point out that preaching and teaching "part time or half-time, occasionally irregularly" would not be sufficient; neither does the statutory definition of regular or duly ordained minister preclude all secular employment. "Many preachers, including those in the more traditional and orthodox sects, may not be blessed with congregations parishes capable of paying them a living wage."

The fact that "Dickinson's claims were not disputed by any evidence" appeared to weigh heavily with the court, which hastened to add, however, that the court, while properly insisting that there be some proof incompatible with the registrant's proof of exemption, will not apply the "substantial evidence" test.

Justice Jackson wrote the dissenting opinion.

### Wife Inducts Husband

She probably wasn't very happy about it, but to Mrs. Joy Waltman, assistant clerk of Local Board No. 65 of Pottawatomie County, Okla., goes the distinction of preparing the papers for induction of husband, Paul.

### L. B. Member Honored

John McQuilken, member of Local Board 143, San Diego, Calif., and finance officer of the city of San Diego, has been elected president of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association of the United States and Canada.



# Doors Open for Inductees Who Yearn To Learn

(Continued from page 2)

men awarded certificates since June 1950.

The third area in the Army's vast system is to bring high-school subjects to the soldier wherever he may be stationed. While the Army does not compete with civilian schools in granting credit, it does provide an opportunity for the soldier to secure a high-school graduation certificate.

In this area, a total of 123,828 men passed General Educational Development tests showing them to have the equivalent of a high-school education.

College subjects attract military men all over the world interested in furthering their professional or civilian careers. General Educational Development tests, showing the accomplishment of 1 year of college, have been passed by 25,862 since the start of the Korean conflict.

As was stated above, the basic education is accomplished on a mandatory basis. All other courses, however, are the result of voluntary effort on the part of the individual soldier.

These courses are provided in several ways. Correspondence and self-teaching courses are made available through the United States Armed Forces Institute which serves the educational programs of all the armed services. Group-study courses conducted on- or off-duty are provided at all educational levels by military and civilian instructors hired by the Army. In addition, close to 100 American colleges and universities provide residence-type classes on or near military establishments, using their own instructors and textbooks. Chief among these cooperating colleges and universities are the University of Maryland, which provides classes in 86 education centers in Europe; the University of California, which provides classes in the Far East; and Louisiana State, which runs seven centers in the Caribbean area.

Troop education also provided educational advisement and testing facilities for Army personnel. In the same period mentioned above, 397,955 tests were administered.

As to enrollment, the latest Army-wide tabulation showed 162,042 soldiers enrolled in some phases of the program. Course completions in the last quarter of fiscal year 1953 numbered 168,600, bringing to 523,311 courses completed since the beginning of the Korean War.

The facilities available for the Army's troop education programs depend largely on where the soldier is stationed. In the United States, classroom space is generally readily available. Overseas, particularly in Korea, some remarkable field expedients have been devised to bring the education to the soldier. For example, mobile vans, railroad trains, converted ambulances, jeeps, and the dry side of a hill have been used. Since the signing of the

## Army Will Test New Reserve Plan

The Department of the Army has announced that during the first 6 months of 1954 it will test a mobilization assignment plan under which enlisted personnel released from active duty during that period will be earmarked for specific assignment in the event of mobilization.

One Military District in each Army area will be selected to conduct the test.

These Reservists will be given mobilization assignments to active Army units or installations and to National Guard and Army Reserve units located near their homes.

Men selected for mobilization assignment to active Army units will be from among those who have 6 years of service remaining to be satisfied and who have had no prior combat service. These mobilization assignments will be for 1 year, during which assignees are liable for immediate active duty in the event of mobilization.

## New Regulations

An Army special regulation issued last September provides that when a Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps Reserve officer reports for Selective Service preinduction physical examination the induction station commander will immediately notify the appropriate agency. In the case of naval Reserve officers, information will be included as to whether or not the officer desires immediate active naval service to avoid induction.

## Never Safe From S. S.

A recent newspaper story about a delinquent registrant was headlined: "Napoleon Surrenders! Faces Draft."

In short, troop education provides a complete program of academic and vocational subjects for military personnel in order that they may:

1. Improve their value to the Army.
2. Make profitable use of their spare time.
3. Have an opportunity to continue their civilian education while in the Army.

Troop education is a function of command—not a welfare service—to insure that all assigned personnel obtain sufficient education to be able to read and understand written orders and basic training manuals. Troop education must conform to the standards established by civilian educational institutions, in order that Army personnel may obtain maximum benefit from the classroom instruction and in order that educational achievements of Army personnel will be generally acceptable for accreditation purposes by these institutions.

## Service In The Armed Forces Is The Job For Democracy Young Men Can Do Best

### Heroic-Type Sculpture Portrays Modest Hero

The Associated Press sings the saga of Bernard H. Udel, one of the first Baltimore men to be inducted after the Korean armistice, who had special cards made up to send back to the folks at home.

The cards carried a photograph of an heroic-type sculpture of his head. They were inscribed: "Bernard H. Udel—Patriot."

## Releases Arranged For Qualified Men Planning College

The Army has authorized the release of enlisted men and inductees who have completed at least 21 months of active duty and who have not more than 3 months to serve sufficiently ahead of schedule to enable them to return to school in time for an opening term.

Here is the text of the pertinent sections of Department of the Army Circular 94, which spells out the details:

"An enlisted person who has not more than 3 months remaining in his required period of service may be separated in order to enter or return to college, university, or equivalent educational institution, provided he—

(a) can present evidence of unconditional acceptance by the school, and

(b) is separated not earlier than 10 days prior to the required registration date."

## Two More Employees Get Cash for New Ideas

Cash awards of \$25 each have been approved for two additional Selective Service employees whose suggestions have resulted in a saving to the Government. One other employee received a certificate for a suggestion which was adopted.

Miss Virginia Osborne, clerk, Missouri Local Board No. 62, received \$25 for her suggestion that: "SSS Form No. 119 (Notice of Classification) be revised so as to extend the black border around the right edge of the card, enclosing the space on which the registrant is required to sign his signature."

Miss Edna Moore, National Headquarters, received \$25 for her suggestion that: "Silk typewriter ribbons be used in lieu of the cotton ribbons being used. A survey revealed that the cotton ribbons last only from 2 to 4 weeks, with steady use, whereas the silk ribbons under the same conditions last up to 6 months."

Miss Florence Hubert, Washington State Headquarters, received a Certificate of Adoption for her suggestion that: "A form be devised for the State's monthly reports of deliveries, inductions, and examinations for special registrants."

The following is an excerpt from an article in *Armed Forces Talk* by Andre Fontaine, contributor to such magazines as *Saturday Evening Post*, *Reader's Digest*, *McCall's*, *Collier's*, *Redbook*, and others.

### By Andre Fontaine

Service in the Armed Forces happens to be the job for democracy that most young men can do best. Most old men can't stand the physical beating of combat. Some men with special training or experience can help their country more in civilian jobs. So the draft boards have to decide who is most valuable in which spot.

It is obvious we are going to need a big armed force for a long time, and we can't get it through volunteers alone. There just isn't any answer except to draft just about every young man reaching draft age.

Service is not an obligation that has been unfairly foisted upon this generation of Americans. The young men of every generation have had to fight. We Americans are accustomed to think that war is something unusual, that peace is the natural order of things. But the facts of history say otherwise. From the Revolution of 1776 down to date the average length of time between major United States wars had been 22 years—or one every generation.

Military service has always been the young man's job—part of the price he pays for the freedoms that are his. In other countries—in Soviet Russia, Nazi Germany, Imperial Japan—other young men have paid the same price for no such freedom. Older men pay with a different coin, but they pay.

We have always had and still do have men who would give up their sons to war, but not their profits, public servants who use their power to fill their own pockets, the me-firsters, the demagogues, the draft-dodgers, the lazy, and those thousands who "don't want to get involved"—without realizing that by "not getting involved" they are lining up against democracy. Each of these weakens democracy, and if the day ever comes when they outnumber the rest, America will lose its liberty.

Consequently, what it boils down to is this: If you value your freedoms, you have to make the sacrifices that will keep them, no matter how many others shirk. This is true for all men and women in a democracy for all their lives. It is a personal thing. The obligation to serve may take any of a thousand forms, the demand may be for a man's life, for his money, for his reputation, or for 2 hours of his time. But if the demand is made, as he believes in his Nation, he must answer it.

## Too Much Walking

"Dear Sirs: I am writing you to let you no how I like the Army. I don't like it a tall, I wish I could get out because it is against my heart. It is to mich walking in here for me. I am taking rifle tranting now, it is tuft on the M 1 rifle."



## Directors Meet In Washington And Talk Shop

Selective Service State Directors held their semiannual conference December 7-11 at National Headquarters with Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, presiding.

The purpose of this conference was to afford an opportunity for State Directors and members of the National Headquarters Staff to mutually consider problems of both current and future interest to the System.

Selected representatives of governmental agencies whose missions are of significance to the Selective Service System presented problems to the conference for their later discussion and recommendations. The speakers were: Dr. John A. Hannah, Department of Defense; Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, Director, Office of Defense Mobilization; and Dr. Raoul Archambault, Jr., Federal Civilian Defense.

The State Directors were divided into committees and each committee was assigned problems to discuss and report on. This was done in order that their thoughts and recommendations might become a matter of record for future operational and planning purposes.

Those attending the State Directors' conference were: Row I—Left to Right: Maj. Raimundo D. Camacho, Guam; Lt. Col. Joseph Christmas, Virgin Islands; Mr. John H. Greenaway, New Hampshire; Capt. Chester J. Chastek, Washington; Lt. Col. Henry W. Gross, Pennsylvania; Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow, Deputy Director of Selective Service; Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service; Brig. Gen. C. R. Fox, West Virginia; Col. Clive E. Murray, Oklahoma; Lt. Col. James Hunter, South Carolina; Maj. Gen. G. N. Henninger, Nebraska; and Col. William A. Boyen, Hawaii.

Row II—Left to Right: Maj. Gen. Joe Nickell, Kansas; Col. H. B. Van Seiver, Delaware; Maj. Gen. A. M. Tuthill, Arizona; Col. Donald A. MacGrath, New Jersey; Col. William Boughton, New York State; Brig. Gen. J. A. May, Nevada; Brig. Gen. J. Wallace West, Utah; Lt. Col. Russell G. Broadus, North Carolina; Lt. Col. Leo Davis, Louisiana; Col. Ralph A. Lancaster, Iowa; and Lt. Col. Harold C. Wall, Florida.

Row III—Left to Right: Col. Bentley Courtenay, Wisconsin; Col. John P. McFarland, New Mexico; Brig. Gen. E. E. Novey, Connecticut; Col. Francis Mason, Oregon; Col. J. W. Patton, Jr., Mississippi; Col. Chester A. Furbish, Massachusetts; Brig. Gen. H. L. Edwards, North Dakota; Mr. John L. McCormick, Alaska; Maj. Tom M. Pickle, Tennessee; and Col. Howard E. Reed, Colorado.

Row IV—Left to Right: Col. R. T. Finks, Missouri; Brig. Gen. T. A. Arndt, South Dakota; Col. C. W. Goble, Ohio; Lt. Col. Mike Y. Hendrix, Georgia; Col. Charles E. Going, California; Brig. Gen. John E. Walsh, Idaho; Maj. Merton E. Ashton, Vermont; Col. Paul G. Armstrong, Illinois; and Brig. Gen.

## State Directors—December 1953



This picture of State Directors attending the semiannual conference December 7-11 in Washington was taken in front of the new National Headquarters, 451 Indiana Avenue NW. Identification of the Directors in the above picture is contained in the first column.

### We'd Be Puzzled Too!

Mrs. Billie Duncan, clerk of Oklahoma Local Board No. 20, sent us this interesting item:

"We were a little puzzled recently when we received a physician's statement concerning one of our little 'draft' eligibles. He had described the registrant as being an 'aerophogist.' Being naturally curious, we hied down the hall to the county health office and borrowed their medical dictionary. Imagine our amusement when we found that an aerophogist is 'one who fears drafts!'"

### Dear Sears & Roebuck

After opening an envelope bearing the return address of one of their registrants, Oklahoma Local Board No. 56 concluded he made a mistake. The letter read:

"Page 213  
32A5215—Panty Waist size 42 large Af 44 \$6.98  
32A1073—Long length 48 in. size 44 black are pank do not send white send COD 2.88  
/s/ \_\_\_\_\_"

### Unfit

One doctor to another at the induction center:

"But on the other hand he's not in shape to be a civilian either."

R. L. Esmay, Wyoming.

Row V—Left to Right: Lt. Col. Frank R. Kossa, Indiana; Brig. Gen. G. M. Carter, Maine; Col. Solon F. Russell, Kentucky; Col. Henry C. Stanwood, Maryland; Col. Jose E. Colom, Puerto Rico; Col. James T. Johnson, Alabama; Col. Candler Cobb, New York City; Brig. Gen. E. L. Compere, Arkansas; Col. Arthur A. Holmes, Michigan; Lt. Col. James S. Jones, Jr., Virginia; Mr. Frank D. Norton, District of Columbia; and Brig. Gen. S. H. Mitchell, Montana.

NOTE.—Brig. Gen. Paul L. Wakefield, Texas, and Col. Lloyd E. Lillygren, Minnesota, were not present when the picture was taken.

### "Namecidence"

The State of Washington has two registrants named Robert W. Miller, born within a day of one another in towns by the same name, but in States on opposite sides of the continent, and who were both registered in the State of Washington on the same day.

They are Robert W. Miller, born December 2, 1929, at Mount Vernon, Washington, registered September 15, 1948, at Seattle, Wash.; Robert W. Miller, born December 3, 1929, at Mount Vernon, New York, registered September 15, 1948, at Walla Walla, Wash.

### Registrants Please Note

The Montana State Headquarters has just moved to a new address.

It may not be significant but their new address is—Last Chance Gulch.

### Vets Exceed in Study, Educators Conclude

Veterans, generally speaking, are better students than nonveterans.

This seems to be the conclusion reached by "A Study of 10,000 Veteran and Nonveteran Students, Sixteen American Colleges," Norman Frederiksen and W. Schrader, published by E. T. S.

An excerpt:

"Veterans on the whole performed better academically than nonveterans of equal scholastic ability, and veterans who definitely would not have attended college without the financial assistance provided by the GI bill performed better academically, in relation to their ability than did their veteran student classmates who would have gone to college anyway."

## Classification Picture (As of Nov. 1, 1953)

Class		Class	
Total	14,293,894	I-D Member of Reserve component**	334,88
I-A and I-A-O Examined and acceptable	253,151	II-A Occupational deferment (except agriculture)**	24,25
I-A and I-A-O Not examined	804,620	II-A (Apprentice)**	6,92
I-A and I-A-O Induction postponed	14,267	II-C Agricultural deferment**	78,33
I-S Statutory deferment—High school	64,495	II-S Occupational deferment (student)**	170,31
I-S Statutory deferment—College**	8,707	III-A Dependency deferment**	1,163,14
I-O Conscientious objector, examined and acceptable	1,560	IV-A Completed service: Sole surviving son	669,26
I-O Conscientious objector, not examined	1,672	IV-B Officials**	2
I-C (Inducted)	908,922	IV-C Aliens	10,77
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned)	1,493,310	IV-D Ministers, divinity student	62,40
I-C (Discharged)	521,201	IV-F Unfit for service**	1,796,20
I-C (Reserve)	731,271	V-A Over age of liability	5,179,45
I-W (At Work)	3,712		
I-W (Released)	20		

\*\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.



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# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume IV

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 1954

Number 2

## UMT Planners Would Give S.S. Important Role

Selective Service will play a big role in the National Security Training Program if Congress adopts the plan presented to the President December 1, 1953, by the National Security Training Commission.

The National Security Training Commission, under Chairmanship of Major General Julius Ochs Adler, USAR, Vice President and General Manager of the New York Times, urged the Nation to begin January 1, 1955 "or earlier" a program with at least 100,000 draftees the first year.

At the outset this plan would place some 18-year-olds in service for six months under NST, while others would be inducted for two years' service.

The Commission said the program could be operated simultaneously with the draft. A lottery system would decide whether an 18-year old should be inducted for two years active military service or sent into National Security Training for six months.

Both groups, under the NST Commission's proposal, would be eligible for a total of eight years' military obligation. Those who served two years on active duty would have six years' reserve obligation.

Those who completed NST would have seven and one-half years' reserve obligation. In event of an emergency, NST youths would be called to duty first.

The commission's report, entitled "20th Century Minutemen," made the following recommendations which would vitally affect Selective Service:

1. All fit young men of 18 should enter the National Security Training pool upon registering with the Selective Service System.

2. Graduates of the program should be classified distinctly as members of a non-veteran reserve, or intended to go on active duty unless the alternative is the recall of veteran reservists.

3. The reserve obligation of young men who undertake certain professional and technical training should be held in abeyance until the completion of such training if they wish.

4. Young men should draw lots upon registering with Selective Service to determine whether they will be liable for training or service.

5. They should be notified of the result immediately.

6. Young men who desire to enlist in the Corps should be required

(Continued on page 2)

## Our Survival Depends Upon Preparedness

by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

In the early settlements along the Atlantic seaboard the Indians provided the compelling necessity for military training and service. The problem of survival was immediate and continuous. Each early colonist was aware that he lived only because he and his associates were capable of self-defense.

As the settlements grew into colonies, the frontier receded and the danger for many became less. The Indians were farther away in space and hence there was more time for warning. The dangers were still imminent enough to cause the colonies to pass over 600 laws placing the liability for training and service upon able-bodied citizens. The obligation was im-

(Continued on page 2)

## Common Course Urged for ROTC

Senior colleges offering courses in the Army ROTC Program for special branches are being encouraged to convert their program to the general military science curriculum beginning with the 1954-55 school year.

In addition to realizing greater economy, the Army said, the change will make it possible to eliminate overproduction of officers in some branches and shortages in others.

In colleges where the academic pattern is varied at the present time, many students are not interested in the particular specialized ROTC branches available to them. The general military science program, if established in such schools, would afford an opportunity for increased student participation in the ROTC.

Many civilian educators in institutions following the general military science program have indicated that the new course is the most acceptable ROTC curriculum developed to date, while the Army considered it to be the most advantageous in meeting its requirements.

## Draft Deferment Is No Exemption Gen. Hershey Warns Scientists

Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, threw a bucket of cold water on proposals that scientists should be exempted from military service. General Hershey said in a paper delivered to the 120th meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science that he did not believe in "implanting the idea that any civilian activity is going to become an exemption from, or something in lieu of, military service."

General Hershey made his remarks after previous speakers had expressed fears that the draft of young scientists could have a harmful effect in the long run on the defense program.

### Mar. Call Is for 18,000; Same as the Feb. Call

The Department of Defense has requested Selective Service to provide Armed Forces induction stations with 18,000 men during March 1954, for assignment in the Army.

This call is the same as the February call. The monthly call for the 7 months preceding February was for 23,000 per month. The small 18,000 call was reportedly due to the relatively small turnover in the Army and the fact that the Army must reduce its personnel by 100,000 before June 30, 1954.

## Here's Result of Last SSCQT

The November 19, 1953, Selective Service College Qualification Test was taken by 20,175 college students.

The results of the test are as follows:

Number scoring 70 or better—12,970.

Percent scoring 70 or better—64.29%.

Number scoring 75 or better—7,326.

Percent scoring 75 or better—36.31%.

The 7,326 who scored 75 or better is included in the 12,970 figure scoring 70 or better. It is therefore apparent that 5,644 men scored between 70 and 74.

### Indispensable Man

A registrant of Oklahoma Local Board No. 59 included this statement in his questionnaire: "In view of the facts set forth in this questionnaire, it is my opinion that my classification should be Class 3 and not be Class 1 because I am doing farm work. Drive truck, weigh cotton and operate lunch wagon and don't see how they could get along without me."

Some had expressed the idea that a clear directive or Congressional authorization be sought to grant indefinite deferments to those with exceptional engineering or scientific ability.

To support this idea, its advocates pointed out that Russia will turn out "about twice as many scientists and technologists as this nation during the present school year." They estimated that next year Russia will graduate about 50,000 engineers compared to 17,500 by the U. S. In answer to these proposals General Hershey said "We hear of shortages and critical shortages (engineers and scientific people), but the song seems to flatten badly when attempted in concert with the chant of such things as 'two-tone trucks,' and other wonderful and desirable things we could not consider in really critical times."

"Nonetheless, however, we desire to help, but if we were able to do everything employers and the societies might ask, we could not begin to solve your problems of loss and turnover.

"Loss and turnover among research engineers and scientists, for example, during the period of greatest withdrawals for military service in 1951-53, involved only three per 100 professional research workers."

Gen. Hershey said that of these, reservists accounted for 1.8 per 100 workers, and Selective Service at its peak took only 1.2 per 100 workers.

"Management," he continued, "must solve the problem of the other 13.4 per 100 who were lost. This may be the best time it will ever have to get some practice."

Gen. Hershey, challenging the idea of exemption declared, "It is time that we turned our efforts toward aiding our young men to free themselves of any inaccurate ideas they might have about the prospects of military service."

"We must quit hemoaning the prospect, discouraging these young men into indifference and indecision, frightening them into ill-considered or hasty decisions about college, the choice of a profession

(Continued on page 3)



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

451 Indiana Ave. NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume IV

February 1954

Number 2

## Individual Must Assume Responsibility For His Personal Survival in Atomic Age

(Continued from page 1)

posed by each colony individually because there was no central government among the colonies.

This necessity of vesting the government in each colony with the power to compel service of its citizens for survival was to be one of the reasons for the success of the central government's efforts to conscript its citizens during the Civil War. The influence was evident in both north and south.

World War I furnished the first successful operation of a system of building the armed forces by induction, under the direction of the central government. World War II and the Korean difficulty furnished proof that the system of manpower procurement would operate in either a large or small mobilization.

There is one factor that World War I, World War II, or the Korean mobilization did not test. No part of the area from which these men were inducted was under attack. The Civil War demonstrated the difficulties of inducting men for use elsewhere when the home area is under attack.

In our present thinking the term "under threat of attack" takes on a widely different meaning than it did during the Civil War or World War I. In fact, the relation of time and space has been completely revolutionized since World War II. No longer does the absence of an enemy guarantee freedom from devastating attack, even for hours.

Material means for defense have increased to an astound-

ing degree. Communications now move at the speed of sound rather than at the speed of the courier on foot, on horseback, or in a canoe, yet the dangers are as near in time and are as obscure to the sight as they were in colonial times. The necessity for readiness to defend has increased rather than decreased. The possibility of delegating to others the problem of our own survival has likewise materially diminished. In an age when our necessities and comforts are often provided for almost automatically it is difficult for the individual to realize that he must assume most of the responsibility for knowing what to do when his personal survival hangs in the balance. Difficult though it be, it is a fact that we must not only learn but appreciate and understand.

There are very few similar conditions to be found in comparing the primitive settlement of colonial days with the industrial center of today. There is one big similarity, however, and it is a vital one, that is that each era had an ever present danger that cannot and could not be measured.

### Army Allows for Breakage

"Dear Sirs: I got my card and it is I-A. Now I want to tell you that you should not send me to the Army because I would just be a drag on them. My feet are sore and I drop things and besides it makes me mad if people try to boss me and when I get mad I break things. So it would do the Army any good for you to send me.

Yrs for a good Army."

The above letter was received by Kansas Local Board No. 42.

## S. S. To Have Big UMT Role

(Continued from page 1)

to draw lots to determine whether they will be liable for training or service.

7. Volunteering for the Corps by those under eighteen should be restricted to young men who have graduated from high school or who have left school for good reasons and have parental consent.

8. Young men should be allowed to specify the month of the year following their eighteenth birthdays during which they prefer to be inducted, with priority being given to college students, farm workers, and industrial workers.

9. Young men should be allowed to specify the service of their choice and should be accommodated to the extent possible within the overall quotas.

10. Permissive deferments now authorized by regulation for men liable for induction for service should be disallowed for induction for training.

11. The induction of young men in agriculture and industry should be delayed for seasonal work, although such delay should not continue for extended periods.

12. The induction of young men in college should be delayed until the end of the current academic year or until they cease pursuing their studies satisfactorily, whichever occurs first.

13. As an interim measure, young men who, at the time of registration, have signed ROTC contracts committing them to liability for two years or more of active duty if a commission is tendered upon graduation should be considered to have fulfilled their obligation for training. Should they subsequently fail for any reason to fulfill their contract commitments, they should be inducted for training or service as appropriate.

14. Present statutory deferments should continue for divinity students, conscientious objectors, sole surviving sons, and severe dependency hardship cases, but the number in these categories at age 18 will be very negligible.

15. Basic literacy courses should be offered to trainees who have not learned to read and write, and every effort should be made to utilize otherwise limited personnel in the Corps.

The National Security Training Commission also recommended to the President that those men not participating in Reserve activities or not in a category especially designated for immediate call in case of emergency should be called by Selective Service. Certainly, after an individual has been in civil life for a period of years, the Selective Service System has the best machinery for determining a man's availability on the basis of his individual circumstances.

Therefore, we propose that the Selective Service System supervise the completion of the classification of unorganized reservists and administer the selective recall of all reservists who are not voluntarily participating in reserve activities or who do not have mobilization

## Official Notices

December 22, 1953—Packet No. 4 of the Selective Service Regulations, containing corrected page of Parts 1622 and 1650 to reflect the provisions of Executive Order No. 10505 which constitute Amendment No. 50 of the regulations.

January 5, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 103, Subject: "Local Board Action Summary Sheet (SSS Form No. 115) and Report of Availability and Summary Classification (SSS Form No. 116)," concerning the modification and use of these forms pending the issue of revisions thereof.

## Inductees Get Through

Neither rain nor storm nor power failure could delay the departure of 29 inductees from Pennsylvania Local Boards Nos. 28, 29, 30, and 31 who left one cold December morning.

Temporarily hampered by power failure at the railroad station, Selective Service officials checked the roster of names under bus headlights. The station ticket agent performed his duties by candlelight and by flashlight.

Despite the handicaps, all 29 men left for induction as scheduled.

assignments. The classification should be in accordance with prevailing standards for induction for service.

In the event of mobilization, the groups available for non-selective recall might not contain enough reservists with specialist and professional skills to meet the needs of the military establishment. Selective recall will not exempt other reserve personnel from recall but will supervise their recall to achieve an intelligent and balanced distribution between military and civilian needs. The selective recall mechanism must be prepared for swift recall of reservists by completing classification of reservists and before such an emergency occurs.

The principle of selective recall is not seriously disputed by civilian or military authorities. The chief difference of opinion arises over which agency should administer it. We favor the Selective Service System on grounds of its experience with selective standards and the manpower needs of the nation as a whole. Its impartiality in reconciling the needs of the civilian economy and the military establishment has rarely been questioned; its efficiency is high; its administration is inexpensive because of the volunteer nature of its local boards; and these boards are a democratic foundation of fairness which no other agency can duplicate.

Members of the National Security Training Commission are:

Julius Ochs Adler, Chairman  
Dr. Karl T. Compton, Vice Chairman

Warren H. Atherton  
Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid

USN (Ret.)  
Lt. Gen. Raymond S. McLair

USA (Ret.)  
Executive Director, Edgar G. Shelton, Jr.



## Some ROTC Grads To Serve 21 Months

The Department of the Army has announced that effective February 1, 1954, and for several months hereafter, junior officers, who are or regulars, will be released as such as 3 months before completion of their 24 months' service.

Those affected by the new program will be mostly ROTC officers now serving their initial tour of commissioned service and whose 24 months' period of active duty would normally expire between February 1, 1954, and August 31, 1954. Thereafter the normal 24-month period of active duty will be required of all officers commissioned after completion of ROTC. This action was taken, the Army said, to help attain the Army's lowered manpower ceiling for June 1, 1954.

## Scientists Warned By Gen. Hershey

(Continued from page 1)

"anything else in their future." "We must encourage the understanding on their part that two or three years is not a lifetime, nor is it a big enough part of a lifetime necessarily to make a lasting difference however it might be spent."

General Hershey said he was an unshaken advocate of "procurement under a system wherein the question as to military service is not whether the young man is to perform, but when he is to perform it, the decision to be left with him only to the extent the national security permits."

At another point, General Hershey said that "our people must realize that the military effort will continue to require the employment of men in other than their normal pursuits, professions or preferences, and in ways in which little practice is gained in their usual civilian activities."

"We reject as quite too narrow," he said, "the commonly accepted understanding of what is meant by the expression, 'training and utilization of specialized personnel.'" Gen. Hershey had been asked to speak on his policy on this subject.

He said he knew many scientists in his audience would not like his remarks, but "Maybe the truth is that a man is 'specialized' when there is a special need for something he can do."

In a sense, he said, the steel worker or coal-miner could be a specialist, and very important, but "we do not recall any suggestion that preconceived commitment to special treatment be made by the Government regarding his obligation to do service in the Armed Forces."

"Neither has there been any noticeable drive on his part, nor on the part of others, for him to set up advisory boards composed of men who 'understand' blast-furnaces or coal mines to protect him in the Selective Service classification process set up by Congress," Gen. Hershey emphasized.

## Be Ready When The Draft Calls Wisconsin Farmers Are Advised

*The following article, reprinted in part, appeared in the January 2, 1954, issue of the Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer.*

W. C. Voskuil

Happy birthday, dear 18 year old! And do stop around to see me one of these fine days.

That's the word from Uncle Sam to each boy when he hits that all-important 18th birth date. And it is the local draft board which so urgently requests his presence.

Healthy American lads are going to put in at least two years working for Uncle Sam. That's almost as sure as death and taxes. And farm boys are included.

Does that mean that there will be no more farm deferments? Well, not exactly. Some farm youths will still go into the 2-C group.

But they won't stay there. Sometime in the future they will get that famous greeting card from the President.

In fact, most of the younger men now in the farm deferred 2-C group also will have to put in their hitch as a GI.

There are about 8,400 such deferments now in Wisconsin. That's 10 percent of the nation's total of farm deferments. Wisconsin always ranks first or second in this.

Fact is, the draft keeps biting deeper. The new registrants and the younger 2-C fellows are almost a cinch to go.

"Can't we beat this thing?" farm fathers often ask in surprise as they appear before local boards.

When told no, they angrily ask, "Then why hasn't somebody told us so?"

That's partly why we are telling this story. To carry the word from Selective Service that every healthy boy owes two years of time to the government. He will have to put it in sooner or later.

Yes, there will still be farm deferments. But they will be temporary. Many hundreds of boys will still keep getting temporary farm deferments. Draft boards will do their best to give deserving boys extra time before their call comes.

They will use a "production credit guide" to determine how much actual farming the registrant is doing. This point system, worked out by a committee of farm experts, is probably the fairest and most complete of any in the nation.

Points are allowed for actual farm output.

The system is based on products sold. It allows for difference in productivity between farms and also between counties. A rather accurate deal all the way.

Registrants who wish deferment should fill the farm schedule completely and accurately. They must be able to back up claims made.

Is there a chance for the boy who wants to go to college? Absolutely. But remember! When he gets through, Uncle Sam will have a uniform to exchange for the newly earned cap and gown. College will not beat the draft.

Draft age students must pass an

intelligence test. They must keep their marks up. But they can usually finish college.

The services feel that an educated man will be of more use to them. Education is encouraged. Plenty of room for brains, and know-how in the services these days.

Should a fellow head for college right away or put in his two years of training and then go?

"We like to see him go to college first," is the opinion of Col. Bentley Courtenay, who heads up State Selective Service. "He will go further and be of more value in service."

It's different with the boy who wants to go back to the farm. The smart thing may be to put in his time right after high school and get it out of the way.

Farm boys are doing more and more of that. It's easier to break away at 18 than at, say, 22 years of age. You can't plan much ahead with a couple years training staring you in the face.

The family must plan, too. When can the boy best be spared? Goodness knows that there is never any real replacement for a steady boy who has grown up on that farm.

The draftee and his family should be ready for the call of duty when it does come. It will be easier on everybody.

## Average GI Costs \$5,200 Per Year

It costs the Army and the taxpayer approximately \$11,000 to train, equip, and maintain a soldier for a 2-year period.

The first year's cost to induct, transport, equip, train, feed, and clothe a new soldier and his pay and allowances is \$5,800. Each year thereafter costs \$5,200 per enlisted man.

This average yearly cost breaks down as follows:

1. Pay—\$1,943.
2. Food—\$466.
3. Clothing—\$58.
4. Travel (permanent change of station)—\$30.
5. Morale and welfare—\$10.
6. Individual equipment—\$102.
7. Maintenance and operations attributable to individual soldier on per capita basis—\$2,500.

These are average worldwide cost figures for enlisted men. They are based on per capita share but do not include capital costs or costs of major equipment and construction.

## VA Rules That Inductees Get Death Benefits

Registrants ordered to report directly from their homes to the induction station for the convenience of the Government, without first reporting to their local boards, are covered for \$10,000 death benefits under the insurance plan outlined in Public Law 23 of the 82d Congress, according to information received in a letter from the Veterans' Administration addressed to General Hershey. The point was raised from an inquiry appearing in *Selective Service*.

The determination, signed by Charles G. Beck, Deputy Administrator for Insurance, follows:

"This is in further reference to your letter (1-87-1) of October 22, 1953, inquiring as to whether certain registrants who are ordered to report directly from their home to the induction station are afforded indemnity protection while en route under the provisions of section 2 of Public Law 23, 82d Congress.

"It is stated in your letter that occasionally where a registrant lives closer to the induction station than to the local draft board office or where the registrant's home is on or near the route from the local board office to the induction station, the local board may order the registrant to report directly to the induction station without first reporting to the local board office. The question is presented as to whether such persons are granted indemnity protection while en route.

"You are advised the registrants referred to in your letter who, for the convenience of the Government, are ordered to report directly from their homes to the Armed Forces induction station are afforded indemnity protection under section 2 of Public Law 23, 82d Congress, while en route in accordance with such orders."

## Registration Pays

At least one registrant of Kentucky Local Board No. 4 is happy that he registered with Selective Service.

A motorist picked up the registrant while he was hitchhiking home from up north. When she arrived home she discovered that the young man had left his billfold in her car. She found the registration certificate and immediately forwarded the billfold to his local board.

When he came to the local board to claim it, he found everything intact, including \$155 which was all the money he had for Christmas.

## "Obvious Defect"

"A recent questionnaire submitted by a registrant stated that he was suffering from 'adenoides and a garter around my neck,'" writes Clerk Ila I. Semans, Indiana Local Board 75.

## Was It Unusual?

Was the letter your board or headquarters received unusual? Then send a copy, with the name of the signer deleted, to SELECTIVE SERVICE. Maybe it will interest others, too, but the briefer the better.



## Young Newspaperman Bares Life Of Inductee In British Camps

In Great Britain all youths become, at eighteen, subject to the 2-year military draft. To give members of the Selective Service System a comparison of the life of draftees on both sides of the Atlantic, the following account of the experiences of a cub reporter in the London Bureau of the Chicago Tribune Press Service is reprinted. The reporter was permitted by the British Government to complete training in the recruit and basic camps.

By Terry Johnson

A few weeks before my eighteenth birthday, I received in the mail a summons to appear at the local labor bureau. There I was handed a form asking if I would prefer to go into the army, navy, or air force.

I chose the air force.

I was sent to a nearby office for a medical examination. This took 10 minutes. I was declared A-1. From there I went on to the military recruiting officer. He said he would provisionally put me down for the Royal Air Force. But doubted whether I would get in. He added that if I signed on for 3 years as a regular airman, instead of as a draftee, however, I would be certain of a place in the "greatest fighting force in the world" and also draw more pay. I declined the offer.

Six weeks later I received in the mail my call-up papers, together with my first day's pay—56 cents—and a railroad ticket to an R. A. F. recruit camp. There I found myself one of 400 arriving that day. Inside the door, I was handed a pint china mug—dearest companion of the British serviceman. Tea was served.

### Collects Clothing

During the week I spent at this camp I collected everything I would need in the way of clothing the next 2 years, including two uniforms made of a heavy blanket-like material.

Social life in the British services, I found, centers around the navy, army, and air force institute (NAAFI). Everything extra one might need can be bought in the NAAFI shop—perhaps. Prices are the same as in civilian shops.

Most of the best jobs, I found, were restricted to the regulars. I chose five trades in order of preference from the national serviceman's list. Again I was asked to sign on for 3 years and make sure of a trade.

At the end of a week, the 400 of us who arrived together were transported across country to a basic training camp.

This camp was bigger, dirtier, and more inaccessible than the former. Being classified as a "temporary" camp, all buildings were of wood.

The dining hall bore no comparison with that at the recruiting center. Hygiene was almost nonexistent. We washed our knife, fork, spoon, and mug in a wooden trough, in which the stagnant water was heated, at times, by a temperamental gas system. The plate-washing machine never successfully cleaned off grease, and the plate rims were usually well finger-marked.

On arrival we were divided into

billetts of 20 men apiece. Five billets made up a flight and there were four flights to a squadron. Four of these squadrons formed a wing, and the camp comprised two wings. Each billet was "ruled" by an acting corporal.

"Bull" is the keyword in this 8 weeks of training. "Bull" is a slang expression for every type of cleaning, polishing, sweeping, and scrubbing imaginable, the billet being the main job. Although the day did not officially begin until 6:30, I had to get up at 5:30 to make sure that I was finished with washing, the room job, and breakfast before the first parade at 7:30.

Personal "bulling" included getting a glassy shine on my boots, polishing the button and metal attachments of my uniform, polishing the webbing belt worn at all times, and all other brass in my kit. This had to be done every evening.

At this camp I began to receive my pay every week. My full wage was \$3.92, but after deductions it settled down to a steady \$3.36 weekly. It took at least 90 minutes for my turn to come around in the pay lineup.

The day was filled with drill, combat training, lectures, and passive defense. We spent 1 day on a rifle range to become familiar with the weapon, but I do not expect to shoot again. All sports were promoted from squash to horse riding. I even heard of a recruit who went fishing.

On arrival at the camp everyone in my flight learned we were "potential officer material," but there was little chance of a national serviceman getting a commission. I decided not to try, but had to sign a statement telling why before I was let off.

In the fourth week, the interviewing officer gave me a typing test and sent me off to another camp for a standard shorthand-typing test. Here I was told that I would become a shorthand-typist, my preference. In my flight of 100 men only 2 qualified for flight training.

The last week at the camp was taken up with "passing out" tests. We got a week's leave and orders to report to new camps for specialized training or service. On marching off the square after the "pass out" parade, we shed our label "goon." We were airmen.

### V-A Is Even Further!

The wife of a registrant wrote to Ohio State Headquarters: "We would be very happy if you could have him reclassified as 4A. I know that 1C is kind of far away from 1A, but 4A is even farther. We were just married May 1, 1953, if that would have any bearing on the situation."

## American Legion Extends Cheerful Adieu to Draftees

The Ebensburg, Pa., American Legion Post, No. 363, goes all out for the inductees, their relatives, and friends.

Instead of worrying the draft board for induction dates, Post 363 has organized a "Newspaper Watch." Police officers in the town cooperate with the Legion by directing the inductees, their friends, and relatives to the Legion Hall.

At the hall, a reception committee of Legionnaires welcomes the boys and their families. The social rooms are thrown open to all.

Coffee, milk, doughnuts, coffee cakes, and soft drinks are served in the lounge.

In addition to this service for all boys who leave via the Ebensburg Draft Board, boys from nearby townships are presented a hospitality card to all posts of the American Legion.

## Alien Is Happy Over 'Chance For Service'

"To Members of the Local Board: It would be a wonderful opportunity for me to serve my new country in the United States Armed Forces, and being able then to prove how much it means to me to be an American, even if I am not able yet to prove it with documents, I am able and willing to prove it by heart."

The foregoing letter was attached to the questionnaire of an alien who has since been inducted into the Army by a Pennsylvania Local Board.

## Quote of the Month

"If the draft was eliminated you probably couldn't maintain half the men we have now. It serves to force many youths into the recruiting stations."—Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson.

## Bureau Issues New Rule On N.G. Enlistees

Enlisted members of the Arm National Guard, including those subject to induction under Selective Service, may voluntarily enter of active duty in their current National Guard grade, Maj. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming, Chief, National Guard Bureau, has announced.

Under a policy approved by the Department of the Army, National Guardsmen, including men subject to induction but not those who have been ordered to report for induction, may volunteer for 24 months active military service, with the approval of the State Adjutant General, and retain their National Guard rank and seniority, when they enter the Army.

Previously, it was necessary to discharge Guardsmen subject to the draft from the National Guard before induction. They were processed in the same manner as selectees, starting as recruits and undergoing basic training.

The new policy benefits both the National Guardsmen and the Army. General Fleming said, since the Guardsman retains his rank and seniority and is given the opportunity to use immediately the experience and training gained in the National Guard. In turn, the Army gains immediate advantage from the training and experience of the Guardsman.

To be eligible under the new policy, Guardsmen subject to Selective Service call must have obtained their current status prior to receipt of their induction notice and have a minimum of 24 months service remaining in their current National Guard enlistment at the time they report for active duty. Those with less than 24 months may have their National Guard enlistment extended, or be discharged for the purpose of immediately re-enlisting in the Guard for a period of 3 years.

## Here's How They're Classified (As of Dec. 1, 1953)

CLASS		
Total.....	14,383,139	I-W (Released)..... 24
I-A and I-A-O Examined and Acceptable.....	245,061	I-D Member of Reserve Component <sup>1</sup> ..... 328,855
I-A and I-A-O Not Examined.....	839,962	II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agr.) <sup>1</sup> ..... 23,641
I-A and I-A-O Induction Postponed.....	12,758	II-A (Apprentice) <sup>1</sup> ..... 6,970
I-S Statutory Deferment—High School.....	72,396	II-C Agricultural Deferment <sup>1</sup> ..... 73,037
I-S Statutory Deferment—College <sup>1</sup> .....	11,646	II-S Occupational Deferment (Student) <sup>1</sup> ..... 173,891
I-O Conscientious Objector, Examined and Acceptable.....	1,468	III-A Dependency Deferment <sup>1</sup> ..... 1,161,334
I-O Conscientious Objector, Not Examined.....	1,727	IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son..... 618,184
I-C (Inducted).....	895,741	IV-B Officials <sup>1</sup> ..... 20
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned).....	1,487,154	IV-C Aliens..... 10,573
I-C (Discharged).....	540,408	IV-D Ministers, Divinity Student..... 62,466
I-C (Reserve).....	764,332	IV-F Unfit for Service <sup>1</sup> ..... 1,807,537
I-W (At Work).....	3,864	V-A Over age of Liability..... 5,240,090

<sup>1</sup> May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume IV

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 1954

Number 3

## New Committees to Give Advice on Scientists

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has requested the State Directors of six selected States to establish advisory committees to provide a means whereby the System may be provided with reliable information on scientific, engineering, and other specialized personnel. When General Hershey sent the directive to the six selected States, he stressed that our local boards have proven themselves quite capable of exercising reliable judgment when provided with complete and pertinent information concerning a registrant. He explained that the program was being set up on a trial basis for the purpose of testing the practical usefulness of such a program throughout the system.

In view of the increasing technical nature of many occupations, it is felt by the Director of Selective Service and the Director, Office of Defense Mobilization, that some sort should be made to set up one type of system whereby local boards could be provided, in appropriate cases, with expert advice. It was believed that with the benefit of expert advice local boards could make valid decisions on the relative need for individual registrants in military or supporting civilian activities.

The States selected to try the program are: Alabama, California, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio. These States were selected because it was believed the usefulness of the program could be very quickly and fairly tested there. General Hershey has left it up to each of the designated State Directors to set the program up as he thinks he can best test its value. The only direction General Hershey gave the State Directors in setting up the committees was the strong reminder that the functions of the committees will be advisory only. The local boards will be free to ask for and receive advice from these committees and any advice the local board receives shall be made a part of the registrant's file. General Hershey stressed that the local boards may avail themselves of this advice without surrendering any of their authority.

Although there is no immediate pressing need for such advisory committees, it was deemed advisable to explore the problem now against an emergency when such a program might be necessary. The experience gained from this trial program will serve as a guide in making a decision as to whether such committees should be established throughout the System.

## Gen. Hershey Pays Tribute To One of Founders of S. S.

The Selective Service System lost a founder and one of its real architects with the death on January 27, 1954, of Col. Victor J. O'Kelliher.

Colonel O'Kelliher knew Selective Service from the ground up. He began as a local board chairman in Oconto, Wis., in 1917. He became a national inspector and gained not only breadth of experience but a wealth of knowledge about the parts of the System that were not functioning as they should.

In the late twenties he was one of a dedicated few who began the study of the World War I experience in the operation of Selective Service. In those days the Government had little money for such purposes and less interest. The public in general was apathetic, although a noisy minority was definitely hostile. In the name of peace, misguided men and women created a situation where the United States Government dare not plan openly for manpower procurement in a future possible emergency when the Nation's survival might well hang in peril.

It was in this atmosphere that Colonel O'Kelliher and a few who had been in the oper-

(Continued on page 2)

## Wonder Just What Draft He Was Thinking About

The registrar of a small mid-western college wrote to General Hershey as follows:

"I have a form letter from the Los Angeles Rams of Los Angeles, Calif. Their first paragraph reads: 'Our National Football League prohibits the drafting of men until their class graduates or until they have received their degrees.'"

"I am just wondering if it is true that organized athletics can dictate policy to this extent. Draft boards in the Middle West seem to be quite autonomous in dealing with the draftees."

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

## Director Will Review Some Delinquents' Cover Sheets Prior To Their Prosecution

The Director of Selective Service has recently changed Selective Service procedures for reporting delinquent registrants to the Department of Justice for prosecution. Those registrants who have claimed to be ministers or conscientious objectors, and who subsequently become delinquent, will no longer be reported to the United States Attorney for prosecution until

the Director recommends such action under section 1660.30 of the Selective Service Regulations or Operations Bulletin No. 105.

There are several reasons which have led the Director to take this action. The most important of these relates to the effect of recent court decisions.

There are some cases, containing issues on which the courts are in disagreement, that should be withheld from prosecution in some judicial districts at this time, but which may be successfully prosecuted in others. A current example of this situation arises in the prosecution of registrants who have claimed to be conscientious objectors and have had hearings on that issue in the Department of Justice. Question arises whether there must be produced at the trial the FBI reports that were submitted to the Hearing Officer. The great majority of the District Courts support the Government's view that the Government cannot be required to produce these reports, basing their determination on a recent decision of the Supreme Court in which it was held that these FBI reports need not be made available to the registrant before trial, if a fair résumé was furnished. It is known, however, that there are at least four judicial districts in which the court is inclined to hold that, at the time of trial, the reports must be produced, in order to ascertain whether the résumé was fair. Under a rule of the Attorney General, these reports cannot be produced, so in these few districts the registrant would be acquitted on this procedural question, over which Selective Service has no control, regardless of whether he was guilty of violating the Selective Service law. Since a ruling adverse to the Government results in an acquittal, the Government cannot appeal, and so far no registrant has chosen to appeal from a ruling adverse to him. In this situation, and pending a decision by some appellate court, the determination whether prosecution should be recommended in any particular district can be made more conveniently at a central point, where there is available

## Apr. Call Is for 18,000; Navy Needs 154 Dentists

The Department of Defense has asked Selective Service to deliver to Armed Forces induction stations 18,000 men in April for assignment to the Army.

Calls for a total of 154 dentists for the Navy have also been placed. The Navy has requested delivery as follows: March, 77; April, 40; May, 37. These latest calls bring the cumulative calls since September 1950 to 1,655,685 regular registrants and to 3,453 the number of dentists called.

This is the first call for dentists since June 1953 and the first call for dentists for the Navy since May 1952. During April and May 1952 the Navy requested a total of 290 dentists.

All of the regular registrants requested to date have been assigned to the Army except some 81,430 who went into the Marine Corps in the early part of the Korean War.

## U. S. Imperiled By Easy Living

Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow, Deputy Director of Selective Service, last month said that easy living habits are steadily reducing America's stamina to the danger point.

General Renfrow's remarks were made in a speech he delivered before the Chicago section of the International College of Dentists.

Citing high draft rejection rates on physical and mental grounds, Renfrow said:

"Civilizations have disappeared when they lost the central core: Strength, incentive, vitality, and the stamina necessary to withstand strain and extreme shock in emergencies."

"No one can estimate what the automobile has cost the American

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MAR 16 1954



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

451 Indiana Ave. NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume IV

March 1954

Number 3

## Gen. Hershey Pays Tribute to One of the Founders of S. S.

(Continued from page 1)

ation in World War I cooperated with the members of the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee. The rotation of the Regular officers on the Committee placed upon the few Reserve officers the responsibility for insuring continuity in the planning for the procurement of manpower for the Armed Forces in an emergency. How well this group met the responsibilities it had assumed is shown by the orderly manner in which the 1940 Selective Training and Service Act was administered from the beginning.

It was always the contribution of Colonel O'Kelliher in the planning to keep it on a realistic level. He knew the Nation and its people. He could determine with unusual accuracy in advance what would work and what would not work.

In 1937 he was detailed to the War Department General Staff to be the technician of the planning for the building of a system and the laws and regulations under which it would operate. In the summer of 1940 a Selective Training and Service bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Burke and in the House by the late James W. Wadsworth. The years of effort of Colonel O'Kelliher, his knowledge of Congress, and the confidence its Members had in him were the factors which helped make a law possible.

It was during those hot days of the summer of 1940 that

Colonel O'Kelliher first became ill. He never was to recover fully.

His activities for the well-being of the Selective Service System never ceased. In spite of what seemed impossible conditions of health, he carried on. He possessed none of the attitudes generally attributed to the aged. He spent little time on the successes of the past. His efforts were directed toward a recognition of the shortcomings of the System and a never-ending search for the measures which would correct the deficiencies.

He received the Distinguished Service Medal for his part in drafting the Selective Service Act of 1940.

The Selective Service System owes much to Colonel O'Kelliher.

### Latest Report On Our Uncompensated Personnel

Records at National Headquarters reveal that on January 31, 1954, the Selective Service System had 40,220 uncompensated personnel.

The records reveal further that 23,539 employees had been awarded 5-year certificates, and 9,299 had been awarded 10-year certificates.

### Complete Status Report

"Local Draft Board No. 1, Anchorage, Alaska.

"Dear Sirs:

"My present address is—Columbus, Ohio.

"Status unchanged, Attending College, Single, Lost Twelve pounds, getting baldheaded, lost my card, broke, homesick—Miss you.

"Happy New Year.

## Hershey To Review Cover Sheets of Some Delinquents

(Continued from page 1)

the best current information as to the views of the various courts.

There are other cases that should be withheld from prosecution in all districts, temporarily, until there has been a final decision on appeal in a pending case. An example of this is a recent case in which the Government has asked the Supreme Court to review a decision of the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. The Court of Appeals held that a claim of conscientious objection cannot be denied because of a registrant's willingness to engage in a religious or theocratic war, or because of his willingness to use force in defending his life, home, and fellow members of his religious sect. This view is contrary to that of the Department of Justice, and if upheld will probably result in the reopening of numerous cases, both by local boards and by hearings officers of the Department of Justice. In the present state of the case law, other courts have shown an inclination to follow the rule stated in the Eighth Circuit. Therefore, it seems advisable to withhold from prosecution further cases of this type until the Supreme Court has ruled. With respect to these cases, it is felt that decisions regarding recommendations for prosecution can be made more conveniently at a central point, where full information is available as to the progress of cases through the courts, and also as to the decision of the Attorney General regarding the advisability of further appeals.

There is a third type of case in which cover sheets must be most carefully reviewed prior to initiating a prosecution. This results from a decision which the Supreme Court rendered last November, reversing the conviction of George Dickinson, who had claimed exemption as a minister.

The Supreme Court has always held that in reviewing a selective-service case it cannot weigh the evidence which was before the Selective Service Board to determine whether it would have reached the same conclusion on the same facts; but that it must consider the board's classification as final if there is any evidence in the file to support the board's conclusion. It is also well settled, however, that if there is no evidence to support a classification, the courts will interfere.

In the Dickinson case, the Court pointed out that the ministerial exemption is a narrow one, intended only for the leaders of the various religious faiths and not for members generally; that preaching and teaching the principles of one's sect part time or half time, occasionally or irregularly, are insufficient to qualify a registrant as a minister under the Selective Service law; that registrant's ministerial activities must comprise his vocation; and that, since the ministerial exemption is a matter of

(Continued on page 4)

## Official Notices

January 14, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 104, Subject: "Detention of Cases in Which Registrants in Class IV-F Show Be Forwarded for Physical Examination," concerning the circumstances under which such registrants should be forwarded for examination.

January 15, 1954—Packet No. of the Selective Service Regulations, containing corrected pages of Parts 1606 and 1670 to reflect the provisions of Amendments Nos. 51 and 52 of the regulation.

January 26, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 105, Subject: "Forwarding Cover Sheets of Certain Delinquent Registrants to Director of Selective Service for Review," concerning review of cover sheets of registrants who fail to comply with induction orders and have claimed to be conscientious objectors or ministers, to determine whether such registrants shall be reported for prosecution.

January 31, 1954—Transmit Memorandum No. 67, containing (1) Local Board Memorandum No. 17, as amended, concerning dependency allowances, which was amended to more fully explain eligibility for such allowances; and (2) the rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 40, Subject: "Discharges From Active Duty Because of Dependency, Hardship or Importance to the Nation, Health, Safety, or Interest Based on Inadequate Evidence Status."

February 2, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 51, as amended, Subject: "Postponement of Physical Examination and Induction of Certain Registrants Who Have Served Two Years on Active Duty in the Armed Forces Public Health Service," which was amended to extend eligibility for such postponements to registrants who have served 2 years on active duty in the Public Health Service and who enter upon such period of active duty after June 24, 1948.

February 4, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 34, as amended, Subject: "Merchant Marine Industry," which was amended to furnish information concerning changes in the manpower situation in the merchant marine industry.

February 4, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 106, Subject: "Abolition of Agricultural Mobilization Committees," concerning the abolition of such committees and the transfer of their functions to State and County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees.

### Which Joe?

Miss Ruth E. Mora, clerk of Local Board No. 24, Polson, Mont., received this letter: "Just a line find out in what part of my class stand; upper half or the Army Yours, (GI) Joe?" or "Joe (College?)."



## Connecticut L. B. Has Photo Gallery Of All Inductees

In the office of Connecticut Local Board 25 are two ladies whose attitude toward draftees is the opposite of impersonal, as a glance at the pictures on the wall will attest. Mrs. Mary Wirta and Miss Julia Murphy have on display the pictures of all groups of inductees to leave their board since the outbreak of the Korean War, with only two exceptions.

Not only have they collected the photographs of each group, but they know the background of every one of them. Either clerk can point out one boy after another, and remember little personal things about him.

Both clerks report the boys returning from overseas get a special kick out of going over the board's collection of pictures. They like to see who has followed them into the Army, and to look at their own group departing from home and recall the companions with whom they started the adventure.

Mr. George E. Clapp, managing editor of the New London Evening Day, sent a nice letter, along with the photograph of Mrs. Wirta and Miss Murphy. He said: "I think the idea of collecting all pictures in the local board sets up a very friendly, even nostalgic, atmosphere. The boys come back from service, or on leave, and get a great kick out of examining the pictures of various groups."

Mr. Clapp said that his newspaper has taken pictures of every group of "going away" inductees right up to the present, and his paper plans to continue as long as Selective Service continues.

## Books Are Collected For Service Personnel

The Texas Selective Service System, in cooperation with Interstate Theaters and other citizens of the State, has been collecting thousands of books for men and women in the Armed Forces.

More than 10,000 books were brought in by children living in Austin in less than 2 hours on the opening day of the program.

Children were admitted free to an Austin theater if they brought two or more books for men in uniform. Hundreds of children brought an average of eight books apiece, and one youngster, son of a serviceman, donated 657 which he collected in his neighborhood. He got a \$50 defense bond for his efforts.

The Texas State Director said more than 100,000 books were collected for servicemen before the book drive was completed.

## Rarin' To Go

A registrant of Ohio Local Board No. 37 attached a bucking broncho with cowboy rider pin to his questionnaire.

"The state of confusion has been admitted as the 49th State."—Carey Williams.

## Their Memory Lingers On



New London (Conn.) Evening Day Photo  
Mrs. Mary Wirta (standing), clerk of Connecticut Local Board 25, and Miss Julia Murphy, assistant clerk, look over recent additions to the board's collection of photographs of groups of departing inductees.

## W. W. II GI Bill Built Up Nation's Trained Manpower

During the past decade the World War II GI bill has helped build up the Nation's reservoir of trained manpower in fields ranging from atomic physics to airplane mechanics, and from medicine to the ministry.

This fact was disclosed in a special research study, released last month by the Veterans' Administration, of the records of the 7,800,000 veterans who had received GI bill training since the program began in 1944. This total represents more than half of all veterans who served in World War II.

According to the study, 2,600,000 veterans trained as skilled craftsmen.

Another 1,500,000 studied for the professions: 700,000 took GI training in the fields of management and business administration.

More than 750,000 enrolled in institutional on-farm training, a combination of classroom study and practical experience on the farm.

A total of 434,000 trained for clerical and sales jobs—secretaries, stenographers, business machine operators, insurance salesmen, bank clerks, and the like.

GI high-school and grade-school students numbered nearly 300,000, many of whom went on to more specialized training.

The rest of the veterans trained for nearly all the remaining major occupations at which man earns his living. For the most part, the VA study reported, these were occupations also demanding a high degree of skill and ability.

## Smart Get Smarter; Not-So-Smart Quit

The smart are getting smarter and the not-so-smart are becoming more so, according to a survey recently released by Dr. S. M. Brownell, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

During the 1952-53 school year there was a 7.2 percent decline in the number of earned degrees granted by colleges and universities in the United States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Institutions conferred 374,000 degrees compared to 403,000 the previous year, Brownell said.

More than one-fourth of all degrees were conferred in three States: New York, 47,000; Pennsylvania, 25,000; and California, 24,900.

It was the third straight year of the downward trend, Brownell said, citing the campus exodus of World War II veterans.

Curiously, while there was a decrease of 8.2 percent in the number of bachelor's degrees and 4 percent fewer master's degrees, there was an 8.1 percent gain in doctorate degrees.

While the number of doctorates has increased for 6 straight years, bachelor's degrees have fallen for 3 years and master's degrees for 2 years.

## L. B. Doing Business At The Same Old Stand

Elmer Wohlers, clerk, Lyon County, Iowa, Local Board, reports the office his local board has occupied since October 1949 is located in the identical room in the courthouse as that occupied by a local board in World War I.

## High School Editor Advises His Readers To Serve Willingly

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following article, which appeared in "The School Spirit," the student newspaper of Benjamin Bosse High School, Evansville, Ind., is reprinted in its entirety because it shows an awakening of high school students to their responsibility as citizens.

By Reed Scism

"As the world situation now stands, it is nearly inevitable that every physically fit high-school male will have to serve at some time with the Armed Forces of our Nation.

"Since most Americans are unaccustomed to the idea of a peacetime Army, the prospect is extremely distasteful to them. To teen-age boys in particular, it is most important. For them service with the Armed Forces will mean that college terms will be cut short and careers after graduation will be interrupted. Consequently, because of their indignation, they lost all perspective.

"Regardless of whether or not we find the prospect of military service to be an appealing one, it is a reality and the only way to deal with reality is to face it. The teen-ager who realizes this will plan ahead in order to get the most out of his hitch in the service.

"There are three specific things that can be done to make a term spent in the Armed Forces not only more enjoyable but also more profitable:

"1. Finish high school. As I have pointed out in an earlier column, a high-school diploma is just as valuable in the service as it is in a civilian career.

"2. Take courses in high school with an eye to their military worth. Math is particularly valuable in the Armed Forces.

"3. Find out what the services have to offer. Military reserve units and recruiting officers are more than glad to supply any information that they can. By doing these things now, the prospective serviceman will not only make himself a better soldier when his time to serve comes, but he will also enhance his possibilities for becoming a success in the Armed Forces.

"Military service can be a valuable experience, but, as with any other sort of experience, it is only as valuable as the individual may choose to make it. In short, it's up to you."

## An Eager Beaver

Massachusetts Local Board 122 was a little surprised when they received the following letter from a registrant:

"Dear Chairman, I see ware they gonna start drafting again, I see you going to draft the twenty-yr olds so dont forget that I'm still home; so when you start sending those papers out send me one. I'm still living at the same address. And I know that I'll pass my physical too. write hack to me."

(Signature)

"P. S. My Mother dont care if I go in the Army."



## Arkansas Has New Director

Col. Hansel T. Winters has recently been appointed State Director in Arkansas.

Colonel Winters succeeded Brig. Gen. E. L. Compere who retired after having served as State Director since January 1941. General Compere is the only man who has held the Arkansas post regularly since passage of the 1940 Act.

The new Director joined the Arkansas National Guard in 1928. He was graduated from the Arkansas State College and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the National Guard in 1935.

During World War II he served both in Alaska and Europe and became a colonel in 1949. He had brief periods of active duty for special schooling in 1950, 1951, and 1953.

Colonel Winters, a cleaning-plant operator, is a former member of the Jonesboro School Board, past president of the State College Alumni Association, and a former high-school football coach. He is married and the father of two children.

General Compere was forced to retire because of his age. The 74-year-old general will settle in El Dorado, Ark., where he formerly practiced law.

## U. S. Imperiled By Easy Living

(Continued from page 1)

people in muscle, or the radio, television, and motion pictures in active participation in recreation.

"A nation that does no walking if it can avoid it; that is careless and indifferent about the correction and follow-up of remedial defects; that is intemperate and faulty in its diet; that has become addicted to deteriorating habits of easy living, is steadily reducing its stamina to the danger point."

In his speech entitled "The Dental Profession in an Atomic-Hydrogen Age," Renfrow said he did not want to oversimplify matters, "but what is going on at the present moment, as one views the situation, is that another bunch of greedy, power-drunk, well-organized, and well-equipped Communist dictators are on the loose, and hellbent on making the whole world a world of slavery."

"They have been taking the lives of our men in the military service," he said, "and threatening those that have been spared up to this time, as well as destroying property and the liberties of peoples who otherwise would be free. It is just no idle threat either, because organized communism has deliberately made itself militarily strong and powerful to accomplish its plans and has already enslaved over 800 million peoples of the world."

The general said this country's problem "is to develop now, and plan for the future, the most effective program for the establishment

## MANY MEN ARE DEFERRED OR EXEMPTED

(EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 500,000 MEN)

Getting needed men for the armed forces is a complex process. There are 14,466,860 men classified, but under the law and present regulations many are deferred or exempted.



The figures above represent all of the men classified. But 5,299,599 of them are past the age of liability.



These figures represent the 9,167,261 left. But 4,302,438 are eliminated as W.W. II veterans or men now in service or at work in lieu of service.



These figures represent the 4,864,823 left. But 1,817,907 must be crossed out as physically, mentally or morally unfit.



These figures represent the 3,046,916 left. But 1,159,931 must be crossed out as deferred because of fatherhood or hardship to dependents.



These figures represent the 1,886,985 left. But 170,781 are eliminated because of occupation or foreign citizenship.



These figures represent the 1,716,204 left. But 597,468 must be crossed out as students or members of Reserve Units.



These figures represent the 1,118,736 left to meet monthly calls. But many have not yet been examined. If past rejection rates hold, about 1/3 of these will be rejected.

(FIGURES AS OF JANUARY 1, 1954.)

## High Percentage of Canal Zone's Men Have Been Inducted

Selective Service in the Canal Zone is a mere youngster, having been born on June 25, 1951, but to say the very least it is a husky youngster. There are only two local boards, but their contribution to the armed services has been great.

The total living registration in the Canal Zone is 1,011, of which 533 are citizens of the United States and the balance, 478, are aliens. These 2 local boards have inducted 432, or nearly 43 percent. Of those inducted, 345 were alien volunteers and 87 United States citizens. This is an unusual record and probably represents the largest percentage of inductions anywhere in the System. Our hats are off to the State Director, Mr. Forrest G. Dunsmoor, and his Selective Service associates in the Canal Zone.

"The Army is composed of 60 percent of draftees."—Dr. John A. Hanna.

and the maintenance of the maximum health and physical and mental fitness of our citizens in order to withstand this onslaught on our freedom."

## Man Claiming C. O. Says He 'Ain't One of Them'

A registrant of Florida Local Board No. 9 indicated in his questionnaire that he was conscientiously opposed to war and he was mailed a Form 150.

The registrant came to the local board office and asked the clerk to spell out to him how to fill out this form. The clerk told him how to fill it out, but he still did not seem to understand what it was for and asked for further explanation. The clerk said, "Suppose the enemy was across the river from us and had just moved onto our land without much resistance, and most of us were down on our side of the river with any kind of arms we had and we were trying to stop him, and you being opposed to the defense of your home, your wife and children, and your parents, was out doing nothing."

The registrant got very mad and interrupted the clerk with, "I ain't one of them."

In questioning him further about his questionnaire, it was learned that he had already served 5 years on active duty, mostly in Alaska, and he was a member of the National Guard, although no Form 44 had been received.

Wisdom is knowing what to do next; virtue is doing it.

## Hershey To Review Cover Sheets of Some Delinquents

(Continued from page 2)

legislative grace, a registrant has the burden of clearly establishing his right to such exemption. The Court then held that secular work of 5 hours a week, or the fact that the board may have disbelieved the registrant's evidence, did not constitute any basis for denying a ministerial claim made by one who was the presiding minister of a congregation.

The Court said that where the registrant had established a prima facie case for exemption, it would look for some affirmative evidence in the file to support the board's finding denying his claim. It further said that any ban on all secular work would mete out draft exemptions with an uneven hand, to the detriment of those who minister to the poor and thus need some secular work in order to survive. With respect to the board's disbelief of registrant's proof, the Court pointed out that the board may question a registrant under oath, and require both registrant and witnesses to produce documents; that it may obtain information from welfare and governmental agencies; and that the registrant's admissions, testimony of other witnesses, frequently unsolicited evidence from a registrant's neighbors, and information obtained from other agencies may produce disagreement which the boards are free to resolve.

The Supreme Court cited with approval, and the Congress has specifically approved, a former decision of the Court, in which it was held that there was a basis in fact for the denial of a ministerial claim by one who was certified to be a full-time minister but not the head of a congregation, and who had full-time secular employment. It would seem, then, that in determining whether a case should be referred to the United States attorney for prosecution when a ministerial claim is involved, the cover sheet must be carefully examined in the light of these and other Supreme Court decisions, to determine whether it can be reasonably said that there is a legal basis in fact in the file which justifies the denial of the ministerial claim. The Director has considered the implications of these decisions, and feels that he cannot categorize the various types of cases with enough definiteness to be of material help to the local boards in determining whether prosecution should be recommended. He therefore feels that in these cases, too, this determination should be made by him at this time.

## He Really Gets Around

Miss Marie J. Barbieri, clerk Pennsylvania Local Board 141, received a letter from a registrant which set her to wondering how he manages.

The registrant informed her of 13 different addresses where he could be reached at all times.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume IV

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 1954

Number 4

## Turks & Korean Travel Far to Study Our SSS

Our Selective Service apparently continues to be a model system for curing manpower for military service. Foreign governments are continuing to send representatives to Washington, D. C., to study our system of conscription.

The latest visitors to National Headquarters were two officers from the Turkish Army, Col. Pertev Okdemir and Lt. Col. Kemal Talay. They asked for a complete explanation of how our Selective Service System works and requested copies of our law and regulations.

Several months ago Maj. Gen. Yung, Republic of Korea, came to National Headquarters to secure detailed information on the operation of our military draft. He said the South Korean Government is very much interested in creating a draft patterned after our Selective Service System, but with certain minor modifications to meet their own peculiar needs.

Previous foreign representatives who have come to this country to study Selective Service were Col. Robert Borchardt, representing the West German Government, and a four-member Greek Army mission. The German and Greek representatives came in 1952, and stories about them appeared in previous issues of SELECTIVE SERVICE.

## Creacy's Army All Volunteers

Donald R. Creacy, Missouri Local Board No. 53, kept his promise when he volunteered for military service and said he intended to raise his own army to take with him.

"I am going to be a colonel and have my own army," Creacy told Mrs. Ethel Haworth, clerk of the board.

When he left for induction in Kansas City he took his advance guard with him, all volunteers signed up by Creacy.

Sworn in with Creacy were eight of his friends from high school. Back home they got the name "Creacy's Army," after Creacy talked them all into volunteering or immediate induction.

Creacy said he wanted to be a paratrooper and added that he had talked all the others into joining him, too.

It often shows a fine command of language to say nothing.

## S. S. Officer Wins Second Prize In Service Wide Competition



Lt. Col. Glenn O. Balch, AGC, Idaho State Headquarters, has received \$100 and a George Washington Honor Medal from the Freedoms Foundation for a letter on "What America Means to Me."

Colonel Balch's letter was selected for second prize from among thousands of entries of men on active duty throughout the world with the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

### Legion Honors Col. Mills

It has just been reported that the American Legion Post in Marysville, Ohio, is naming the room they are adding to their building the "Jim Mills Memorial Room."

Lt. Col. Kermit J. Mills died unexpectedly last December, after serving as adjutant at National Headquarters since 1947.

## ETS Labors To Make Each Test Equally Hard

Editor's Note: The Selective Service College Testing Program has been in operation for 3 years. A number of people have written to the editor pointing out that nothing has ever been published in SELECTIVE SERVICE explaining how the SSCQT is put together and what happens behind the locked doors where the registrants take the test. Local boards now pass out the application blanks and later on receive the grades, the letter writers pointed out, but they have no idea what happens during the intervening period. To better inform all members of the System, the following story was written in cooperation with Educational Testing Service:

Educational Testing Service doesn't just sit down and pull a handful of questions out of a hat and put a test together. Each of the 12 tests have been different, and months were spent in getting the questions together for each one. The questions had to be gathered, tested, and then carefully considered by the planning group to insure that each test was well balanced between verbal, reading, and mathematical questions, and that each was precisely equal in difficulty to previous tests.

There are three general types of questions which ETS officials must develop: Verbal (vocal and verbal relation), quantitative (arithmetical reasoning), and reading comprehensive (reading passages involving subject matter in various academic fields).

The three divisions at ETS responsible for the three different types of questions each have experienced item writers. All of the item writers have one or more college degrees. Each section develops questions in its assigned field. They are reviewed and criticized by other writers and editors. Next, they are tried out on small batches of individuals of college caliber who are not draft eligible. After each question has been tried out and the results are in, the question is statistically analyzed for relative difficulty. If a question is answered correctly by too high a percentage or by too low a percentage, it is either revised or discarded. If a question is not clear to those taking the test, it is also revised or discarded.

From the supply of tested and approved questions in each of the three fields, a draft of a test is put together, according to rigid specifications. In putting the test together, ETS officials give consideration to the number of questions the average student can answer during the 3-hour session. The questions are arranged in rotating blocks of the different types of questions, so that the student does not get worn out from answering

(Continued on page 3)

(Continued on page 4)



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

451 Indiana Ave. NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume IV

April 1954

Number 4

## Official Notices

February 16, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 107—Subject: "Identifying on Physical Examination List (SSS Form No. 225) Certain Registrants With Less Than 6 Months' Prior Military Service," concerning the method of identifying on SSS Form No. 225 certain registrants who entered active service on or after June 24, 1948, and served less than 6 months.

March 1, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 0, as amended—Subject: "List of Operations Bulletins," containing the list of current bulletins and the list of bulletins no longer current and in effect.

March 8, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 108—Subject: "Statement of Circumstances Under Which a Registrant Has Failed To Obey an Order To Perform Civilian Work," concerning the inclusion in the cover sheet of a full statement of the facts and circumstances under which a registrant has failed to obey an order to perform civilian work, for the purpose of determining proper venue for prosecution.

## L. B. Service Is Patriotic Duty Chairman Says

The following excerpts are from a speech by John E. Booth, chairman, Utah Local Board No. 34, delivered before the Utah State Selective Service Conference last December:

"Having served on the local board since the passage of the Selective Service Act of 1940, I have seen many changes and many headaches, and if I had not deemed it my patriotic duty and a service to my country, I would have resigned many times. The boys we send into military service cannot quit, and this is a good reason why I and you should continue to serve.

"As American citizens, we have been asked to serve our country in the different capacities in the Selective Service Act. Many of us served our country in the time of war, willing to fight and die, as many did, but I feel our country needs us now as much as it did at any time.

"So today I think we need more organized citizens dedicated to work, fight, and live for the promotion of the interests of America and the defenders of America. You gentlemen have been chosen to represent your communities and districts under the Selective Service law. You are entrusted with the lives of your young men; you represent a vital segment of your community. Individually and through any organizations you might belong to, you exercise leadership and influence which affects the social, religious, educational, civic, and every main stream of your community life. In the climate of free enterprise, enlightened self-interest and the public interest are necessary and inseparable companions."

## Supreme Court Fails to Give Clear Decision

The Government's efforts to obtain a clear-cut decision on what constitutes participation in war in any form such as to disqualify conscientious objector claimant failed when the United States Supreme Court recently denied certiorari in *United States v. Taffs*.

The Court let stand the finding that the words "in any form" in the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, relate not to the word "war" but to "participation in war."

The effect is not to disturb another feature of the Taffs case which denied the right to courts to delve into "whether a certain war is theocratic or not."

Whether the Department of Justice will formally petition for a rehearing on its request that the highest tribunal pass upon these points was not known at the time of publication. Had certiorari been granted, it would have meant that the Supreme Court would have considered arguments presented like in an appeal. The denial of certiorari is not to be confused with being equivalent to affirming a decision; it means that the Government has reached the end of the line on that particular case and on the particular points in the areas in which decided.

The court of appeals did supply a valuable occupational test for determining the sincerity of a conscientious objector claimant. The case law which stands up is best expressed in the court's words: "War, generally speaking, has only one form, a clash of opposing forces. But a person's participation therein may be in a variety of forms. He may be carrying a rifle, piloting a plane, working on clerical staff behind the lines, or working in a defense plant on the home front. We think Congress intended by this section to exempt those persons from serving in the Armed Forces whose religious beliefs were opposed to any form of participation in a flesh-and-blood war between nations."

*Taffs v. United States* was a Eighth Circuit Court decision. It has been cited in other areas, too, at the circuit court level. The Selective Service boards rejected claim for I-O because the registrant said he would use force in the defense of his life, property, or fellow members of his religious organization and, secondly, that he was not a pacifist but believed in and approved of theocratic wars.

On the first point, the Eighth Circuit relied in part upon decisions in the Pekarski and the Arnett cases, the decisions of which were handed down in the Second and Tenth Circuits, respectively, so that the area of local board freedom to consider a registrant ineligible because he would fight back if someone struck at his person, his home, or his religion may become reduced to the vanishing point by the Supreme Court ruling on the Government's petition for certiorari.

## Hershey Invites Capitol Visitors To View New Building, Get Acquainted

By MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

There are indications that many members of the Selective Service System will be in Washington, D. C., during the national convention of the American Legion, August 30-September 3, 1954.

The National Headquarters of the Selective Service is most anxious to welcome any members of the Selective Service System to 451 Indiana Avenue NW. during this period.

We are proud of the building that houses the National Headquarters and the District of Columbia headquarters of the Selective Service System. It is not just another building. It has looked over toward the Capitol and down on Pennsylvania Avenue for more than a century and a quarter. Distinctive in design, it housed the District courts up until a year and a half ago. It has been the place where many of the important trials of our history have taken place.

In front of the building stands a statue of Abraham Lincoln. It cannot be compared to his statue that sits in heroic size in the Memorial on the banks of the Potomac, yet it has a distinctiveness shared by no other statue of Lincoln. It was by a sculptor who knew him, and it is exactly the size he was.

It is fitting that a Lincoln statue stands in front of the National Headquarters, for it was in his administration by a lame-duck Congress that

the first national conscription act was passed. A review of the difficulties experienced by Lincoln in attempting to administer this law makes us realize how insignificant our problems are and how far we have come as a Nation in general understanding of the necessity for an organized method of procuring manpower for the Armed Forces.

Inside the building I hope you will find time to meet the people who operate the National Headquarters. It will give you an opportunity to see, however briefly, another viewpoint of why local board memoranda and other material from National Headquarters get that way. The better we know each other, the more effective will be our common dedication.

Finally, we want you to come because we always learn much when we are visited by local board members and clerks, by Government appeal agents, appeal board members, and State headquarters personnel. It will be one place where you can see the National, State, and local operations under one roof, for the local boards of the District of Columbia are also located at 451 Indiana Avenue NW.

### Please Explain

A registrant of Louisiana Local Board No. 100 who was ordered for induction wrote: "Have week-old baby wife unable to work. Induction will cause hardship on my family."



## Many Inductees Now Get Gifts At Ceremonies

Among the many local boards conducting going away ceremonies for their inductees is Illinois Local Board No. 213. Each inductee from Williamson County is given a box full of gifts with the best wishes of the organizations who take part in the sendoff and the members and friends of the board.

The ceremony usually starts with the minister making a short talk and offering of prayer. The gifts are then presented by a representative of each of the participating organizations. The inductees then are given a slip which entitles them, in case of charge, to anything they need for breakfast.

No organization was solicited or asked to participate in this ceremony. All volunteered.

The inductees and their families seem to appreciate this little personal touch. This is evidenced by the fact that when the boys come home on leave they drop in at the board to say hello. Many of them have sent pictures of themselves in uniform.

Massachusetts Local Board No. 213 is the second largest in that State, and another local board which has been conducting going away ceremonies to express the goodwill of the community toward their inductees.

Early in 1950 the board members felt that some recognition should be given at the time the men leave for service. Local merchants and organizations were quick to respond and the inductees leave knowing that the community is interested in them.

Among the numerous other local boards conducting going away ceremonies for inductees are Indiana Local Board Nos. 80 and 81. The local Civitan Club in Evansville has held a ceremony for all inductees from that area since 1952.

Present on each occasion are at least three club members to serve coffee and doughnuts and to express their pride in the parting group. One member of the organization, Reverend Charles Zapp, has been present at every single ceremony.

Texas Local Board No. 52 reports the Chamber of Commerce inampa, Tex., is doing something special for their inductees.

On the morning of induction the Chamber of Commerce serves coffee and doughnuts to the inductees and their families. Inductees are also given a copy of the map of Texas, maps of the local area, decals and a copy of "Texas Brags."

Each inductee is presented with a card appointing him as an ambassador of good will. Then they are given a lapel pin from which hangs a replica of a Stetson hat. In the pin is printed "Hang Your Hat On The Top O' Texas."

One of the local ministers, an ex-chaplain, gives a short speech. He then reads a copy of the "Epistle to the Inductee."

Local newspapers take pictures of the inductees and their families and these are published.

## Illinois Inductees Get Gifts



GOOD LUCK TO INDUCTEES  
OF  
ILLINOIS LOCAL BOARD No. 213  
FROM YOUR FRIENDS  
IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY.

## Puerto Rico S. D. Condemns Assassins

The following telegram was sent to General Hershey by Colonel Giménez-de la Rosa, State Director of Puerto Rico:

"Voicing my own and the feelings all members Selective Service Organization Puerto Rico we convey to you and through you to administration our condemnation of dastardly attempt upon lives of Congressmen Stop Group of fanatics responsible for vicious deed not representative of any part Puerto Rican opinion Stop Our community highly distressed and revolted by shameful crime Period"

## May Call Is for 18,000; Navy Gets 37 Dentists

The Department of Defense has requested Selective Service to deliver 18,000 men to Armed Forces induction stations during May for assignment to the Army.

This latest call brings the cumulative calls since September 1950 to 1,673,685. All of the inductees to date have been assigned to the Army except some 81,430, who went into the Marine Corps in the early part of the Korean War.

Selective Service will also deliver some 37 dentists to the Navy during May. The call for dentists was placed several months ago.

## It's Not Surprising

The clerk of a San Antonio, Tex., local board had been having quite a few illiterates come in to register. So when the next youth entered the office she asked him if he could read or write. "Only English," he replied.

## S. S. Officer Award Winner

(Continued from page 1)

The Department of Defense sent Colonel Balch and 18 others of the total of 41 winners to Valley Forge, Pa., where they were presented their awards on February 22. The other winners were all still serving overseas. Following these ceremonies, the winners were individually presented to President Eisenhower at a White House ceremony.

The full text of Colonel Balch's winning letter follows:

### "WHAT AMERICA MEANS TO ME

"First and foremost, America to me means regard for the individual, the dignity of the human being. It means equality under the law, the right of pursuit of happiness. It means the freedom to carve one's own destiny, the right to work and save, to plan and hope, to match wits and strength—and no disgrace if you fail. It means the right to try again, head up and chin high. It means the common good, the welfare of the community and of the Nation.

"America means belief and faith in the Almighty. It means church bells on a sunny Sunday morning; it means stained glass windows and heads bowed in reverence; it means sunrise services and flowery Easter bonnets; it means weddings and laughter and sparkling eyes; it means Christmas trees all aglitter; it means the warmth and comfort and joy of family, love in the heart, and good will to all men. It means solemn processions and tombstones in shadowed, scented graveyards.

"America means traditions of honesty and faith, of courage and devotion. It means greatness of conception and achievement. It means vision, the courageous, in-

## Mass. Board Clerk Pleased That SSS Accepts New Ideas

Mrs. Elsie M. Pouttu, clerk, Massachusetts Local Board, No. 40, wrote the following letter to General Hershey after being notified that her employee suggestion had been voted a cash award:

"I was pleased beyond description to be awarded a Certificate of Merit, plus a check for \$25 for my suggestion regarding the revision of SSS Form No. 2. Little did I dream at the time I sent the suggestion in that at a later time I would be the recipient of an award.

"As I write this, I might say that being in the position of a Clerk, and seeing from day to day how the various forms work out, we have opportunity to think things over, and wonder if such and such an idea would not be an improvement. I think it a good idea that our government agencies are open for suggestions, as I think that the people working directly with the various items have first-hand information on the subject, perhaps much more so than those working at them from a distance.

"I feel very proud that I am a part of the Selective Service System, the organization that does so much for America."

A digest of Mrs. Pouttu's suggestion appeared in the December 1953 issue of SELECTIVE SERVICE.

spired buildings of 175 years. It means 160 million people imbued with ideals of freedom and justice, staunch in belief and determination.

"America means beauty—the grandeur of mountains and the splendor of rivers. It means the majestic sweep of plains, the loveliness of lakes. It means headlands and coastlines, and the magnificence of green forests. It means the stateliness of great cities and the warm intimacy of tree-lined village streets. It means bungalows and close-clipped lawns and gardens of colorful flowers.

"America means vitality, the steady pulsing of life. It means the throb and beat of great industry, the pound and drive. It means the purr of engines and the whirr of wheels. It means long rows of mellow sod turned up to the sun. It means the growing on the land, the thankful harvest.

"America means abundance, the fruits of foresight and ingenuity, of industry and faith, of intelligence and resourcefulness. It means full binned and filled shelves. It means freedom from want, from hunger. It means comfort and well being.

"America means leisure, time for play, hobbies, and recreation. It means basement shops and playrooms; it means boats and fishing rods, golf greens, and vast stadiums. It means parks and playgrounds and zoos. It means theaters and pavilions and boardwalks. It means ducks wheeling overhead in a rosy dawn.

"America means stability, a solid and durable citizenry, well rounded, ambitious, and strong in the achievements of the past and in the hope for the future."



## College Tests Very Exacting

(Continued from page 1)

the same type question. By using rotating blocks of questions, a student who does not finish the test will still have had some experience with each of the three types of questions. A sufficient number of very easy and very difficult items are included in the test, so that a zero score or a perfect score is extremely unlikely.

After a test has been put into tentative final form, it is then reviewed by the editors and production people to insure that the printed booklet has the items properly arranged on pages, it is grammatically correct, and that it is readily understandable. The answer sheet is then designed and cleared for printing.

When the test is ready to be printed it is sent under armed guard to an unnamed printing plant. It is printed secretly and a careful accounting is made of every printed page, including page proofs. Special armed guards insure that no portion of the test falls into the hands of unauthorized employees or other outside individuals.

After the booklets are printed, they are packaged and shipped to individual testing centers along with booklet of instructions for the test supervisors. The test booklets and other materials are serially numbered and the supervisor of each of the 1,000 testing centers is required to account for every single item shipped to him.

On the day appointed for the test, the testees show up at the testing center and the test supervisor insures that only those with admission cards are admitted. The supervisor takes up the tickets of admission and insures that no unauthorized person is present in the room. The doors are then locked.

The exacting test then begins in exactly the same way as it begins in each of the other 999 testing centers. The test takers are given 11 subjects of general but exact information.

There are 20 subjects of specific and exact instructions for test supervisors and proctors.

The test takers are exhorted not to cheat and the supervisor then instructs proctors to prevent cheating.

To prevent cheating, each test taker is thumbprinted as a double precaution.

Each testee is given the exact same type of electrograph pencil with eraser for the exam. Nothing is permitted on the student's desk during the test except his test book, answer sheet, and special pencil. Rulers, compasses, protractors, and slide rules are prohibited, so is scrap paper.

The test books are handed out, each one sealed. The student himself must break the red seal. Neither the supervisor nor the proctors who stroll around the room to prevent cheating are permitted to inspect any of the test books. Once the test is over—exactly 3 hours to the second—the supervisor following explicit instructions shouts

## Highlights of Defense Department's Proposed 1955 Fiscal Year Budget

### ARMY

The Army will lose one division by June 30, 1954, and two more by June 30, 1955, as strength falls from a present total of about 1,500,000 to about 1,407,500 in the next few months and to 1,164,000 by June 30, 1955.

### NAVY

From a June 30, 1954, authorized strength of 745,000 the Navy must drop to 688,980 by June 30, 1955.

### MARINES

From their Jan. 1, 1954, strength of 240,000 the Marine Corps must drop to 225,000 by June 30, 1954, and to 215,000 by June 30, 1955.

### AIR FORCE

From their January 1, 1954, strength of 925,000 the Air Force is expected to build their strength up to 955,000 by June 30, 1954, and to 970,000 during fiscal year 1955. Approximately 7,000 officers and 12,000 enlisted men are expected to be added during that fiscal year.

## Job Prospects

*U. S. News and World Report* in a copyrighted article reported that things look rosy for graduating seniors in at least two fields. The American Chemical Society's manpower committee reports that the number of employers seeking chemists and chemical engineers is larger than the supply of graduates that will be turned out, and the retiring president of the American Association of School Administrators says that 1 out of every 8 highly skilled graduates between now and 1960 needs to go into the teaching profession for current teacher shortages to be solved.

"stop." The special pencils, the test books and the answer sheets are collected exactly in that order and separately.

However, before the examinees are permitted to leave the room the supervisor has to make a complete and exact count of all test books, answers, and report cards. This count must then be checked.

The answer sheets, together with other information filled out by the student, is placed in special envelopes and returned immediately by first-class mail to the Educational Testing Service at Princeton, N. J.

Once the explicit instructions of the supervisor—who followed exact details from his instructor's manual—are given, the test is conducted in complete silence. No one is permitted to enter the test rooms except the supervisors, proctors, and, of course, the test takers.

So exact and exacting are the rules of the test that no matter what time the test actually begins, the supervisors must set their classroom clocks to 9 and end the exam exactly at 12.

The only item about the qualification test which is not exact is that the student is not exactly sure he will be deferred, even though he achieves a passing grade of 70 or more.

Among the multitudinous instructions, ETS stresses that the "scores on the test will not themselves determine eligibility for deferment. Scores on the test will be used by the Selective Service local boards in considering the eligibility of registrants for an occupational deferment as students."

## L. B. Member Holds Nation's Top Award

We have been so proud of our inductees who won the Congressional Medal of Honor that each of them has been publicized in SELECTIVE SERVICE.

The State Director of Illinois has called it to the attention of the editor that one of our local board members also holds the Nation's top award.

Robert Dunlap, a member of Illinois Local Board No. 206, won the Nation's top award and a personal citation from the President for his heroic service in World War II as a marine.

If any other State has a medal-of-honor winner among their uncompensated personnel, it would be appreciated if that information would be forwarded to SELECTIVE SERVICE.

### What's This!

New York Local Board No. 90 reports the two sons of Harry Truman are registered with their board.

## Board Member Quit Because No Zip; Will Help in Pine

The following is an excerpt from a letter 71-year-old Albert E. Chi of Laporte, Minn., wrote to the State director when he recently resigned as a local board member.

"I am really sad when I think leaving Selective Service after many years. I don't believe I have a neighbor or anybody in the county who has any ill feeling toward me; in fact I had several people come to my house this last week and ask me to stay on, but I told them, as I have told you folks. State headquarters, I cannot give enough of my time any more, and then again I haven't got the 'g up and go' like 10 or 12 years ago that's when I wouldn't miss a board meeting and would walk 7 miles the highway when I was snowed out at home.

"Thanks again for all the help you have given us here, and remember I will help out again, too, in case of an emergency and if Selective Service needs me."

### You Qualify

A Pennsylvania registrant applied to a routine request for information on whether or not he was maintaining a bona fide family relationship with his child. "If my story serves me right, your first request for Debbie's birth certificate arrived between a 2 o'clock A. M. feeding and a wet diaper. Oh, Yes! I'm still changing her diapers which should qualify 'bona fide family relationship.'"

### "I'll Never Forget You"

An inductee from Miami Local Board No. 45, now stationed in Korea, sent the following request to a Miami radio station: "Please play 'Wish You Were Here' and dedicate it to Local Board No. 45 in Miami."

## Classification Picture (As of Feb. 1, 1954)

Class		Class	
Total	14,569,517	I-D Member of Reserve Component*	324,81
I-A and I-A-O Examined and acceptable	231,627	II-A Occupational deferment (except agriculture)*	21,64
I-A and I-A-O Not examined	917,008	II-A (Apprentice)*	7,03
I-A and I-A-O Induction postponed	10,206	II-C Agricultural deferment*	64,68
I-S Statutory deferment—High school	89,550	II-S Occupational deferment (student)*	176,27
I-S Statutory deferment—College*	16,999	III-A Dependency deferment*	1,157,85
I-O Conscientious objector, examined and acceptable	1,417	IV-A Completed service: Sole surviving son	529,08
I-O Conscientious objector, not examined	1,874	IV-B Officials*	2
I-C (Inducted)	865,605	IV-C Aliens	9,51
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned)	1,462,458	IV-D Ministers, divinity students	62,35
I-C (Discharged)	570,825	IV-F Unfit for service*	1,834,65
I-C (Reserve)	834,766	V-A Over age of liability	5,375,15
I-W (At Work)	4,055		
I-W (Released)	50		

\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume IV

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 1954

Number 5

## Army Explains Draft Problem in Unique Way

Reports received by Selective Service indicate that the Army is doing much, through its "Hour in Freedom" group education program, to explain to the individual soldier why local boards defer some registrants and induct others, even though those deferred are only waiting their own turn to serve. This is accomplished by having the individual soldier "serve" as a "member" of an imaginary local board. The problem is to classify 10 of the 10 in a deferred classification, the other 6 in I-A.

When a military unit is assembled for the 60-minute group program, it is divided into 10 committees. The instructor then explains the purpose of the Hour in Freedom is to show: (1) That in time of national emergency all Americans must serve their country in the job where they can contribute most to the Nation's defense effort; (2) that local boards must make the difficult decision whether a man's contribution will be greater in a civilian job or in the Armed Forces; (3) that the local boards decide each individual case separately and on its merits alone, judging each man by the same standards; and (4) that all men and groups are equal before the local boards.

Each soldier is given a copy of the Draft Problem, which outlines instructions to the board and gives the details on the 10 individual cases to be considered.

The instructor asks for four volunteers to make 2-minute speeches  
(Continued on page 3)

## L.B. Member Served During Three Wars

Henry Goff, Kansas Local Board No. 37, is not attending board meetings any more because "there are too many steps to climb to the local board office on the second floor of the Post Office."

However, Mr. Goff won't be classed as a draft dodger if he doesn't show up any more.

Mr. Goff has served on three draft boards in the past 35 years. During World War I he served on the Advisory Committee, assisting the Sheriff in drafting men for the Armed Services.

With the passage of the Selective Service Act of 1940, he was appointed to serve on Kansas Local Board No. 2.

When the Selective Service machinery was started up again in 1948, Mr. Goff once again volunteered his services.

## POWER for PEACE



**armed forces day**  
**MAY 15**

## Armed Forces Day Is Tribute To Men Delivering Full Competence

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

It is to be expected that in this age of material miracles we turn our eyes and thoughts on Armed Forces Day toward the weapons and the equipment that typify our time. Perhaps this tendency may be one of the causes of the disquieting discussions we have heard too often of late concerning the men

who man and, if necessary, fight with these weapons and equipment.

With all respect for the knowledge and skill that conceive and fashion the weapons, their usefulness will rest finally with the men who fight with them whether it be in the unpredictable skies, upon or under the storm-tossed sea, or on the land covered by snow or by mud. Projectiles may travel long distances or

(Continued on page 2)

## II-A II-C Survey Produces Much Valuable Data

Some 10,101 of the total 23,872 men in Class II-A on October 31, 1953, were engineers, and 7,678 of the II-A's were employed in the fields of air craft, ships and ordnance.

Out of the total 71,820 men in Class II-C on October 31, 1953, 44,471 were farm operators or assistants. About 48 percent were employed on diversified farms, and more than one-third on dairy farms.

The foregoing are some of the facts learned from the recent tabulations of the returns from National Headquarters' Class II-A II-C survey. In December 1953, the Director ordered a survey made of all regular registrants who were in Class II-A and Class II-C on October 31, 1953. The survey covered all 3,909 local boards, and was made at the request of the Director, Office of Defense Mobilization to determine the broad groups in essential activities and critical occupations in which II-A men are engaged. It likewise covered all regular registrants in II-C to determine the general types of farms and farm occupations in which these men were engaged.

Of the total 23,872 men reported in Class II-A on that date, it was found that they were engaged in the following occupations: engineers, 10,101; healing arts, 1,712; other scientific and professional personnel, 2,901; technicians, 1,574; skilled trades, 3,742; and all other

(Continued on page 4)

## New College Test Scheduled May 20

The thirteenth test in the series of Selective Service College Qualification Tests will be given on May 20 to an estimated 5,000 students.

The May 20 test will be a "clean-up" test for those who failed to apply before the deadline for the April 22 test and for those who were scheduled to take the April test but failed to show up because of circumstances beyond their control.

Students wishing to take the May 20 test should mail their applications to Educational Testing Service as soon as possible. No deadline has been established for submitting applications and ETS officials said they will issue Certificates of Admission up until the last possible moment.

## June Call Is for 18,000

The Department of Defense has requested Selective Service to deliver 18,000 men to Armed Forces induction stations during June for assignment to the Army.

This latest call brings the cumulative calls since September 1950 to 1,691,685.

The number of men requested by the Army for June is based on maintaining approved strength after allowances have been made for enlistments and reenlistments.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

451 Indiana Ave. NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume IV

May 1954

Number 5

## Fighting Men Must Be Three Things: Willing, Trustworthy, Able To Take It

(Continued from page 1)

short to reach their targets, but man must start them from somewhere and insure that they go where they should and particularly not go where they shouldn't.

So on this Armed Forces Day let our thoughts be upon the men who fly the planes through the sound barrier, live under the seas for what must seem to them indefinitely, or hold the land regardless of weather or enemy action. Enough, in fact, too much has been said of the things he must learn, the scientific capacity he must demonstrate, and the skills he must possess and use. All of these are necessary but these specializations, like the material things they accompany, will be without avail unless these men can and will use both weapons and skill under the environments peculiar to combat.

How to determine before battle that men possess these qualities is impossible. Much as we think we know about material things, our understanding falters when we approach absolute predictions as to how men will behave in stress when untried. In fact, acceptable behavior under stress by an individual is not necessarily predictable even though he has acted well his part at other times, other places, and under other circumstances.

It is not on a discouraging note that the unpredictability of man is discussed. It is to point to the debt the Nation owes and will continue to owe to those who

have been in the Armed Forces, to those who are, and to those who will be in the future. It is no easy task they have done, are doing, and we fervently hope will do. It is also to highlight the fact that the job of the men in the Armed Forces, commissioned, enlisted, or inducted, is not a matter of so much knowledge although knowledge he must have. Nor is it a use of his skill or his professional competence, although both are necessary and important.

In the final analysis there are three things our fighting man must have before considering his knowledge, his professional qualifications, or his occupational skills. These qualities have built our forces; they insured that men in organizations gave a good account of themselves when the chips were down. It is not too much to believe that these qualities must be in the men who break the sound barrier, and fight with machines as well as for the men who struggle on foot to fight with the most elementary weapons, should that be the circumstances under which they find themselves.

The first of the qualities may be called "willingness." It means the man must accept the full responsibility of the job whether it be officer, non-commissioned officer, or private. He accepts the privileges and the responsibilities, the emoluments and the restrictions.

The second quality is trustworthiness, called by a lot of other names. He is depend-

### Official Notices

March 17, 1954—Packet No. 46 of the Selective Service Regulations, containing corrected pages of Part 1621 to reflect the provisions of Amendment No. 53 of the regulations.

March 22, 1954—Transmittal Memorandum No. 69, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 55, concerning the periodic review by local boards of the cases of registrants classified in deferred or exempt classes.

March 25, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 109, Subject: "Processing of Special Registrants for Armed Forces Physical Examination and for Induction and Review and Reopening of the Classifications of Certain Special and Regular Registrants in Class II-A", concerning the resumption of the processing of special registrants who are physicians and dentists and the review and reopening of the classifications of certain special and regular registrants who are physicians or dentists classified in Class II-A.

March 26, 1954—Transmittal Memorandum No. 68, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 46, as amended, concerning notifications of home address, reports of separation, and reports of death, which was amended to revise and clarify the procedures pertaining to those documents.

April 9, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 110, Subject: "Release of Conscientious Objectors from Civilian Work and Issuance of Certificate of Release", concerning the processing of Class I-W registrants for release from civilian work in lieu of induction.

able. His heart as well as his body is in the fight.

The last quality is both harder to name and more difficult to determine ahead of the test. It is the capacity to do his job in monotony, in cold, in heat, when he is hungry, and when he is frightened. This is the quality that makes men able to use their capacities where they are needed. The absence of this quality in the best technician, the best scientist, or the highest skilled man makes him worthless to the Armed Forces because he cannot deliver his competence under all conditions.

The men who have had the qualities outlined above have performed the services which make us observe Armed Forces Day. As we remember them on their day may we not forget that intellect, no matter what height, technical capacity, no matter how specialized, and skill, no matter how great, can only operate for the Nation's survival when a man is willing, trustworthy, and can take it.

## Judicial Review Is Just As Limited As Under The '40 Act

The Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is no greater invitation to the review of classification actions by courts than its predecessor 1940 Act, penalties are as severe, and enforcement as strict.

Such would appear to be one of the important judicial conclusions in the decision in *United States v. Saul Wider*, in the United States District Court in Eastern New York. Judge Galston wrote the opinion March 17, 1954, in which he took occasion to delve into the legislative history of the current act.

The reason for the expression on this point was an attempt to defend, on the part of a registrant charged with willful failure to obey an induction order, when the circumstance was that the defendant did not even go to the induction station.

The decision adds further stature to the body of case law which requires exhaustion of administrative remedies before one may find voice in the court room. The court tersely concluded: "The defendant's defense here is that he was not required to report for induction because the classification was erroneous. Since he is precluded from raising the defense at this time, it follows that he must be found guilty of the charge in the indictment." Wider had claimed to be a conscientious objector.

The court said, in effect, that even if this were not so, the registrant had not sustained his burden of proving that he was a conscientious objector. The court appeared to look for outside proof, beyond the registrant's own statements finding none "except that his mother appeared and testified at the hearing before the hearing officer designated by the Department of Justice." The court relied upon the Supreme Court ruling in the

(Continued on page 4)

## Selective Service Could Be Answer

The following statement was contained in the Report of the Acting President to the President of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut:

"The grade average for the whole college improved last year, there were more A's and B's and fewer C's and D's, not as many students were put on probation or required to withdraw, and the Dean's list reached record proportions. No simple explanation for that occurs to me. There was no sizable influx of veterans of the Korean war. I could hardly be said that the world's affairs were in better shape than in the preceding year. Undeniably, nevertheless, one could observe last year a growth among our undergraduates of interest in matters of the intellect and a concomitant decrease in the less mature manifestations of college life. At least, I am reasonably sure that the improvement was not related to the cycle of the sun spots."



## S. S. Editor Retired



As we went to press, Lt. Col. Irving W. Hart, Chief Information Officer, Selective Service System, and Editor of SELECTIVE SERVICE, was scheduled to retire on April 30, after having been on active duty with Selective Service since 1940.

### S. S. Duty Highlights Immigrant's Career

Mr. Morris Cukor told the New York Times in an interview last month, "I attained the pinnacle of my success in 1918 when I was appointed legal adviser of the United States Selective Service System and associate member of the city's draft board."

Mr. Cukor came to the United States 70 years ago as a 14-year-old Hungarian immigrant. He decided to become a lawyer and graduated from New York University law school. He has been an outstanding civic leader and has held a number of important political jobs during the past 70 years.

Mr. Cukor reiterated his confidence in America. It is still "a blessed land of opportunity" for the new immigrant, he said.

After 70 years' experience in this country Mr. Cukor said that, if anything, opportunity is more alive today than it ever was.

He was the subject of a VOICE OF AMERICA program on April 17 which dealt with our treatment of immigrants.

### U. S. Mail Gets Thru But Sometimes Late

Mrs. Julia P. Lawton, clerk of New York Local Board No. 21, was startled when she answered the phone and a voice at the other end said "What did you send a classification card to me for, I am 48 years old."

Mrs. Lawton advised him that she was sure a mistake had been made. In questioning him further, she learned that the card he had received that A. M. classifying him in I-H was dated September 17, 1941. In an effort to get to the bottom of it, Mrs. Lawton requested him to come into the office.

Next day the man showed up at the local board with his classification card. On examining the Notice of Classification, Mrs. Lawton found the date of mailing was September 17, 1941, and the postmark December 16, 1953. The Post Office Department gave no explanation of where the card had been all this time.

"Nobody wants war. But some of us want the things we can't have without war."—Lincoln Steffens.

## Col. Hart Retired After Long Illness In Army Hospital

Lt. Col. Irving W. Hart, Chief Information Officer and Editor of SELECTIVE SERVICE, is scheduled to retire on April 30 because of physical disability. Colonel Hart has been hospitalized for the past 6 months.

From the standpoint of length of service, Colonel Hart was one of the oldest officers in the System. He was appointed a Captain on June 18, 1935, and was one of the Reserve officers assigned to the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee.

He attended the Selective Service Conferences at San Francisco in 1935, 1937, 1939 and 1940. It was at these conferences that the Selective Service program was developed which was put into effect so smoothly in 1940.

He was ordered to active duty in September 1940, and was assigned to the Director of Selective Service where he was appointed Public Relations Officer. He served almost continuously in that capacity until his appointment as Chief Information Officer in May 1946. He served in this capacity from May 1946 until his retirement.

Colonel Hart assisted in the publication of SELECTIVE SERVICE during World War II, and was instrumental in its revival in 1950.

Before coming to Selective Service, Colonel Hart had gained wide newspaper experience. He was born in Boise, Idaho, and went through school there. He had a brief period of World War I Army service, following his graduation from Boise High School in 1918. He entered the University of Washington in 1919, but he was lured away from the campus by the glamour of the newspaper business.

After holding reportorial and editorial executive positions on Pacific Coast newspapers, including the Seattle Times, Portland Telegram, San Diego Sun, Hollywood News, and the Los Angeles Express, he returned to Boise in 1928 to become editor of the Idaho Statesman.

Soon after assuming his duties on the Statesman, he became secretary to the Board of Directors of the Statesman Printing Company, and President, Idaho-Utah conference, Associated Press Newspapers.

Colonel Hart's affiliations include membership in the National Press Club and membership in the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

During his long years of duty with Selective Service, Colonel Hart contributed much toward a better public understanding of Selective Service, its operation, and the obligation of the individual registrant. His public information activities made the job of many local boards a bit easier through a better informed public which was educated on the basic principles of Selective Service.

Publication of SELECTIVE SERVICE will continue as a function of the Office of Legislation, Liaison and Public Information.

## Army Explains Draft Problem

(Continued from page 1)

to the group. A man with previous military service is selected to argue in favor of getting the country's best men into the military service in time of national emergency. A man who previously worked in an industrial plant is selected to show the importance of industry in the defense of the country and argue in favor of deferring essential workers. The arguments in favor of deferring farm workers are presented by a man with farm experience.

A man with college training is selected to explain the importance of higher education in the defense of the country and present arguments in favor of deferring better students. Each of the four speakers is given a list of arguments he may use but he is urged to make the speech in his own words and to add any of his own ideas which he thinks will support his argument.

After hearing the four speakers, each of the committees are instructed to consider 10 individual cases, keeping in mind the speakers' arguments, and to defer 4 and classify 6 in I-A.

Space limitations preclude describing the 10 cases as outlined to the class, but it is interesting to note that the mythical principals in the cases are a professional baseball player, a cowhand, a dishwasher, a skilled machinist, two college students, a businessman, a high-school teacher, a chemical engineer, and a doctor. Each case is purposely made quite complicated.

Officers in National Headquarters who have studied the exercise highly commend it for its very worthy purpose and its thought-provoking qualities, even though it is obviously impossible in such a short time to give the young men anything but the most superficial idea of how a local board determines a classification and the manner in which facts, the regulations, and the law are weighed before any classification can be made.

## Alabama Clan Sends 35 Sons To Service

Alabama Local Board No. 3 writes that one family in their county has never given the board a bit of trouble.

The family in question has provided 35 young men to serve in the Armed Forces during World War II and during the Korean conflict.

During World War II, 24 grandchildren served in the Armed Forces and 4 granddaughters did defense work at Mobile, Ala., and at Oak Ridge, Tenn. During the Korean conflict 11 grandchildren entered the Armed Forces.

This family's record is even more amazing in that they defy the law of averages. Not a single one of the grandchildren who were examined were disqualified. One was placed on limited service, because of the fact he was blind in one eye, but in spite of this he was inducted and served with honor.



## Judicial Review Is Still Limited

(Continued from page 2)

Dickinson case that burden of proof must be met.

This citation was reassuring to lawyers who have been disturbed since it was held in effect in Dickinson that a "prima facie" claim, uncontroverted, requires the respect of classification or further exploration. It was feared that a weak showing, if not contradicted, would be accepted by some as "prima facie."

Reconciling its decision with the Supreme Court's views, the court said:

"When the Dickinson case refers to the requirement of some affirmative evidence to support the board's finding 'in cases such as this,' it seems that what the court had in mind were cases wherein the registrant had submitted, in support of his claim, evidence which was more than statements of a subjective state of mind relative to his religious beliefs. This is not to say that a registrant claiming exemption must always support his claim by presenting documentary evidence or witnesses to testify in his behalf. His own testimony may, in proper circumstances, contain evidence of actions or other objective manifestations of the sincerity of his religious beliefs.

"It was within the province of the selective service authorities to disbelieve the registrant's own statements or to doubt his good faith. For the court now to say that the board erred in disbelieving the registrant would be to usurp the board's function and to go contrary to the established rule that the courts are not to weigh the evidence. Moreover, if the claim to exemption because of religious beliefs, without more, is sufficient to make out a prima facie case where the local board, having the advantage of personally meeting and talking to the registrant, doubts his sincerity or good faith, the practical effect would be that the actual burden of proof would fall on the selective service authorities to show that the registrant is not eligible for exemption. That, of course, is contrary to existing law."

Holding that the registrant had no right to examine the FBI report at the trial the court concluded:

"Finally there remains for consideration the application made by the defendant's attorney during the trial for the right to examine the FBI report of the investigation made pursuant to the hearing conducted by the Department of Justice in accordance with section 456(j) of Title 50 U. S. C. A. App. (The Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended). The report was not transmitted to either the local board or the Appeal Board. The letter from the Department of Justice forwarding the report of the hearing officer to the Appeal Board makes no reference to the F. B. I. report. Moreover, the hearing officer's report does not purport to base his recommendation on any material contained in the F. B. I. report. Consequently the defendant's application was properly denied. See United States v. Nugent, 346 U. S. 1, 6, note 10."

## Some ROTC Grads Will Have To Serve As Airmen

We are advised that roughly 1 out of 3 Air Force ROTC graduates will go on active duty this year in rank of airman third class, or else be reported to Selective Service. Latest figures show less than 9,000 of the 13,000 AFROTC seniors will be commissioned. With the exception of about 1,000 engineers and technicians, they are students who did not sign up for flying training.

## "Only Natural For Me To Be Serving S. S."

"My grandmother, Mrs. Doll Wilson, was World War I Gold Star Mother, having 9 sons to serve in the Army at the same time. All of them came home safe. There are 7 still living. My father died, when I was 4 years old, from a shrapnel wound and being gassed. My husband served in World War II. It seems, after all this, it is only natural for me to be working with Selective Service."

The foregoing is from a letter written to Selective Service by Clerk Anna W. Pell, Local Board 86, Danbury, N. C.

## That's Enough!

Washington State Local Board No. 29 received the following response to their request for current information concerning a registrant's family status:

"Dog stolen, cat run away and turtles died; therefor do not have any other dependents than my wife and children."

## No! No Couch

A young man entered the office of a San Antonio local board and paused at the registrar's desk. The clerk was nearly through with an interview with another young man when the visitor suddenly asked, "Are you a psychiatrist?" "No, why?" "You ask so many questions," he replied.

## Class II Survey Yields Much Data

(Continued from page 1)

occupations, 3,842.

The survey also revealed that the 23,872 in Class II-A were employed in the following broad activities: (air craft, ships and ordnance) 7,678; (metals, nonmetals, machinery, equipment and containers) 3,907; (chemicals and rubber) 1,812; (petroleum, gas and coal) 1,225; (health and welfare) 2,676; (research and education) 3,433; (all other activities) 3,141.

Out of the total of 71,820 men in II-C on October 31, 1953, 44,471 were listed as farm operators or assistants; 2,030 were farm foremen; and 25,319 were listed as other agricultural employees.

The survey revealed further that the 71,820 II-C men were divided among the following types of farms: dairy, 24,042; grain, 3,436; livestock and poultry, 4,988; fruit and vegetable, 2,512; diversified farms, 34,976; all other, 1,866.

Some interesting information was learned from the survey on the length of time men had been in Class II-A and II-C.

Of the total 23,872 in Class II-A, 33.1 percent had been in Class II-A for less than 1 year, while 31.3 percent had been in that class from 1 to 2 years; 24.8 percent had been in Class II-A for 2 to 3 years, and 10.8 percent had been in Class II-A for 3 years or more.

The survey revealed that many of the II-C farm deferments had been retained for long periods of time. For example: Of the 71,820 total in II-C, some 29.8 percent had been in that class for 3 years or more; 26.6 percent had been in that class for 1 to 2 years, while 19.1 percent had been in II-C for 2 to 3 years, and 24.5 percent had been deferred as farmers for less than 1 year.

## Draft Board Defined

Mrs. Margery D. Skinner, clerk of Texas Local Board No. 68, says a draft board is: "The place where young men are weighed and found wanted."

## S. S. Employee Given Awards For New Ideas

Cash awards have been made to six additional Selective Service employees whose suggestions have resulted in a saving to the Government.

Seven other employees receive certificates; two received a Certificate Of Adoption, and five were awarded a Certificate Of Improvement.

The \$50 cash awards were won by Albert P. Ryde, Illinois State Headquarters; Frances A. Drake, Michigan Local Board No. 54; and Almeda F. McGraw, Ohio Local Board No. 30.

The three employees receiving \$25 cash awards were: Major Stoner, Wisconsin Local Board No. 65; Grace A. Mehafeff, Tennessee Local Board No. 51; and Doris Christmas, National Headquarters.

Certificates Of Improvement were awarded to the following five employees: Jack A. Samperi, Connecticut Local Board No. 14; Frances A. Drake, Michigan Local Board No. 54; Blanche Epstein, New York City Local Board No. 15; Doris C. Hardy, Wyoming State Headquarters; Grace L. Shelton, South Dakota State Headquarters.

The two employees who were awarded a Certificate Of Adoption were: Mabel Clarke, Virginia Local Board No. 58; Josephine Manc National Headquarters.

Frances A. Drake, Michigan Local Board No. 54, submitted two suggestions and was awarded cash for one and a certificate for the other.

As of February 28, 1954, a total of 529 suggestions had been received from employees throughout the System. One or more suggestions has been received from each of the 48 States, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska.

A summary of the action taken on these suggestions follows:

Eighteen were awarded cash; 3 were awarded Certificates Of Adoption; 32 were awarded Certificates Of Improvement; 286 were rejected; and 162 are still pending.

## Inductee Thanks L. B. For His Fair Treatment

The following letter was received by Mass. L. B. No. 15 from one of their registrants after he was inducted into Service:

"Dear Sirs:

Now that in some real sense am no longer under your jurisdiction, I feel that it may be at last permissible to express my sincere appreciation of the fair, courteous and considerate treatment which I have always received from this Board. The part you play in achieving our common goal, the defense of this nation and the way of life it embraces, is in many respects much more difficult than mine, and so it is a real tribute to your ability that you can perform this task both effectively and courteously."

"It is better to be alone than in bad company."—Geo. Washington

## Here's How They're Classified (As of March 1, 1954)

CLASS			
Total.....	14,661,069	I-W (Released).....	76
I-A and I-A-O Examined and Acceptable.....	229,637	I-D Member of Reserve Component*.....	321,192
I-A and I-A-O Not Examined.....	961,628	II-A Occupational Deferrment (Except Agr.)*.....	20,855
I-A and I-A-O Induction Postponed.....	8,536	II-A (Apprentice)*.....	7,051
I-S Statutory Deferrment—High School.....	96,528	II-C Agricultural Deferrment*.....	62,687
I-S Statutory Deferrment—College*.....	16,676	II-S Occupational Deferrment (Student)*.....	173,708
I-O Conscientious Objector, Examined and Acceptable.....	1,386	III-A Dependency Deferrment*.....	1,158,536
I-O Conscientious Objector, Not Examined.....	1,951	IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	493,765
I-C (Inducted).....	849,886	IV-B Officials*.....	21
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned).....	1,453,722	IV-C Aliens.....	9,454
I-C (Discharged).....	573,768	IV-D Ministers, Divinity Student.....	62,155
I-C (Reserve).....	863,821	IV-F Unfit for Service*.....	1,853,783
I-W (At Work).....	4,127	V-A Over Age of Liability.....	5,436,120

\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume IV

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 1954

Number 6

## Service in Armed Forces of Other Countries

Some 40 men have applied up to May 1, 1954, to the Department of State and the Department of Defense for permission to serve in the armed forces of a foreign country.

Under the provisions of section 49 (a) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, a national of the United States, whether by birth or naturalization, shall lose his nationality by entering or serving in the armed forces of a foreign state, unless prior to such entry or service, he is specifically authorized, in writing, to do so by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense.

An administrative agreement has been entered into between the Department of Defense and the Department of State whereby individuals who desire to serve in the armed forces of a foreign country will process their applications through the Secretary of State, who will co-ordinate them with the Secretary of Defense.

A Department of Defense spokesman informed "Selective Service" that since the start of the program they have received on the average of one request per week for permission to serve in the armed forces of a foreign country. To date all requests have been denied.

Most of the applicants desire to enlist in the armed forces of a foreign country for the purpose of pursuing flight training. The standards for aviation cadets in the armed forces of most foreign countries are lower than the standards set by the U. S. Air Force.

## SSS Adopts New Accounting System

After considerable study the Selective Service System, with the cooperation of the General Accounting Office, developed the new accounting system. The new system follows—with modifications to suit the needs of the Selective Service System—the best principles of commercial accounting. The new system is more simple, requires less records, gives management more timely accurate records and is more economical than the old system.

After one year's trial operation, the system has proven very satisfactory, so much so that the Comptroller General of the United States made favorable reference to Selective Service's progress in this field in his Annual Report to the Congress.

Approval of the new system by the Comptroller General was his last official act before he retired on April 30, 1954.

## Joint U. S.-Canadian Civil Defense Test Points Up Urgent Need for Disaster Plan

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

A nationwide Civil Defense test exercise will be held on June 14 and 15. The Dominion of Canada is holding a similar test at the same time, and the two are being coordinated.

The concern of the governments of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States about civil defense cannot be doubted. The concern of the great mass of the citizens of the United States is not apparent. There are many and encouraging exceptions in some areas of the United States to this apparent lack of concern over the possibility of future attacks by an enemy with thermo nuclear weapons.

The reasons given for the apparent lack of concern on the part of large numbers of our citizens range from complete and fatalistic hopelessness to the complacency which comes with a firm belief that it cannot and will not happen here.

The acceptance of certainty of annihilation by a hydrogen bomb makes a do-nothing course of action a logical result. To do nothing because the situation is accepted as hopeless is a type of defeatism that has not been heretofore characteristic of the citizens of the United States.

Complacency has been a more frequent attribute of our citizenry. The past has had warnings of danger far enough in advance to prevent catastrophe. The future will require protective measures understood by all prior to the warnings of attack. There will be too little time afterwards.

An old, a very old concept of preparation for survival must be revived. Since the frontier disappeared we have

looked to the National Government to provide measures for our individual survival. The part to be played by the individual citizen in the direct measures to insure survival was prescribed by the Government. Our Nation has been fortunate in that attacks have been on the homelands of our allies and associates, not on ours.

Attacks on our homeland will, of course, be met by our defense forces with the individual members of these forces directed as heretofore, but in addition, each of our citizens must know what he should do to increase his chances for individual survival. These measures are his responsibility to learn and to plan to implement.

The Selective Service System must start thinking about how it will operate under conditions which the new form of attack would create. It must be prepared to carry out its functions in any segment that may remain intact. Each element must be ever conscious of its main mission of providing personnel for the Armed Forces. To do so under possible conditions of attack or threatened attack may well require the utmost in flexibility of procedure and the exercise of the highest initiative by personnel.

Necessity for action may be the only competent source of authority.

The Civil Defense Test Exercise provides an incentive for the National Headquarters, each State Headquarters, and every local board to visualize the conditions with which each may be faced and to provide adequate plans to meet any eventuality.

## Proud Record of Service

The following editorial appeared in a recent issue of The Reporter Dispatch, White Plains, New York, and is repeated herewith verbatim as confirmation of what we have been saying all along.

Periodically there appears in the news columns a report that a selective-service board has served a draft notice on a man already in military service, or one long dead or years beyond the age of conscription. Such a mix-up was reported only last week, when by error a notice from Draft Board 11 in the Central Westchester area was sent to a seventy-year-old Rochester man.

These mistakes unfortunately put draft boards in a rather embarrassing position with the public. They tend to give the impression that this is another governmental bureaucracy, mired in inefficiency and indifference.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

Though draft boards do not come in contact with such a large segment of the male public as they did during World War II and the Korean outbreak, their service has continued, quietly and efficiently, since conscription started in 1940.

Draft board members receive no pay. They are public-spirited citizens devoting tremendous amounts of time to a service vital to our country. Some of them have served continuously since 1940; most of the others have served for periods of several years.

All of them have undertaken and discharged competently the tremendous responsibility of sending the sons of their friends and neighbors off to war, possibly not to return.

To be sure, a clerical error has been made here and there. But it is remarkable that the number of errors in decisions on which youth should serve and which should be exempted have been few, indeed.

The record of service of draft board members is a proud one. Let's not judge them by the occasional news items reporting that Uncle Sam's "Greetings" have been sent to the wrong men.

## Our Young Women Have Battle Instinct

The following is an excerpt from a letter written to the editor of *Science and Health*:

"In the enormous draft that must come, many of us believe that the young and single women could be drafted into the armed services, and even serve overseas. The battle instinct is very strong in our teen-age girls, and even in the women up to 25 years old. And they can be good soldiers overseas. The middle-aged folks can capably carry on the work of making materials."

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

JUN 1954



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

451 Indiana Ave. NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume IV

June 1954

Number 6

## General Hershey Guest Speaker at Unique Ceremony

Many local boards have reported to "Selective Service" that they have been participating in going-away ceremonies for inductees, but something new has been called to our attention by Indiana Local Board No. 76, Steuben County, Ind. This local board reported that on May 13 an appreciation program was held to pay tribute to every man from the county who had gone into service since the start of the Korean War.

The appreciation ceremony was held at the high school auditorium and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey returned to his home town to be the guest speaker at the ceremony.

The purpose of the service was to give the people of Steuben County the opportunity to express, to the young men who have served in our Armed Forces, their appreciation for the service they performed to keep their Nation free. The theme of the service was "Our Returned Korean Veterans Have Shown Us Their Patriotism—now let us show them our appreciation for their Actions."

The service itself started with one-half hour of music played by the Fremont High School band. The Korean veterans then marched into the gymnasium to their reserved seats and there was a posting of the massed colors of all veterans organizations of Steuben County. The Star Spangled Banner was played by the band and this was followed by the invocation and a welcome to the Korean veterans and their guests. General Hershey was introduced and gave the principal address after which certificates were presented to the next of kin of deceased Korean veterans. A memorial prayer was recited and taps were played. Next, certificates were presented to the Korean veterans who were on hand and then the names were read of those eligible veterans who were not present. The massed colors were retired, after which the benediction was said.

The committee responsible for arranging this appreciation ceremony was composed of delegates from the several Lions Clubs in the county, the Rotary Club, the Commercial Club, The Steuben Farm Bureau, Home Economics Clubs,

the County Industrial Association, all County American Legion Posts, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Local Board No. 76.

Members of Indiana Local Board No. 76 are Glen L. Myers, Corneal R. Bratton, Floyd A. Smith, Lee Hirsch, and Merritt D. Boyer.

The State Director of Minnesota has reported that a somewhat similar program was held in March at Mankato, Minn.

## One-sixth of Korean Vets Trained Under the 18-month-old Korean GI Bill

The Veterans Administration recently announced that one out of every six post-Korean veterans in America has trained at some time or other under the 18-month-old Korean GI bill. 377,000 trainees enrolled for courses ranging all the way from grade-school work to postgraduate college study. Nearly 192,000 attended colleges and universities. About 117,000 enrolled in schools below the college level, with trade and vocational courses being the most popular. More than 23,000 enrolled in grade schools and high schools, 19,000 in business schools, and 5,700 in correspondence schools.

Nearly 56,000 veterans trained on the job, with nearly two-thirds of these in apprenticeship programs. Approximately 13,000 were enrolled in institutional on-farm-training programs which consist of a combination of classroom study and actual experience on the farm.

Applications for training are reaching the VA Regional Offices at the rate of 35,000 a month. Nearly two and one-half million veterans have seen service since the outbreak of Korean fighting.

On 24 June 1952, Local Board No. 30 in Mandan, N. Dak., inducted a Harold E. Wolf. The registrant returned recently with the rank of Sergeant First Class, and after having served in Korea for one year has now enlisted in the National Guard.

On 15 April 1952, Harold E. Wolf was appointed clerk of the local board that inducted him.

## Official Notices

April 7, 1954—Transmittal Memorandum No. 70, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 31, as reissued, concerning the reporting of alien registrants suspected of being illegally within the United States to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

April 21, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 55, as amended, Subject: "Statutory Exemption of Reservists and Postponements of Inductions Under Local Board Memorandum No. 20," which was amended to provide for the cases of registrants who solely for the convenience of the Government, are transferred from the National Guard to the Air National Guard or vice versa.

April 23, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 111, Subject: "Special College Qualification Test," concerning applications for the special test to be given on May 20, 1954.

May 6, 1954—Transmittal Memorandum No. 71, containing the rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 25, Subject: "Obligation of Reservists under the Selective Service Act of 1948."

May 12, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 112, Subject: "Timely Filing or Submission of Notices or Information," concerning the use of the date of mailing as the effective date of filing or submission when a notice or information is transmitted by mail.

## Religion Not Neglected By Military Personnel

The Department of Defense recently announced that 9,000,000 persons attended services conducted at Army chapels during the last six months of 1953.

Attendance at the 150,370 services conducted by Army chaplains totaled 8,265,364, while those attending religious services conducted by visiting clergymen under Army auspices amounted to 1,189,907. This brought the overall attendance figure to 9,455,271 for the period.

During the same period, 4,124 marriages were solemnized, 5,902 baptisms were performed, and 3,031 funerals conducted.

There were approximately 1,480 chaplains on duty during that period. The above show that the man who wants to attend church attends services whether a military man or a civilian. Of course there is no way of estimating the number of service personnel attending services conducted in churches off the post.

## Early Discharge for "TwoTimeDraftee"

An estimated 2,000 G. I.'s who are serving their second draft hitch will be discharged ahead of schedule under an agreement recently entered into by the Department of Defense and Congressman Devey Short, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee.

The Department of Defense took the problem of the two-time draftees up at the request of Congressman Short. They recently advised him that the Army will hereafter credit such men with the period they spent in service the first time.

That means that they will get up to a year knocked off their current 24-month draft terms. For some, this will mean prompt discharge.

Ordinarily, a man is not drafted more than once. However, men who served less than 90 days in the "shooting" stage of World War II or who served less than a year between September 19, 1940, and June 1948 were not included in the general draft exemption for veterans.

The law did not provide giving them credit for the previous service if they were recalled under the Selective Service Act of 1948.

The Office of Public Information, Department of Defense, confirmed that this policy has been agreed to and that appropriate instructions are currently being sent to field commanders. "It is, therefore, expected that this new policy will be in full operation within the next 30 days," the Department of Defense spokesman said.

## Vets More Literate

In a recent study, the U. S. Census Bureau found that the average male veteran today has completed more than 12 years of school. The average nonveteran male a little less than 9 years.

One reason for the difference in educational achievement, according to the Census Bureau, has been "the advantage of educational privileges under the G. I. bill."

## Didn't Have a Chance!

Opportunity for service does not exist as much in some places as in others.

Mr. John P. West, clerk of the board at Clarksville, Texas, reports the following reaction of a delinquent registrant brought to trial:

"The lawyer told me I didn't have a chance to beat the case," he told the court. "I don't believe I can serve the Lord very well in prison, so I believe I'll just go on into the army."

## We Point With Pride

In World War II your system had approximately 7,000 offices, registered over 50,000,000 men (36,000,000 of whom were processed, requiring some 250,000,000 separate classification actions), inducted more than 10,000,000 men (and was responsible indirectly for voluntary enlistment of millions more), employed more than 200,000 employees (most of whom were uncompensated).

In the operations during 1917, 1940 and 1948, the Selective Service System has utilized the service of some 450,000 persons (mostly uncompensated), registered nearly 90,000,000 men, inducted 15,000,000 and aided the recruiting of many millions more.



# Court of Appeals Upholds I-A Status of Mich. Registrant

A liberal trend regarding proof of conscientious objection was parlayed arrested in the Sixth Circuit the past month when the Court of Appeals affirmed conviction of Joe Velaz Gonzales in eastern Michigan on a charge of failure to submit to induction.

This case appears to be at variance with the decisions in the *Taffs* and allied cases handed down recently in other areas. The registrant's expressed willingness under certain circumstances if attacked to defend himself and members of his family even to the point of taking life appeared to be a factor in the court's determination that a person could be a sincere Jehovah's Witness, but not be a conscientious objector.

Moreover, the court held that the registrant was not entitled to a copy of the hearing officer's report and of the proposed recommendation to the Department of Justice to the appeal board before such recommendation was submitted to the appeal board.

The court also rejected a further claim that the appeal board had denied due process by not giving Gonzales an opportunity to answer an adverse report and recommendation prior to final classification.

The court concluded that documentary evidence appearing in the registrant's file revealed that the appeal board did have a basis in fact for its determination.

Finally the court found no fault with the hearing officer's finding that the registrant appeared to be a sincere Jehovah's Witness, but that his affiliation with that religious body one month after registration had been too recent to warrant acceptance of his claimed status.

Developing this last point, the court said that members of the Jehovah's Witnesses are not necessarily by virtue of their membership conscientious objectors, but that each one determines according to his own conscience and according to his personal interpretation of the bible whether he may conscientiously engage in military service. The court added: "As to the conclusion in the report that 'registrant appears to be a sincere Jehovah's Witness and as such is conscientiously opposed to war,' this was followed by the statement that appellant disclaimed being a pacifist and under certain circumstances, if attacked, would defend himself and members of his family to the point of taking life." The circumstances under which appellant would take life are 'biblical circumstances,' such as a command from God, of which appellant would be the sole judge, 'by using the Word of God.' A person therefore may be a sincere member of Jehovah's Witnesses and yet not be a conscientious objector."

The court implied that brevity of time between becoming a Jehovah's Witness and becoming a registrant would not disqualify him as a Jehovah's Witness, but would be a proper consideration when the

hearing officer weighed the question of the registrant's sincerity. Moreover, the court pointed out, the report of the hearing officer and the recommendation of the Attorney General are in no sense binding but are merely advisory.

The trial court, Judge Arthur A. Kosciński, had developed the additional information that the registrant had become a pioneer and as such served as the advertising servant of a downtown unit. The trial court noted that at the time he first made claim for exemption, the registrant was employed on a full-time basis with the Great Lakes Steel Corporation which manufactured some articles of war. Under these facts Judge Kosciński held that the classification of I-A was not without basis in fact.

The Court of Appeals adopted the reasons set forth by the trial court in finding the registrant guilty.

## July Call Is For 23,000

The Department of Defense has requested Selective Service to deliver 23,000 men to Armed Forces induction stations during July for assignment to the Army.

This latest call brings the cumulative calls since September 1950 to 1,714,685.

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to call for induction during June and July 1954, 480 Doctors of Medicine as follows:

360 in June.  
120 in July.

All of the Doctors of Medicine will be assigned to the Department of the Navy.

# Approved Agencies Employ Conscientious Objectors in Civilian Work Program

December 31, 1953, found 1,093 agencies approved throughout Selective Service for the ordering to civilian work of conscientious objector registrants in Class I-O. These agency approvals had resulted from the conscientious objector work program as developed by the State Directors.

Of the 1,093 approved agencies, 801 were already employing conscientious objector registrants by the end of December. It is interesting to note that 257 of the 801 agencies employing workers, are located within the registrants' own States, while 489 are in other States, and 55 are in foreign countries. Mention should also be made that 546 of the total 1,093 agencies are within the approving State Director's own State, that 491 are in another State, and that 56 are located in a foreign country.

The State Headquarters lists likewise show the following as to the type of agency involved in the approval phase of the program:

Type	Total	Own State	Other State	Foreign Country
Total.....	1,093	546	491	56
Federal.....	54	13	39	2
State Hospital.....	106	37	69	
State Mental Institution.....	118	81	37	
Other State Agency.....	106	60	46	
City or County Hospital.....	73	41	32	
Other City or County Agency.....	27	17	10	
Religious Hospital.....	141	79	62	
Other Religious Agency.....	276	109	115	52
Private Hospital.....	128	85	43	
Other Private Agency.....	35	17	17	1
Other and Unknown.....	29	7	21	1

It will be noted that all of these types are in accordance with the Selective Service approach to the civilian work program. They are either governmental or other nonprofit agencies.

## Besmirching Weakens Structure of America

"In the words of the late, great James Forrestal, 'American life is the product of the cohesion, the co-operation, and the effort of all these elements—of our statesmen, of our military leaders, of our business men, of labor, of religion. You cannot besmirch any one of them without weakening America.'"—(Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson, in his address before the National Convention of The American Legion in St. Louis.)

## Summer Encampments May–Sept. 54

The Department of the Army recently announced that this year the Army Reserve will field nearly 130,000 reservists from approximately 5,000 units for two weeks of training in the latest tactical methods and employing much of the Army's finest new equipment. Generally, this year's encampment will run from May through September and will be the fifth since World War II in which Reserve units have participated. Training will be conducted largely at platoon and company level.

The Department of the Army has announced that army installations throughout the United States will receive 17,000 Army Reserve Officer Training Corps cadets for 6 weeks of advanced training beginning June 19.

In addition, an estimated 348 Medical, Dental, Pharmacy and Veterinary Corps ROTC students will undergo 6 weeks of summer training at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

A majority of the cadets will have completed 3 years of senior ROTC instruction at their respective colleges and universities before launching into summer field work.

Successful completion of the summer training course is a requirement for commissioning of the cadets as second lieutenants in the Army Reserve. However, the 17,000 third-year cadets will not be eligible for commissions until completion of the full 4-year senior ROTC curriculum.

One out of every 42 U. S. casualties in Korea was a Puerto Rican. There was one Puerto Rican casualty for each 660 residents of Puerto Rico as compared with one casualty for each 1,125 Continental U. S. citizens.



The above photograph was taken at a party given by Local Board No. 39, Worcester, Mass., honoring Cpl. Joseph Rovezzi, a returned prisoner of war who had been held captive in a North Korean prison camp for 28 months. Those who participated are, reading from left to right (front row), Myer J. Rubin, Chairman, Local Board No. 39; Cpl. Joseph Rovezzi, Mrs. Mary Rovezzi, veteran's mother; Franklin J. Scola, who was Chairman of the Board at the time Corporal Rovezzi was inducted; (back row) Bernard Rosenberg, Board Member and Chairman for the occasion; John J. Lawless, Appeal Agent; Mrs. Helen T. Chase, Clerk of the Board; Ambrose P. Cassidy, Board Member; Cass J. DiRoberto, Board Member, and Joseph K. Zemaitis, Board Member and Secretary of the Board.



## S. S.—Army Officials Discuss New Policy

A series of six conferences was recently completed at which Department of Defense officials and Selective Service officials got together to discuss their mutual problems revolving around the processing of men through the Joint Armed Forces Examining and Induction Stations. Everyone attending reported the conferences were highly successful.

The commanding general of each army area held a conference and invited: The Commanding Officer of each examining and induction station in the army area; the State Director for each State in the area; the Chief of the branch in the Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army, responsible for this activity; and two National Headquarters representatives. Col. Louis F. Kosch, Chief of Manpower Division and Col. Richard H. Eanes, Chief Medical Officer, represented National Headquarters at each of the six conferences.

The theme of each of the six conferences was "Mutual Understanding and Cooperation in Solving the Problems Connected with Processing Men Through the Examining and Induction Stations."

High on the agenda of topics discussed was the new policy, which becomes effective July 1, placing responsibility on Selective Service for getting registrants to the examining and induction station by the deadline time, established by the Department of the Army.

This was the first conference of this type held since passage of the Selective Service Act of 1948, and everyone attending reported that the conferences promoted better mutual understanding of the myriad problems involved:

## Low Reenlistments Serious Problem

Dr. John Hannah, Assistant Secretary of Defense, recently testified before a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee that there had been a "sharp" drop in reenlistments since the end of the Korean hostilities, and this situation is posing "serious problems" for the services.

During 1949-50 reenlistment rates averaged 59 percent for all four services. In the last 6 months of 1953, the reenlistment rates have dropped to 31 percent. The reenlistment rate among draftees was less than 9 percent.

In the coming fiscal year enlistment terms of more than 1,000,000 men will expire and the continuation of this downward trend will result in a manpower crisis.

Dr. Hannah stated that the Navy and Air Force were hardest hit by the low reenlistment rate.

The monthly rate of calls on Selective Service for January through June 1954 was 18,000 inductees. The July 1954 call was increased to 23,000.

"The Army reenlistment rate is at the lowest period in history"—Congressman Bob Wilson, (R) Calif.

## L. B. Clerks Visit National Headquarters

Recent visitors at National Headquarters were:

Mrs. Katherine Halverson, local board clerk, Local Board No. 86, Ames, Iowa. Mrs. Halverson first joined the Selective Service System in 1944. She and a friend were on a three-week vacation, which included one week in Washington.

Mrs. Martha Dale, clerk of Local Board No. 18, New Jersey. Mrs. Dale started as an employee of the Selective Service System on 22 October 1940. After a temporary absence she rejoined the System on July 24, 1950, as clerk of Local Board No. 18 and is still serving in that capacity.

Mrs. Mollie Jaspan, clerk of Local Board No. 17, New Jersey. Mrs. Jaspan started as an employee of the Selective Service System on 24 October 1940. After a temporary absence she returned to the Selective Service System on July 5, 1950, on a part-time basis, serving as clerk for both Local Boards 18 and 19 until July 23, 1950, at which time she was re-assigned as clerk of Local Board No. 17.

While at National Headquarters, they met many of the officials of the System.

## Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow

There are two days in every week about which we should not worry—two days which should be kept free from fear and apprehension.

One of these days is yesterday with its mistakes and cares, its aches and pains, its faults and blunders. Yesterday has passed forever beyond our control.

All the money in the world cannot bring back yesterday. We cannot undo a single act we performed; we cannot erase a single word we said. Yesterday is gone.

The other day we should not worry about is tomorrow with its possible adversities, its burdens, its large promise and poor performance. Tomorrow also is beyond our immediate control.

Tomorrow's sun will rise either in splendor or behind a mask of clouds—but it will rise. Until it does, we have no stake in tomorrow, for it is as yet unborn.

That leaves only one day—today. Any man can fight the battles of just one day. It is only when you and I add the burdens of those two awful eternities—yesterday and tomorrow—that we break down.

It is not the experience of today that drives men mad—it is remorse or bitterness for something which happened yesterday and dread of what tomorrow will bring. Let us, therefore, journey but one day at a time.

## Classification Picture (As of April 1, 1954)

Class		Class	
Total.....	14,764,146	I-D Member of Reserve Component*.....	329,756
I-A and I-A-O Examined and acceptable.....	227,944	II-A Occupational deferment (except agriculture)*.....	20,083
I-A and I-A-O Not examined.....	991,517	II-A (Apprentice)*.....	7,065
I-A and I-A-O Induction postponed.....	7,199	II-C Agricultural deferment*.....	60,588
I-S Statutory deferment—High school.....	108,047	II-S Occupational deferment (student)*.....	173,028
I-S Statutory deferment—College*.....	16,162	III-A Dependency deferment*.....	1,157,831
I-O Conscientious objector, examined and acceptable.....	1,364	IV-A Completed service: Sole surviving son.....	456,035
I-O Conscientious objector, not examined.....	2,107	IV-B Officials*.....	21
I-C (Inducted).....	832,055	IV-C Aliens.....	9,468
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned).....	1,446,579	IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	62,083
I-C (Discharged).....	586,082	IV-F Unfit for service*.....	1,870,589
I-C (Reserve).....	891,851	V-A Over age of liability.....	5,502,384
I-W (At Work).....	4,199		
I-W (Released).....	109		

\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.

During the fiscal year 1953 the Selective Service System processed 91,490 transportation requests covering 2,200,000 one-way fares, over transportation lines operated by 275 bus companies, 104 railroads, 50 airlines and 11 water carriers.

The clerical cost of processing transportation requests was only 13.7 cents each.

## Individual Soldier "Key To Victory" Says Gen. Ridgway

The following is an extract from the recent testimony of Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Chief of Staff U. S. Army, before the Senate Appropriations Committee:

"Because of the increasing complexity of land warfare and the resultant greater battlefield demand upon the fighting man, the individual soldier, far from receding importance, is emerging ever more clearly as the ultimate key to victory.

"Upon his courage, upon his faith in himself and the cause he is fighting for, and upon his moral and spiritual strength will depend the final outcome of any armed struggle between nations. No machine can replace the intangible qualities of the human spirit nor the adaptability of the human mind.

"Man is the master of weapon and not their servant. He is the indispensable element necessary to achieve victory, and will remain so in the foreseeable future.

"In any attempt to look to the future and to prepare for the test of the future, the need for a strong Army and the importance of ground warfare remain as great as they ever were. In fact, the advent of new weapons and the increased importance of air power have but given new meaning and wider scope to the dimensions of land warfare, without changing war's nature and basic objectives.

"As we proceed through this period of profound military change it is well to recall these fundamentals, lest we lose our military bearings. Warfare is an armed struggle between organized groups of men, each seeking to impose its will on the other. The ultimate objective of the entire effort is control of land and of people living on land. It takes land forces to establish these controls, which these forces do through their vital contribution to the winning of military victory. It takes these same forces to maintain those controls.

"The considerations I have just mentioned shape the role of you Army. It is, quite simply, to achieve victory in land battle. Your Army's record of success in this role is an outstanding one. I have repeatedly defeated enemy land forces superior in numbers and has ever rendered loyal and devoted service to the American people, in peace, no less than in war. Its proud record of achievement is one of our soundest cases for confidence in facing the year ahead.

"Given the means to accomplish its mission, the Army will proudly play its full part in protecting the precious heritage we Americans are determined to preserve."

A California registrant replied to the question, name and address of the individual upon whom you rely most for religious guidance:

"I received my religious training from God and his address is Heaven."



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume IV

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 1954

Number 7

## BE PREPARED

by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

The calls have been small for the past year. This lessens the pressure on the Selective Service System but, nevertheless, creates problems. Some of these problems are current, such as the inability to insure induction for older registrants due for service and to the presence of an unusual number of registrants who have volunteered for induction. These volunteers for induction are in general young registrants and their induction now further delays the service of older registrants already overdue. In addition, it uses up prematurely a large number of our younger registrants.

One of the long-range problems created by the limited inductions is the influence on the system itself. Low inductions mean the minimum personnel in the system. It means the loss of qualified and experienced personnel who will be needed but not available if the calls should be increased.

The Selective Service System has the problem of maintaining a high degree of flexibility. This flexibility must be great enough to fill a call of 18,000 or less this month and next month, or month after next move into high gear enough to induct 100,000 per month. Inductions of that number would require not only an increase in the personnel, paid and unpaid, of the Selective Service System, but it would require a reorientation of approach on the part of National Headquarters, State Headquarters, and local board personnel.

It is a part of our present job in the Selective Service System, from National Headquarters to local boards, to retain the flexibility of mind to change immediately and without confusion from inductions of 18,000 to inductions of 100,000.

To do this we must have a frame of mind which does not accept the present situation as permanent. Secondly, we must plan in detail the actions each of us would take if the situation changed overnight. It is a wide range to include in our plans calls from 18,000 to 300,000-400,000. If we are to be prepared, the plans must be just that broad.

### From the Walls of the Planning Office

"I was really more chagrined than astonished to realize that so little had been done in the way of preparation when there were so many things that might have been done long before."

John J. Pershing—May 1917.



State Directors—Selective Service System

## Semiannual Meeting of State Directors

The State Directors of Selective Service held their semiannual conference in National Headquarters on June 7 to June 11, with Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, presiding.

The purpose of the conference in general was to afford the State Directors or their designated representatives the opportunity to discuss with staff members of National Headquarters and with each other problems of mutual interest. The semiannual conference was designed to permit the presentation to, and discussion before, the conference as a whole, matters of current or potential interest to the agency. This conference was organized along different lines from previous conferences, with panels being established and composed of designated State officials and National Headquarters representatives, to consider special problems and to discuss them before the conference. In addition, opportunity was afforded for each State representative to confer privately with the National Director. Through the use of panels, various problems were investigated and lively discussions obtained when discussions

(Continued on page 3)

## Appeal Procedures

New procedures have been established in the case when a State Director of Selective Service takes an appeal to an appeal board or to the President.

Whenever a State Director takes an appeal to an appeal board in his State or to an appeal board outside his State, he shall notify the local board in writing that he is taking the appeal and request that a copy of such notice be placed in the registrant's cover sheet. Further, he shall request the local board to notify in writing the registrant and every person who has filed a written request for the current deferment of the registrant, and to place a copy of each such notification in the registrant's cover sheet before it is forwarded to the appeal board.

After the appeal board has classified the registrant, and prior to the time that any appeal to the President is taken, the cover sheet of the registrant shall in every instance be returned to the local board of jurisdiction, so that it may comply with section 1626.31 of the regulations.

If the cover sheet of a registrant is at the local board office when a State Director takes an appeal to the President, the State Director

shall comply with the provisions of section 1627.1 (c) (1), and shall request the local board to comply with the provisions of section 1627.5 (a) and, in addition, to notifying the registrant in writing that an appeal to the President has been taken by the State Director, to also notify in writing every person who has filed a written request for the current deferment of the registrant. A copy of each such notification shall be placed in the cover sheet before the local board forwards it to the State Director.

Upon receipt of the cover sheet, the State Director shall place therein the written statement of his reasons for taking the appeal, pursuant to section 1627.1 (c).

Presuming that the cover sheet is in the possession of the State Director when he takes an appeal to the President, and that the local board has previously complied with the provisions of section 1626.31, the State Director shall comply with the provisions of section 1627.1 (c) (2) and request the local board to notify in writing the registrant and every person who has filed a written request for the current deferment of the registrant. The names and addresses shall be furnished the local board by the State Director and the local board must forward to the State Director a copy of each such notification.

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

JUL 13 1954



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

451 Indiana Ave. NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 12, 1951.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume IV

July 1954

Number 7

## Review of SSS Principles Past, Present, and Future

(Extracted from Director's letter to local board members in Jan. 1951)

It is worthwhile at this time to emphasize some of the principles that have made Selective Service a successful operation and to indicate what must be done to insure that these principles find their way into our everyday actions. The Selective Service operation is a decentralized one. All of the actions which lead to the induction of men into the Armed Forces are performed in the community. This fact requires that the power to act be delegated to the local board. This has been done in large measure by the Congress by giving to the local board the responsibility for determining, initially, every classification of a registrant. This classification is final unless there is an appeal exercised under regulations provided by the President. There are many people who do not believe in this delegation of authority. They give many reasons, such as lack of uniformity, lack of understanding of their problems by local board members, and failure to use general powers possessed by the local board unless there have been specific instructions sent out from National or State Headquarters dealing with that particular type of registrant.

The Director has not been unduly disturbed by most of these criticisms. Selective Service System is man-made and man-operated, and deals with men as its primary objective. Uniformity is something very relative whether applied in courts of law, in educational institutions, or even in the scientific world. The lack of understanding of specific problems of registrants has been charged generally by those in I-A rather than by those who had been deferred by the local boards. Umpires are not infrequently charged with bad eyesight or worse when base runners are called out on close plays or even in close games.

The Director has been disturbed, however, when he has been told that local boards will not use the general power to defer without specific instructions, and the additional complaint that local board members have stated that they did not possess this general power. These statements, if indicative of any general condition within the Selective Service System, pose dangers which strike at the most elemental principles upon which the System has been built and operated. We should review the local board's place in the classification of registrants.

During World War I, local boards did not classify registrants who sought occupational deferments; this was done by district boards, the ancestor of our present appeal boards. The period of the war was reasonably brief, so the experience lacked in conclusiveness, but the analysis by post-war planners convinced them that the local board should make all original classifications. The practice in World War II sustained the wisdom of the post World War I planners. During the early days of the operations of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, there was pressure in Washington to restrict local board authority and to attempt to dictate the decisions of local boards by detailed and specific directives, formulated in and promulgated from Washington.

With this doctrine the Director was then and remains now in complete disagreement. In the first place, it will defeat its own purpose because it is too complicated. The time element of mobilization requires effective, prompt action which can be attained only by delegation to an official located in the area of the action. In the second place, there are three requirements in making classification: *Integrity, judgment, and information.* I have complete faith that *integrity and judgment* can be found in each community as easily as in Washington. *Information* may be general or it may be specific. National Headquarters should have more general information than the local board. It can never have specific information comparable with that possessed by the local board.

Manpower problems exist in communities first. They exist in Washington generally because they have not been solved by the communities.

(Continued on page 4)

## Official Notices

May 25, 1954—Transmittal Memorandum No. 72, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 13, as amended, which was amended to reflect the discontinuance by the Department of Agriculture of its Agricultural Mobilization Committees and the assumption of their cooperative functions by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees.

## Public Law 403

The purpose of Public Law 403 is to remove any question as to the authority of the armed services to retain and utilize in a professional capacity in an enlisted grade or rank any doctor heretofore or hereafter inducted or ordered to active duty under the doctors draft law.

The Congress enacted the doctors draft law in September of 1950 in order to provide medical and dental care for our Armed Forces after the outbreak of war in Korea. Physicians and dentists were required to register as special registrants under the doctors draft law since the normal draft up to age 26 could not possibly fill the need for physicians and dentists.

Section 4 of the act of September 9, 1950 (doctors draft law), as originally enacted provided in part that a physician or dentist recalled to active duty in the Armed Forces—

"may, under regulations prescribed by the President, be promoted to such grade or rank as may be commensurate with his medical or dental education, experience, and ability."

The Supreme Court in *Orloff v. Willoughby* (345 U. S. 83), had construed this language as authorizing the Armed Forces to retain and utilize in a professional capacity in an enlisted grade or rank those persons who are inducted under the doctors draft law but who fail otherwise to meet the qualifications for a commission as an officer.

Section 4 as later amended by Public Law 84, 83d Congress, now provides in part that a physician, dentist, or person in an allied specialist category who has been inducted or ordered to active duty—

"shall, under regulations prescribed by the President, be appointed, reappointed, or promoted to such grade or rank as may be commensurate with his professional education, experience, or ability."

On February 9, 1954, and subsequent to the enactment of Public Law 84, 83d Congress, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit in the case of *Nelson v. Peckham* decided, in view of that amendment, that if a dentist inducted under the Doctors Draft Act be held not fit to be an officer, he should be held not fit for the services for which he has been drafted and should be dismissed.

Thus, the decision of the United States Court of Appeals would, if followed, prevent the Armed Forces from retaining and utilizing physicians, dentists, or persons in an allied specialist category in a professional capacity in enlisted

(Continued on page 4)

## Treaty Aliens

The United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit rendered a decision on May 13, 1954 which is of extreme importance to the Selective Service System. The case involved an alien who entered the United States as a displaced person. He contended that as an alien, he could not be required to submit to induction and that he acquired a right to be permanently classified as IV-C by executing an filing Form 130, since he was not admitted to the United States for permanent residence. In affirming his conviction for his refusal to submit to induction, the Court of Appeals, holding that he was admitted to the United States for permanent residence, said:

"It is true that the Selective Training and Service Act which was in effect when Rumasa came to this country and when he first registered did provide that any citizen or subject of a neutral country should be relieved from liability for training and service if, prior to his induction, he had made application (Form 130) to be relieved of such liability. But in 1951 the Congress, alarmed by the international situation, determined that the safety of this nation required that more men be inducted for training and service. See legislative history of Universal Military Training Act in U. S. Code Congressional and Administrative Service for 1951, volume 2, pages 1472-152. On page 1512 of this history, in the Conference Report, we find the recommendation that 'the law should be so changed that all aliens admitted for permanent residence in the United States shall be immediately liable for induction into the Armed Forces or the National Security Training Corps under the same conditions applicable to citizens.' \* \* \*

"There can be no question but that the Universal Military Training and Service Act as amended authorized the selection and induction of aliens who had been admitted to the United States for permanent residence. Section 454 (a) of 50 U. S. C. A. App., Sec. 4 (a) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended June 1, 1951, expressly provided: 'Except as otherwise provided in this title \* \* \* every male alien admitted for permanent residence \* \* \* shall be liable for training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States \* \* \*.' And Section 456 of 50 U. S. C. A. App., which gave to the President broad power to exempt various classes of aliens expressly provided: '\* \* \* except that aliens admitted for permanent residence in the United States shall not be so exempted.' (Our emphasis.) This act also provided, 50 U. S. C. A. App., Sec. 467 (a) 'Except as provided in this title all laws or any parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this title are hereby repealed.' Such clear language leaves no ambiguity for interpretation. We may only apply such a law as it is written."

"If the United States had made prior treaty with Lithuania or a agreement with other nations providing that Lithuanian subjects or other aliens should not be inducted

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# Responsibilities—Yours and Mine

Occasionally it is necessary that the Director of Selective Service take some action in an individual case that may not agree with the action taken by a local board, appeal board, or State Director. Occasionally the members of a local board will take exception to such action. In a few rare cases, members of local boards have resigned.

In recent months the Director returned a cover sheet to a local board and advised the board that he did not wish to recommend prosecution and requested that the classification of the registrant be reopened pursuant to the provisions of section 1625.3(a) of the Selective Service regulations. The local board took exception. The letter of reply from the Director, through the State Director, to the local board, in the opinion of the Editor, is worthy of reprinting here, since it states so clearly the responsibilities of all agencies of the System.

Dear Colonel ———:

This is in reference to your letter, to which a letter from the chairman of Local Board No. ——— was attached, concerning the case of Registrant ———.

The declination of the Director of Selective Service to recommend prosecution was based on two grounds. First, doubt as to the court's reaction to some of the procedures in this case; and secondly, because of serious question as to the likelihood of conviction by a court in view of the affirmative evidence of his conscientious objections to participation in war in any form, or of participation in practices normally carried on in the physical healing of members of the Armed Forces. \* \* \*

In the Selective Service process, local boards, appeal boards, the National Selective Service Appeal Board, State Directors, and, in some cases, Hearing Officers have functions to perform. In the cases of alleged violations the Federal Judiciary system has a responsibility to determine the presence or absence of guilt and to affix punishment, if required. The Director of Selective Service has responsibilities under the law and the regulations. The officials listed above have the fallibility of human beings. It may possibly be argued that all cannot be right if they do not agree. It must not be charged that someone must be less than honest if there is a difference of opinion. The local board, the appeal board, the National Selective Service Appeal Board, and the State Director have every right to their opinions. I firmly believe they are completely honest and sincere in these opinions which they hold. I yield to none in the high regard in which I hold each and every one of these groups or persons. I believe firmly in wide delegation of authority and the exercise of it without interference of the duties of each. I also believe that the duties of my office place responsibilities upon me to exercise my judgment with the same independence that I expect from all others.

The courts have their responsibilities and for some time there has been an alarming tendency to refuse to convict many who have been classified in I-A by local boards, appeal boards, and at times by the National Selective Service Appeal Board. The Director of Selective Service cannot ignore the decisions of the courts as to what their opinions of law and regulations may be. The trial of cases where the classification is questionable has been largely responsible for the unfortunate decisions that have become all too frequent. The Director of

Selective Service believed he must take every step within his power to insure that court cases be avoided when they were likely to result in acquittals with decisions making future convictions even more difficult.

In the present case, the Director of Selective Service after much consideration decided it would be difficult to secure and maintain a conviction through successive appeals. The reasons I shall note later. The point I want to stress here is that there are differences of opinion, although the question of proper classification and the probability of sustaining it in the courts may well be separate questions. Be that as it may, let us completely understand that there is no requirement, legal or otherwise, that we agree. One may be right, the other wrong. We may both be wrong or perhaps both right. This is a Nation that not only tolerates but encourages individual differences. Let us hold tenaciously to our opinions but let us do it without the adolescent practice of charging something less than honesty to those with whom we disagree.

Now as to the procedural doubts. It is my understanding that this registrant was ordered as a delinquent. It is also my understanding that there was no official determination by the local board that he was a delinquent prior to or at the time he was given a notice of induction. I agree that the regulations do not specifically provide this be done, but I feel that a court might well inquire at what moment he became a delinquent and how was it officially determined. The adequacy of his order for induction is questionable, without notification that he was a delinquent, and, as I understand it, it was not noted on the order for induction.

The procedural doubts can perhaps be clarified by a determination by the local board that the registrant is a delinquent and then a reordering for induction with the order showing that it is for delinquency.

While the above might conceivably remove or alleviate the procedural objections, there remain some other uncertainties in the record of the registrant under discussion. The recent trends in court decisions emphasize the difficulties which follow classifications which seem to ignore evidence which supports strongly the claims of the registrant. In this particular case there are indications that it was assumed, at least by the hearing officer, that a statement as to the beliefs of the Christian Scientist by a church official in Cleveland was completely conclusive. It has

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# Deferments and the Manpower Pool

The defense of our country resolves itself into three principal problems affecting manpower, and they are:

1. The training of sufficient manpower to efficiently operate the machinery of war.

2. The research, development, and production of the machinery of war.

3. The maintenance of a stable national economy to effectively support the carrying on of a war.

The principal purpose of the Selective Service System is to furnish a sufficient number of men to maintain the strength of the Armed Forces, but Congress has insisted that this primary mission be accomplished with as little disruption to the national economy as possible. Congress has stated that adequate provision for national security requires a maximum effort in the fields of scientific research and development, and the fullest possible utilization of the Nation's technological, scientific, and other manpower resources. The length of military service was declared by Congress as being 2 years unless sooner released by the Secretary of Defense. Normal age limits of liability are 18 years 6 months, and 26 years; however, liability was extended to age 35 for those persons who had been deferred since June 19, 1951. The extension of liability has been the main stabilizing factor in the granting of deferments by the Selective Service System, permitting a local board to defer a registrant knowing full well that in all probability he could be made available for service before he attained the age of 35. It is extremely unlikely that many will be found who cannot be replaced by someone else before he attains the age of 35 years.

In considering our manpower situation today, it is seen that in the 12-month period previous to February 28, 1954, approximately 403,520 men were inducted. This was an average of 33,625 per month. Our manpower pool in that same period increased to a total of approximately 1,200,000. It is estimated that we can induct about 40,000 men per month without reducing the available manpower reserve. If, in the next fiscal year, under an optimistic estimate of world conditions we should average slightly less than 25,000 men per month, we will find that the available manpower pool has increased in size. If the conditions noted above occur, it should permit the Selective Service System to assist in the building up of the research and development, production of the machinery of war, and the maintenance of a stable economy. This can be accomplished by deferring to the necessary extent those qualified men needed. It is indicated that the critical occupations at the present time are engineers, all types, including chemical engineers, and especially electronic engineers; chemists, especially those with post-graduate degrees; mathematicians; physicists; skilled engineering aides, especially in the electronic fields; instructors with post-graduate degrees in sci-

# Conference

(Continued from page 1)

were had before the conference as a whole.

The panels were organized as follows:

PANEL NO. 1.—*The Scientific Advisory Committee Test Program*,

PANEL NO. 2.—*Problems of Personnel and Security*,

PANEL NO. 3.—*Problems of Industrial Classification*,

PANEL NO. 4.—*Problems of Agricultural Classification*,

PANEL NO. 5.—*Problems of Student Classification*,

PANEL NO. 6.—*Army Area-Selective Service Joint Conferences on Induction and Recruiting*,

PANEL NO. 7.—*Problems of Enforcement*,

PANEL NO. 8.—*Forms and Records*,

PANEL NO. 9.—*Problems Involving the Special Registrant*,

PANEL NO. 10.—*Problems of Finance and Budget*,

PANEL NO. 11.—*Emergency Plans and Problems*,

PANEL NO. 12.—*Public Information*.

# 100% Participation

A Certificate of Merit was awarded the employees of the South Carolina State Headquarters on June 4, 1954, for their 100% participation in the 1954 Cancer Crusade.

The presentation was made by Mr. R. L. Beveridge, Chairman of the Federal Agency Solicitations Committee, at which time he commended the employees, stating that their contribution of an average gift of \$1.00 per person was a distinct achievement, and that prior to this year only one such certificate has been awarded in the State of South Carolina—and only nine in the entire Nation. This, he said, was indicative of the Christian-like attitude and esprit de corps of the employees of this State Headquarters.

entific and engineering fields in universities and secondary schools.

The essential activities include defense contracts on airplanes; ordnance, especially guided missiles; ship building; atomic energy activities; chemical industries, especially those producing necessary chemicals used in defense contracts; chemical and petroleum research; students in scientific, engineering, and specialized fields.

In this so-called peace period, many of the inequities that occur during a shooting war where someone else must go in a deferred man's place and face possible death are nonexistent. It appears that through the extension of liability there is time for each man to be inducted for his two years of service before he reaches the age of 35. The deferment of one registrant to develop and produce more efficient weapons may work to the advantage of all by increasing the efficiency of each and improving the chances of eventual survival of all.

It is essential that we not only have the best trained army in the world, but that it also be the best equipped, and that it be supported by the strongest possible economy.



# Principles of Selective Service

(Continued from page 2)

Their solution must be found in the localities. Washington can aid, by judicious supervision, in the solution of manpower problems when they exist and by refraining from creating them where they are nonexistent. The problem of classification of registrants can be solved and must be solved by making sure that sufficient general information is provided to the local board members so that they may combine it with the specific information available to them.

In the 1940 operation, efforts were made through local board releases, local board memoranda, occupational bulletins, and activity and occupation bulletins to request local boards to give consideration to activities, projects, occupations, and professions that were considered essential or critical in the defense effort. There are many reasons why this method evoked a great deal of criticism from the local board members. In the first place the number of activities or occupations necessary to a mobilization challenged listing. It was practically impossible to list everything important or even to know in Washington the ramifications of the production of articles considered critical. The inclusion of an occupation on a list initially increases the possessor's chances for deferment, but it makes deferment most difficult for a registrant with an occupation not on the list. In the second place, a list once issued grows. Many want to get on, none apply to be removed. The value of a place on the list depreciates rapidly with each new addition. Our study of the World War II operation led us to the conclusion that general powers vested in local boards to defer anyone in the national health, safety, or interest, supplemented by such information as could be made available for use as guidance, and guidance only, furnish the best hope for an effective and timely operation.

Under the Selective Service law of 1948, as amended, classification regulations provide for the delegation of power to each local board to defer registrants when in the judgment of the local board the deferment is necessary in the national health, safety, or interest. The types of registrants who fall in these fields were purposely not specified in detail. The absence of detailed instructions increased rather than decreased the discretionary powers of the local board. There was then no intent, nor is there intent now, to prohibit or to prevent the deferment of any registrant who the local board believes meets the general definition of "necessary."

It is true that in general men 26 and above are not liable for Selective Service induction. It is hoped that this remains true so long as the demand for men becomes no greater than presently under discussion. This fact, plus the nonliability of the veterans, the deferment of registrants with dependents, and the postponement of students, has required a strict application of the criteria for other deferment.

It has been unfortunate that this strict application has found utterance attributed to local board members by registrants that local boards could defer no one in the absence of specific instructions to do so or that they would defer no one of certain occupational classifications, such as farmers or members of the maritime service. In the first instance, the power to defer does rest with the local board. In the second instance, it is unwise for an administrative agency responsible for individual decisions, such as the classification of a registrant, to indicate that decisions are made to defer or not to defer in any other manner than after a careful consideration of the particular merits of the individual case.

The danger inherent in this situation is that the pressures for legislation or for regulations, or for both, increase. There is a demand that local boards be authorized to do that which they already can do, but with the authorization will inevitably come directives as to what they can and what they must do. The autonomy of local self-government disappears more often by abdication from within than usurpation from above.

## (Classification Picture May 1, 1954)

Class		Class	
Total.....	14,855,018	I-D Member of Reserve Component*.....	334,893
I-A and I-A-O Examined and acceptable.....	225,088	II-A Occupational deferment (except agriculture)*.....	19,043
I-A and I-A-O Not examined.....	1,023,288	II-A (Apprentice)*.....	7,073
I-A and I-A-O Induction postponed.....	6,517	II-C Agricultural deferment*.....	59,215
I-S Statutory deferment—High school.....	117,755	II-S Occupational deferment (student)*.....	172,987
I-S Statutory deferment—College*.....	16,615	III-A Dependency deferment*.....	1,157,368
I-O Conscientious objector, examined and acceptable.....	1,343	IV-A Completed service: Sole surviving son.....	425,051
I-O Conscientious objector, not examined.....	2,283	IV-B Officials*.....	21
I-C (Inducted).....	814,904	IV-C Aliens.....	9,465
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned).....	1,439,920	IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	62,152
I-C (Discharged).....	601,207	IV-F Unfit for service*.....	1,883,891
I-C (Reserve).....	909,634	V-A Over age of liability.....	5,560,924
I-W (At Work).....	4,248		
I-W (Released).....	133		

\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.

# Aliens

(Continued from page 2)

into our Armed Forces, such a treaty or agreement would be in conflict with the provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, and this later act of Congress would prevail. Where such a treaty or agreement is in conflict with a later conscription statute enacted by Congress the treaty or agreement is thereby suspended insofar as it conflicts, and, therefore, cannot be invoked as a defense to a violation of the conscription law. Ex Parte Blazekovic, 248 Fed. 327, 337; Ex Parte Larrucea, 249 Fed. 981, 983. In American Jurisprudence we find the general principle and the exception thereto stated as follows:

"It is a general principle that an alien is exempt from military duty in the country in which he is residing. Nevertheless an alien is not necessarily exempt from military service by virtue of a treaty entered into before enactment of a conscription act, since a treaty, like any other law of the United States, may constitutionally be repealed or suspended by Congress. Whether or not an alien resident within the United States is subject to military service depends ultimately, therefore, upon the terms of the draft law." 2 Am. Jur., p. 475, Sec. 26."

An appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States has been filed in this case.

## P. L. 403

(Continued from page 2)

grades. In order to retain such persons and utilize their services in a professional capacity, the Armed Forces would be required to commission and promote them to the level of their professional education, experience, and ability irrespective of the security aspects of their qualifications for commissioned rank. This piece of legislation is intended to prevent such a situation.

This amendment to the doctors draft law, authorizes the military departments to use a physician or dentist in his professional capacity in an enlisted rank or grade if he fails to qualify for a commission. Likewise, if an individual physician or dentist refuses to accept a commission, he can be used in an enlisted grade or rank. Furthermore, if a physician or dentist is commissioned and is then found to be a security risk, his commission can be terminated and he can be continued on active duty as an enlisted man or discharged.

## Recruiting and Inductions, March and April 1954

	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
Inductees (March).....	18,244			
Inductees (April).....	17,171			
New Recruits (March).....	3,087	3,837	5,190	10,575
New Recruits (April).....	5,787	4,239	4,425	9,170
Reenlistments (March).....	6,710	1,530	1,100	3,870
Reenlistments (April).....	5,941	1,639	1,115	4,315

STRENGTH as of:	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
28 February 1954.....	1,445,437	757,092	231,670	925,060
31 March 1954.....	1,438,625	749,781	221,661	932,303
30 April 1954.....	1,428,595	744,871	219,425	936,900

The Department of Defense has requested Selective Service to deliver 23,000 men during August for assignment to the Army.

In addition, the Department of Defense has requested Selective Service to call for induction, as soon as practicable, 850 Doctors of Medicine to be allocated to the Armed Forces as follows: 500 to the Department of the Air Force, 350 to the Department of the Navy.

This call for Doctors of Medicine will be filled with available Priority I physicians, Priority II physicians, and Priority III physicians born after August 30, 1922.

It is anticipated that under this call approximately 6 weeks will be required to commission a physician after he has returned his completed application to the service to which he has been allocated. It is anticipated that no registrant commissioned as a result of this call will be ordered to report for active duty by either the Air Force or the Navy until October 1954.

## Responsibilities

(Continued from page 3)

been my experience that officials of churches have extremely doubtful authority to reflect what may be in the conscience of a fellow churchman. I believe this whether the church official comes to affirm or deny the conscientious objection of another. A court in this case might well take a dim view of the denial of this registrant's right to claim conscientious objection merely because most Christian Scientists accept service.

The right to believe that no medication is needed if faith is adequate is not easy to deny. It is a short step to believe it is sinful to accept any medical treatment. It is true that to date no court so far as I know has sustained a registrant in his right to believe that the taking of blood violates his basic beliefs. If the law permits a man to perform alternate service in lieu of military service because he has conscientious objection to the taking of the blood of another it might seem probable that a registrant might have the privilege of religious objection to the taking of his blood if he believes this act to be a desecration of God's handiwork. The repeated refusal to permit the taking of blood would seem to be some evidence of sincerity and firmness of belief.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume IV

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 1954

Number 8

## PRESSURES

By MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

The term "pressures," as I use it, denotes groups having special interests. The main flaw in the armor of these special interest groups is that their vision and thoughts are limited to their particular part in the overall picture, or, from a selfish interest, they fail or refuse to accept the overall picture as it exists. It is clearly a case of failure to see the forest for the trees.

Pressures always occur in connection with any program affecting the lives of people. The experience of the Selective Service System from 1940 to date has been no exception. It is surprising that the influences exerted upon the System during World War II, the Korean hostilities and the present operation have not been more unreasonable than they have been, and that they have not worked greater havoc than they have.

Pressures may be divided into two types, general and specific. National Headquarters naturally is the recipient of pressure of a general nature, while the local boards of the System are the target for special pressure in an individual case. Pressure for deferments has been exerted by both individuals and by groups. Management, labor, agriculture, business, and professional associations have been most active in this regard. However, governmental agencies, the Armed Forces, schools, churches, and parents have also been involved. Special pressures occur generally in the field of dependency and occupational deferments. Among the many "remedies" proposed by pressure groups for the operation of the Selective Service System are:

(1) Taking decisions or determinations for individual registrants or types of registrants out of the local boards' hands and having them made by National Headquarters or by State Directors.

(2) Amending the law to protect, through statutory exemption or deferment, a particular group or activity.

(3) Having an Executive order issued by the President for the same purpose.

(4) Transferring the System to the control of another agency of the Federal Government, which has as its statutory function the interest of a special group.

(5) Amending the regulations to provide special consideration for one or more registrants.

(6) Issuing directives to local boards which would limit their power to classify.

Representing all sections of the country and widely varied inter-

(Continued on page 2)



One of Educational Testing Service's machine operators is here inserting the scoring stencil in an IBM electrical scoring machine. This machine can score 450 answer sheets per hour. Hand scoring of the answer sheets from the College Qualification Test proceeds at the rate of only 50 per hour.

## Court Discusses Evidence of CO Status

The United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, on June 15, 1954, rendered two decisions dealing with the kind of evidence which may authorize a local board to deny a claim of conscientious objection. These decisions are of extreme interest throughout the Selective Service System, not only because they support the legal position taken by the Government, but also because the court, in reaching its conclusion, gave detailed consideration to decisions in other circuits adverse to the Government.

In referring to the Dickinson case, in which the Supreme Court held that there was no evidence to justify the denial of a claim for classification as a minister, the Court said:

"Defendant contends, on authority of *Dickinson v. United States*, 346 U. S. 389, that the denial of a conscientious objection claim has a basis in fact only when the board has procured affirmative evidence which contradicts the representations made by a registrant in his application for exemption—that the board must make a record to support its order. The *Dickinson* opinion has been so construed in *Weaver v. United States*, 210 F. 2d 815, 822-823 (CA-8); *Schuman v. United States*, 208 F. 2d 801 (CA-9); and *Jewell v. United States*, 208 F. 2d 770, 771 (CA-6). However, we do not read the decision as authority for this proposition. \* \* \* a distinction must be drawn, we believe, between a claim of ministerial status and a claim of conscientious objection status as to susceptibility of proof. Whether a registrant is a minister in the statutory sense, having as his principal vocation the leadership of and ministering to the followers of his creed, is a factual question susceptible of exact proof by evidence as to his status within the sect and his daily activities. No

search of his conscience is required. Even though the only tenet of his cult be a belief in war and bloodshed, he still would be exempt from military service if he were, in fact, a minister of religion. Is he affiliated with a religious sect? Does he, as his vocation, represent that sect as a leader ministering to its followers? These questions are determinative and subject to exact proof or disproof.

"The conscientious objector claim admits of no such exact proof. Probing a man's conscience is, at best, a speculative venture. No one, not even his closest friends and associates, can testify to a certainty as to what he believes and feels. These, at most, can only express their opinions as to his sincerity. The best evidence on this question may well be, not the man's statements or those of other witnesses, but his credibility and demeanor in a personal appearance before the fact-finding agency. We cannot presume that a particular classification is based on the board's disbelief of the registrant, but, just as surely, the statutory scheme will

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## SSCQT Scoring

*Editor's Note:* The April 1954 issue of Selective Service contained the first part of a 2-part story on the college qualification test. That first part of the story outlined the many steps Educational Testing Service takes in developing one of our college qualification tests. It also illustrated the great care with which these tests are guarded and the secrecy surrounding the test, as students take it behind locked doors. This second part of the story will explain how the tests are scored after they arrive in Princeton and how the raw scores are converted.

The Selective Service College Qualification Test papers are just as carefully guarded after they have been completed as they are before students take the test.

After completing the College Qualification Test, students are not permitted to leave the locked room until the test supervisor has made a complete and exact count of all test books, answer sheets, and report cards. This count must then be checked.

The answer sheets, together with other information filled out by the student, are placed in special envelopes and returned immediately by first-class mail to the Educational Testing Service at Princeton, N. J.

Upon arrival at Princeton, each mail shipment of answer sheets and registrant's self-addressed blank report cards is checked in, making sure that all completed answer sheets and cards are present according to the test center supervisor's records and ETS's shipping records. Express shipments of test books, pencils, and other supplies are similarly checked in. All outstanding or incomplete shipments are immediately traced. The care with which ETS handles these answer sheets is attested to by the fact that out of the more than one-half million students tested to date, only two answer sheets have not been recovered.

The completed answer sheets from each of the 1,000 testing centers are kept together in groups. The answer sheets are all first scored by hand and then scored by machine. Any discrepancies are scored a third time by hand. Hand scoring, the most accurate method, proceeds at an average rate of about 50 answer sheets per hour. Scoring on the electrical machine proceeds at an average rate of about 450 tests per hour. The machine scoring method is much faster than the hand method but ETS officials stated that they prefer to score them both ways to check on the accuracy of the machines.

If any registrant has improperly marked his answer sheet, for example, with light or hazy marks, or with a pencil other than the special one provided him, his paper is given a special handling to insure that he gets the benefit of any doubt.

After all of the answer sheets have been carefully scored under

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# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

451 Indiana Ave. NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

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AUGUST 1954

Number 8

## PRESSURES (Continued from page 1)

ests, the pressures brought on the Selective Service System have provided us with a broad range of information. Much of the data very often is in conflict with other data, but by carefully weighing the claims of each individual or group in relation to the total manpower stream, some measure of balance has consistently been achieved and maintained in a constantly fluid situation. We must expect pressures in the future as we have had them in the past, and must come to realize that these pressures represent democracy at its best, operating even during the times of all-out emergencies.

In the past few weeks, National Headquarters has been subjected to pressure from a professional group which in my opinion seeks what actually amounts to exemption for those persons engaged in certain civilian activities. My letter of reply to that group is printed below:

Dear . . . :

I have your letter of June 3, 1954. There seems to me to be one basic issue. It is well stated by you in your letter in these words: "that certain individuals practicing these and other professions can make greater contributions to national safety and well-being in civilian assignments than in the military forces." This statement is a claim for exemption for certain individual registrants. There is little indication of the kind of individuals for whom exemption is requested.

The Director of Selective Service is an administrator who seeks the policies he must administer in the laws, the Executive Orders, which appear as regulations, and the manpower policies enunciated by or under authority of the President. It must always be borne in mind that regulations and policies are means for clarifying and supplementing the law; they must never be the means for modifying or circumventing the law.

The law under which we now operate was passed originally on June 24, 1948, and in section 1 (a) it stated: "This Act may be cited as the Selective Service Act of 1948." On June 19, 1951, the Act was amended to read as follows: "This Act may be cited as the Universal Military Training and Service Act." As an administrator, I must presume that the Congress changed

the title for some purpose. The fact that the training features of the Act have not been implemented by the Congress leaves only the Universal Military Service portion operative.

At the same time, the Congress amended section 6 (h) by the insertion of the following: "Provided further, That persons who are or may be deferred under the provisions of this section shall remain liable for training and service in the Armed Forces or for training in the National Security Training Corps under the provisions of section 4 (a) of this Act until the thirty-fifth anniversary of the date of their birth. This proviso shall not be construed to prevent continued deferment of such persons if otherwise deferable under any other provisions of this Act."

I have assumed that Congress enacted this amendment to implement its declaration that "the obligations and privileges of serving in the Armed Forces should be shared generally." It is logical to believe that Congress was aware of the fact that those who become 26 without having served were those who had been deferred. Therefore, the extension of liability would have been unnecessary if Congress had desired to exempt registrants who had been long deferred.

There are numberless occasions under which criticisms are leveled at the Selective Service System, from the Director to local board members, because of actions taken to administer the law. It is always a matter of regret that interested groups, in their hopes, think of the law as they would wish it to be rather than as it is.

Local board members, all unpaid, with a dozen years of experience and considerable knowledge of the capacities, the virtues, and the shortcomings of the skilled, the unskilled, the technical, the professional, and the farmer, cannot understand the criticisms leveled at them by other groups of citizens who have special rather than general interest in the public good, and while charging the local board members with scientific naivness exhibit startling unfamiliarity with our Nation's laws.

I cannot believe exemption for . . . is either necessary or advisable, but in all sincerity if exemption is what the Board of Directors of the . . . believe is necessary for

## Official Notices

June 22, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 81, as amended, Subject: "Jewish Holy Days," regarding registrants of the Jewish faith not being forwarded for physical examination or induction on certain Jewish Holy Days, which was amended to set forth the dates thereof for the coming year.

July 16, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 88, as amended, Subject: "Classification of Persons Who Are Both Regular and Special Registrants," which was amended to delete the postponement of induction formerly afforded to regular registrants who are also special registrants and who had applied for reserve commissions and to now provide for the postponement by the State Director of Selective Service of the induction of regular registrants who are physicians or dentists and who have applied for reserve commissions and active duty.

## Certificate of Appreciation

The Director has recently prescribed a Certificate of Appreciation which will be awarded by him to individuals not members of, or to organizations not a part of, the Selective Service System for outstanding performance of acts or services in connection with the administration of the Selective Service System.

State Directors may recommend to the Director the award of this certificate to an individual who has performed an act or acts, or to an organization which has performed a service which materially assisted in the administration of the Selective Service System. In order to qualify for this certificate, the act or acts of the individual or the service performed by the organization must be so outstanding as to warrant special recognition. In the case of an organization the service normally must have been performed over an extended period immediately preceding the forwarding of the recommendation of the award.

This new Certificate of Appreciation will be SSS Form No. 420 and will fill a need existing for the expression of appreciation to individuals and organizations for acts or services rendered the System.

## United Nations Day

By proclamation the President has urged all citizens to observe Sunday, October 24, 1954, as United Nations Day, and urged all organizations and individuals to cooperate in appropriate observance throughout the country.

the safety of this Nation, they should say so and request from Congress legislation which would authorize these exemptions.

Sincerely yours,

LEWIS B. HERSHEY

## September Call

The Department of Defense has requested Selective Service to deliver 23,000 men during September for assignment to the Army. This brings the cumulative call to a total of 1,760,685 since September 1950.

The September call is based on maintaining the approved strength of the Army after allowances have been made for enlistments and reenlistments.

## Local Board Going-Away Ceremonies

Among the many local boards conducting going-away ceremonies are:

(1) Local Board No. 3, Great Neck, N. Y.

We are informed that the American Legion commander presents each inductee with a cigarette lighter and cigarettes, the Red Cross Canteen Service serves hot coffee and doughnuts to the men and their families, and the Salvation Army gives each man a prayer book and post cards. This ceremony has been routine since September 1950.

(2) Local Boards Nos. 54, 55, and 56, Harrisburg, Pa.

The mayor of Harrisburg, in cooperation with the War Veterans Council of Greater Harrisburg and representatives of various service and fraternal clubs, hold a ceremony at the county courthouse. At each ceremony, three ministers of different faiths alternate in giving short invocations, scripture readings, and benediction. The mayor presents each boy, on behalf of the city, with a ball-point pen and post cards, and other organizations contribute candy, cigarettes, kits, and a Bible. Local school bands render music, and pictures are taken by the local newspapers.

(3) Local Board No. 14, Carmel, N. Y.

Here ceremonies are conducted in the county courthouse, after which the inductees receive chocolate bars and cigarettes from the Red Cross and newspapers. The American flag is prominently displayed.

(4) Local Board No. 126, Washington County, Minn.

At least two members of the local board are present, and the Red Cross supplies coffee and doughnuts to all. Short speeches are given by the county Red Cross chairman, by a representative of a service organization, and to each inductee goes an attractive kit. A Bible is given to each by the Washington County Ministerial Association.

(5) Local Board No. 9, South Paris, Maine.

A "Ditty Bag," containing a toothbrush, toothpaste, soapbox soap, comb, pen, gum, and post cards are given by a member of the Red Cross. A representative of the Gideon International presents each inductee with a New Testament.



## Conscientious Objector Status

(Continued from page 1)

not permit us to burden the board with the impossible task of rebutting a presumption of the validity of every claim based on times on file more than the registrant's statement that he is conscientiously opposed to participation in war. When the record discloses any evidence of whatever nature which is compatible with the claim of exemption we may not inquire further as to the correctness of the board's order.

"Conscientious objector cases cannot be rationalized as defendant's argument would have us do and as some courts seemingly have tried to do. Affiliation with a particular religious sect does not *per se* entitle a registrant to conscientious objector status. The duty imposed on the boards is to determine subjectively and objectively the sincerity of the individual's belief, not the nature of the teachings or any religious faith. Each case must stand or fall on its own facts. Where this is not true, the mass conviction of males, eligible for the draft, to particular faiths might be justified merely because of the not breath of the draft board" on their necks. *United States v. Umihara*, 120 F. Supp. 36, 41. Although this does not make every member of any sect suspect, the temptation present for those who could evade the draft is a factor which we should not foreclose the boards from considering on a claim of exemption. We could justify going so under the Dickinson decision only on proof of a prima facie case for exemption, when the only conclusion possible on the record is that the denial of a claim of exemption is arbitrary and capricious. We could, under such circumstances, impose on the board the burden of making a record to support its order.

"The uncontroverted evidence in the Dickinson case was that the registrant had been designated by the governing body of his sect, as a full-time pioneer minister; that he was the presiding minister over a 'company' encompassing members residing in an area of some 5,000 square miles; that, as presiding minister, he devoted some 150 hours per month to missionary work; that he arranged and presided over some three or four meetings of his 'company' each week; that he instructed prospective ministers, and that his subsistence was derived from the benevolence of his followers and some five hours per week devoted to secular employment. The court found no evidence in the record to contradict this prima facie proof of a minister of religion status, and held that this actual proof could not be ignored by the board, in the absence of affirmative evidence to rebut it. The decision does not impose on the boards the burden of rebutting every claim made irrespective of the proof offered by the applicant. So to construe it would be to convert a privilege granted by legislative grace into an absolute right."

"Defendant contends that the denial of his claim was based solely on the fact that he is a latecomer to his religious beliefs and that he

did not assert his claim until some 3 years after registration, at a time when his induction was imminent. We agree, as an abstract proposition, that the length of time elapsing since one has espoused a faith, standing alone, will not furnish a decisive basis for denying conscientious objector status. However, we cannot subscribe to the view expressed in *Schumann v. United States*, 208 F. 2d 801, 805 (CA-9), that the board may never take this factor into account."

With respect to a registrant's belief in the use of force in self-defense, and in theocratic warfare, the court said:

"The question whether a belief in the use of force in self-defense and in theocratic warfare is incompatible with a claim of conscientious objection has been considered by the courts of several circuits. In *United States v. Del Santo*, 205 F. 2d 429, 433, cert. denied 346 U.S. 858, we expressed the view that a denial of a conscientious-objector classification solely on the basis that, 'believing in self-defense,' a registrant 'could not qualify as a conscientious objector' would, at most, constitute an erroneous classification which would be final and not subject to correction by judicial review. In *Annett v. United States*, 205 F. 2d 689, the Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, one judge dissenting, held void a classification denying Annett's claim to conscientious objector status which the court found was based solely on the defendant's expressed belief in the use of force in self-defense. This decision has been followed in *United States v. Taft*, 208 F. 2d 329, cert. denied 347 U.S. 928 (C.A. 8); *United States v. Hartman*, 209 F. 2d 366 (C.A. 2); and *United States v. Pekarski*, 207 F. 2d 930 (C.A. 2).

"In view of the most recent pronouncement by the Supreme Court in *Dickinson v. United States*, 246 U.S. 339, 396, that courts may not apply 'a test of 'substantial evidence' to this type of case, it would appear that the cases last cited rest on an incorrect theory of the scope of judicial review, thus rendering their authoritative value speculative. The majority of the court in the *Annett* case treated the expression of belief in the use of force for limited purposes as evidentiary but reversed Annett's conviction because of a 'lack of any substantial evidence' to support the board's denial of his conscientious objector claim. The court in the *Pekarski* case reiterated this test in holding a classification order void because supported by 'no substantial evidence.' The courts in the *Hartman* and *Taft* cases based their decisions solely on the basis of the majority opinion in *Annett* without the benefit of any discussion of the merits of that decision."

There now appears to be a difference of opinion between the Courts of Appeal on this most important question of what constitutes a "basis in fact" for denying a claim of conscientious objection. It is hoped that the Supreme Court will soon be afforded an opportunity to speak to this point. In the

## Keeping It Right

National Headquarters has stressed the importance of following the regulations in each procedural step and making the proper entry of all actions taken by the local board. Elsewhere in this edition will be found a resume of a court case involving disastrous results since the local board failed to follow the procedural steps involved. It gives the Editor a great deal of pleasure to print below two letters received by units of the Selective Service System relative to court cases. The first was addressed to Mrs. Audrey C. Allredge, clerk of Local Board No. 157 in Alabama, and written by the United States Attorney in Houston, Tex. The second letter was addressed to the State Director of Arkansas, and written by the United States Attorney in Arkansas. We print these letters and extend our congratulations to all concerned.

Dear Mrs. Allredge:

This is to inform you that the habeas corpus motion brought by \_\_\_\_\_, a registrant from your board, was denied on the basis of the fact that the board had not denied this man any procedural rights or privileges and due to the fact that since he had received a deferred classification of II-A, his liability was extended to age 35, etc. This particular registrant in his petition alleged that he had never received notice of changes of classification and further that he had complied with those requests which he had received from the board, and numerous similar claims generally based on the idea that he was unable to appeal the various classifications due to the fact that he was never actually notified.

During the trial of this motion, the Government's entire case was predicated completely on your Selective Service file and I want to commend you for the excellent manner in which this boy's records have been handled by your board and particularly yourself. All too frequently we run into the situation wherein the official record contains too little information to adequately show what occurred at a given time or what was considered. However, in this particular case I was happy to learn while preparing for trial that such was not the situation.

Sir:

Last month, this office tried the three defendants listed above in the United States District Court here in Little Rock. All were convicted, and each was sentenced to a term of 3 years.

This office feels that you should be informed of the splendid work and cooperation which we obtained from all of the Selective Service personnel concerned with the prosecution of these cases. Particularly, you should note that Col. Cash of your office conferred almost daily with the personnel of our office during the preparation of the

meantime it is also hoped that the courts of other circuits will give most careful consideration to the well reasoned opinions of the Seventh Circuit.

cases and also provided us with opinions, bulletins, and regulations which were most helpful to us in determining the proper method of presentation of the facts.

The three Clerks of the different local draft boards involved in these cases are also to be commended for the yeoman service they performed as the principal witnesses for the Government. The manner in which they kept their Selective Service records, their knowledge of the contents thereof, and their ability to clearly and succinctly answer the questions propounded by both the Government and defense attorneys made our task easier of clearly defining the issues to the juries. These Clerks are Mrs. Mosely from the Local Board in Conway, Mrs. Miller from the Local Board in Melbourne, Mrs. Heun from the Local Board in Mena, and Miss DeGree from Local Board 14 in Roseburg, Ore.

Lastly, you should note that certain members of the various Local Boards and certain members of the State Appeals Board were subpoenaed, but only two Local Board members were actually used to testify. However, all of these board members responded graciously and cooperated with us in preparing and presenting the cases.

This office generally has the cooperation of the agencies interested in the various matters litigated by us in the Federal courts. However, in this case, we feel that the amount of the assistance provided by the Selective Service personnel—and more particularly—the caliber of this assistance, was most unusual and therefore worthy of particular comment.

## S. S. S. Welcomes American Legion

The Director extends his personal invitation to any and all members of the Selective Service System, who will be in Washington during the national convention of the American Legion, August 30 to September 3, 1954, to visit National Headquarters.

A committee, under the direction of Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow, Deputy Director, has completed plans for the visiting members of the System.

An elaborate souvenir booklet will be given to each visitor containing in part a picture of National Headquarters, a guide map of our "neighborhood" with historical sketches of the buildings.

Monday and Tuesday, August 30 and 31, official tours will be conducted through National Headquarters. Visitors are welcome on any other days during the convention.

It may be added that our building is one of the truly historic sites in Washington. Many of the most nationally famous trials were held within the walls of this building. On the tour you may look back through the mists of epochal history and see the places where these events took place and follow the progression of events through which our Nation struggled in its infancy in 1820, to the peaceful giant we are today.

We look forward with great anticipation to welcoming you!



## Legislative Notes

During this session of the 83d Congress, many bills have been introduced which would affect the Selective Service operation. Action has been taken by the House or Senate on many of these bills. However, at the time this edition went to press, only eight have become law, two of which are amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended. Several days exist before the present Congress is scheduled to adjourn, and therefore there exists the possibility that some other bills may become law before adjournment.

The present Congress is in its second session, and any bills which are pending at the time of its adjournment will die. This would not be true if this were the first session of the Congress, since bills introduced in the first session are carried over to the second session, but, if not acted on before adjournment of the second session, they die.

Inasmuch as the authority for the induction of persons under 26 years of age does not expire until July 1, 1955, no action was taken on this basic law during this session of the Congress, but it will most certainly be considered immediately after Congress convenes in January of next year. Section 17 (c) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, provides that no person shall be inducted for training and service in the Armed Forces after July 1, 1955, except those persons who have had their liability extended. The extension of authority to induct, together with the many different proposals which it might be expected will be submitted in connection with this type of legislation, in all probability will present a very complex problem and one with which the Congress will be intensely occupied during the next session.

In anticipation of the legislative situation next year, considerable thought is already being given to the recommendations which the Selective Service System will make in connection with any request for the extension of the authority to induct persons under 26 years of age beyond the July 1, 1955, date.

In subsequent issues, an analysis of the legislation affecting the Selective Service System which has been passed during this session of the Congress will be made.

Haille Selassie's mobilization order to the Ethiopians when Mussolini began the invasion of that country in 1935:

"Every one will now be mobilized and all boys old enough to carry a spear will be sent to Addis Ababa. Married men will take their wives to carry food and cook. Those without wives will take any woman without a husband. Women with small babies need not go. The blind, those who cannot walk, or for any reason cannot carry a spear, are exempted. Anyone found at home after the receipt of this order will be hanged."

## Stay In School!

The advice from the Selective Service System to a young man who has not yet completed his high-school education has always been and will continue to be for him to stay in school until he completes his high-school education. Such was the intent of Congress when provision was made for a statutory deferment for a registrant to be deferred until he graduates, attains the age of 20, or ceases to satisfactorily pursue his courses.

At this particular time of the year many high-school students are caught in the cross current of conflicting advice. Some students will abandon their high-school education for one of the following reasons:

- (1) Jobs are relatively plentiful and wages are lucrative, (2) Dislike of school, (3) Desire to start living, (4) To go back and complete education at a later date, (5) A desire to enlist in the services, (6) Necessity

The fallacy of the first four arguments above is easily discernible. Now in regard to No. 5, the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force have recently released publications advising a young man to remain in school until he completes his high-school education. The Army pamphlet is called "Straight Talk About Staying in School," and the Air Force publication is called "Straight From the Shoulder." In both publications, it is pointed out that the services desire that a young man complete his high-school education. With a diploma, fields of promotion will be increased. Without a high-school education, the man's value to the service is considerably limited. To be a leader, a high-school education is a minimum requirement. It is pointed out that modern warfare demands weapons and techniques of an increasingly complex nature. Specialized and technical training is necessary and the services need men with education and ability to absorb specialized and technical training. The traditional heritage of American youth to secure a high-

## Procedural Error Defeats Case

A plea to Selective Service local boards to take every precaution against "procedural error" in classifying registrants was made in a recent case tried in Detroit, Mich., by the Honorable Theodore Levin, Federal District Judge. In the particular case before the court, the registrant was being prosecuted for his refusal to perform civilian work in lieu of induction into the Armed Forces. The court felt that it was required to find the defendant not guilty because of a procedural error in connection with a personal appearance of the registrant before his local board.

The comments of the judge, in rendering his decision, will be of interest to local boards everywhere. He said, in part:

"\* \* \* I might say at the outset that I believe there is a basis in fact for the classification. And while it is not incumbent upon me to say so, nor do I consider it appropriate, I must make the observation that if I had been a member of the draft board I would have also voted the classification that was accorded him by the local board, and which was affirmed by the appeal board.

"However, I am satisfied that the procedures required by the regulations have not been followed, and failure to so follow them may have resulted in an injustice to the defendant. \* \* \*

"I assume that the local board will reprocess this case. And with the greatest of respect, I would suggest that the members of the local board, even though they are pressed for time, take the pains, through the secretary or one of the members, to follow the regulations so that these cases, many of them that I have had before me, cases of this kind, would not face this kind of a disposition because of procedural errors."

school education is an opportunity that should certainly not be overlooked.

## Scoring

(Continued from page 1)

two different methods, each registrant's selective service number "raw" score (number of correct answers), and test serial numbers are punched into an IBM card; also the date the test was taken.

All of these "raw" test score (number of correct answers) are then statistically adjusted on a zero to one hundred SSCQT scale to arrive at the converted score. This scale insures that each score of this particular test means the same as the corresponding score on an earlier (or later) college qualification test. To develop this scale ETS must make a special statistical study of large samples of answer sheets from the present and from previous testings to establish an equivalent score scale on the present edition of the test.

Report cards are next matched by machine with the IBM punch test score cards, and the registrant's final report cards are the punched with the converted score obtained from the scale. The number of questions that must be answered correctly to get a converted score of 70 has varied on each of the tests, but by way of illustration it can be revealed that on one of the tests it was necessary to answer correctly 87 of the 150 questions to obtain a converted score of 70 and to answer 106 questions correctly to achieve a converted score of 75. After the raw scores have been converted according to the scale all report cards are then carefully checked to insure the accuracy of the conversion.

The next step in the process is to check all of the papers for completeness of the address of the registrant's local board and all other entries. If everything is found to be in order ETS mails the report cards to the local boards by first class mail in individual sealed envelopes. This entire process is completed about four weeks after the test date.

All through the foregoing process, irregular cases such as those with illegible handwriting or with noncorresponding or incomplete entries are carefully checked and sometimes correspondence is carried on with the registrant or his local board to clear up matter which are in doubt. This, of course, sometimes delays mailing of the reports in question and it takes a little longer than four weeks in these cases.

After the last report card is sent back to the proper local board, ETS then prepares a statistical report for National Headquarters showing the number tested, number an percent obtaining 70 or better, a number and percent obtaining 70 or better.

The final step ETS takes in this long, complicated process is to make detailed statistical analyses by hand, by statistical computer and by IBM punch card machine of every test question and the total test form. These analyses provide further checks upon the adequacy and accuracy of the Selective Service College Qualification Test, also information which may be used by the Selective Service System during any future testings.

## (Classification Picture June 1, 1954)

Class		Class	
Total.....	14,941,217	I-D Member of Reserve Component*.....	336,714
I-A and I-A-O Examined and acceptable.....	223,222	II-A Occupational deferment (except agriculture)*.....	18,164
I-A and I-A-O Not examined.....	1,067,841	II-A (Apprentice)*.....	7,014
I-A and I-A-O Induction postponed.....	6,298	II-C Agricultural deferment*.....	57,991
I-S Statutory deferment—High school.....	116,809	II-S Occupational deferment (student)*.....	171,780
I-S Statutory deferment—College*.....	16,736	III-A Dependency deferment*.....	1,155,734
I-O Conscientious objector, examined and acceptable.....	1,437	IV-A Completed Service: Sole surviving son.....	397,859
I-O Conscientious objector, not examined.....	2,408	IV-B Officials*.....	20
I-C (Inducted).....	806,781	IV-C Aliens.....	9,428
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned).....	1,437,020	IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	61,687
I-C (Discharged).....	614,324	IV-F Unit for service*.....	1,892,953
I-C (Reserve).....	919,000	V-A Over age of liability.....	5,615,553
I-W (At Work).....	4,285		
I-W (Released).....	159		

\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume IV

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 1954

Number 9

## Area Conferences

By MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

In April, 132 earmarked officers, commissioned and warrant, reported to the Selective Service conference at the U. S. Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va. Since that time, 96 members of the Selective Service family came to the U. S. Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill., in May; 101 of the Selective Service family came to Camp Kilmer, N. J., in June; and 124 to Fort Lewis, Wash., in July. Before this is read, approximately 127 will be at Lowry Air Force Base, Colo., attending the fifth Selective Service conference this training year. The September conference will be at Keesler Air Force Base, Miss., and the final one in October will be at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

At the completion of the conference year more than 800 earmarked officers will have attended area conferences during this 7-month period. These officers compose the reserve pool which is available to permit an orderly expansion of the Selective Service System from its present size to any size required by the manpower needs of the United States.

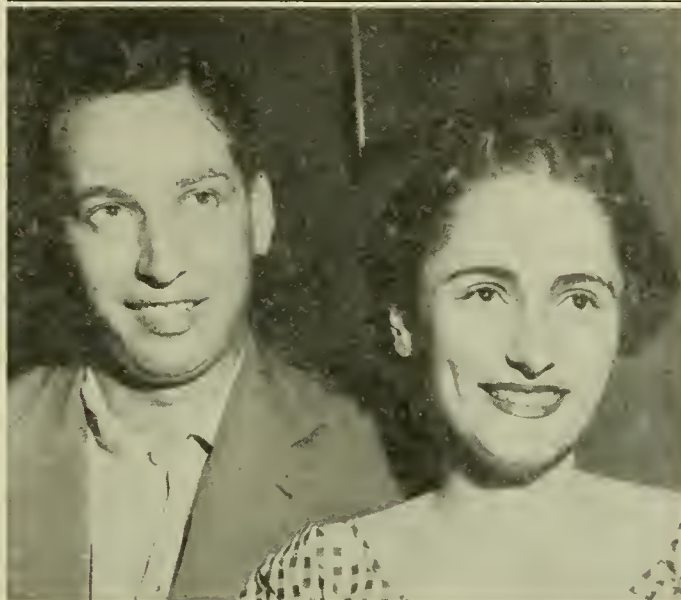
The four conferences I have visited have made me exceedingly proud to be associated with so fine a group as assembled in each of the conferences. The capacities which the members of the conferences demonstrated and the application which they gave to the problems presented to them were most heartening to all of those responsible for the operation of the conferences.

Those who attended the area conferences have gone home with a wider appreciation of the far-reaching influence among our entire citizenry of the implications of manpower mobilization under a wide variety of circumstances. They have been made aware of many of the current unsettled problems that so vitally affect the use or misuse of the manpower supply.

How successful the area conferences have been in their main objective, time alone will determine. How well all of these individuals are being blended into a team, a family, a working fraternity, will be answered, if ever, in the future. There are many hopeful signs that the relationship of each to all is strengthened by two weeks association spent in exchange of ideas on problems that do and will confront the Selective Service System. There are heartening indications that worthwhile plans and suggestions for attacking current problems of Selective Service have emanated from each of these conferences.

(Continued on page 4)

## No. 1,000,000 Sheds Khaki



Detroit News Photo

The millionth American drafted after the start of the Korean War, Arthur Weinfeld, Local Board No. 97, Detroit, Mich., is home again. On August 22 he married a pretty young schoolteacher, Miss Rita Beitner, who waited for him for the 2 years he spent in khaki.

Weinfeld spent one-half of his 2-year term of service in Trieste, where he was a corporal and clerk assigned to an Army Infantry outfit.

The couple met 4 years ago at a fraternity dance while Weinfeld was working his way through Wayne University.

With his service behind him, Weinfeld now plans to get an "administrative job," earn his Master's degree, and study law at Wayne University.

The September 1952 issue of Selective Service carried a complete account of Weinfeld's going away ceremonies in Detroit.

## Heroism

On June 2, 1954, the estranged husband of an employee of the Maine State headquarters entered that headquarters and shot his wife, who at the time was operating the switchboard. The incident happened so quickly that few people realized the seriousness of the situation. Mr. Raymond F. McKenney, who was working in the supply room, heard the shots, rushed out, approached the assailant from the rear and disarmed him. After shooting his wife, the assailant shot himself in the side, but at the time he was disarmed by Mr. McKenney he was standing over his wife with the revolver in his hand. It was necessary for Mr. McKenney to expose himself to danger for a distance of nearly 30 feet. His utter disregard for his personal safety displayed courage of the highest order, for his one thought was to disarm the assailant before he could do bodily harm to

anyone in the area.

For this act of courage, Mr. McKenney was awarded a superior accomplishment award and was presented a citation by the Director of Selective Service.

### CITATION

#### RAYMOND F. MCKENNEY

At great danger to your life, on June 2, 1954, you grappled with and disarmed a man in the Maine State Headquarters, Selective Service System, who had already shot one employee, thus saving others in the Headquarters from injury and possible death.

Your deed, which was performed with utter disregard of your personal safety and with courage of the highest order, was above and beyond the call of duty. The Selective Service System is proud to honor you for this display of outstanding heroism.

Awarded this 14th day of July 1954.

LEWIS B. HERSHEY.

## Don't Sell Short The '40 Records

From time to time a proposal is made, from outside the Selective Service System, to destroy the individual files of registrants of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, housed in Record Depots at each State headquarters pursuant to the Office of Selective Service Records Act, Public Law 26, 80th Congress, on the ground that they have outlived their usefulness, are a burden to the Federal Government, and have no further administrative, research, historical or legal value, despite the fact that local boards and State headquarters of the current operation have made over a million requests for information upon them since 1948. During the past fiscal year alone, almost 125,000 such requests for information were made requiring a search of the files. Aside from their essentiality to the present selective service operation these records have unrealized and unappreciated values reflected in requests for information from outside agencies which carry implications of national importance far beyond the immediate perspective found in the file. One instance, immediately at hand, will illustrate the point. The vital position of these Selective Service records is not usually as apparent as in the example given, but there is no doubt as to its presence.

Under section 503 of the Nationality Act of 1940, certain persons born in a foreign country of American citizens acquire certain rights of citizenship which are inalienable. These rights extend beyond the immediate parent of the individual concerned who, in the cases under consideration, numbering several thousands, reside in what is now Communist China. Their immediate objective is to obtain a court order requiring the Secretary of State to issue an entry visa into the United States for the purpose of proving their identity and later admittance to or, in a sense, restoration of, their rights of American citizenship. It is in the question of identity that the Selective Service records play such an important part. The case of Mock Soy Lee will illustrate the issue and its implications. This is either an apt example of the abandonment of a political and economic ideology by a convert from the American way of life, or a more apt example of fraud, impersonation, and perversion of fact. The names used herein are fictitious.

Mock Soy Lee, born August 15, 1913, in Hoy Sun, Canton Province, China, registered October 16, 1940, with a local board in the District of Columbia, stating that he was the owner of a laundry. In his Se-

(Continued on page 4) DOCUMENTS DEPT.

SEP -8 1954



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

451 Indiana Ave. NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume IV

SEPTEMBER 1954

Number 9

## Death and Taxes

We are told there are only two things of which we may be certain. The first is death, and the second is taxes. Nothing else is so certain as these two.

There is little that we in Selective Service can do about the first. Even though science and the humanities have made great strides, and now life expectancy of the individual increases year after year, we can be sure, however, that in the end the eventual victory of the grim reaper is certain. The best that we can do is to prepare ourselves and our affairs for this eventual occurrence.

This preparedness should extend from National Headquarters down to and through the local board. By the utilization of a thorough understudy program, the eventual departure from the scene of the so-called "indispensable man" can be foreseen, and the way made easy for the continuation of his functions. In a recent study, we have found that a great proportion of our local board members have served, and served well, since the creation of Selective Service in World War II. The continued service of these patriotic citizens has been one of the stabilizing factors in the efficient operation of Selective Service.

In a survey of the compensated employees it is found that many of them also have served since the beginning of the System. As time marches on, however, it will be necessary for us to procure more and more of both compensated and uncompensated employees from the ranks of the uninitiated. Nothing is so uncertain as tomorrow. For that reason, it appears that the wise person will maintain work in a current status, doing today what so conveniently could be postponed until tomorrow.

The State Headquarters and the National Headquarters, through the operation of the Reserve and National Guard officer training program, are in a better position to replace departing personnel, but here, too, much thought should be given to the transfer of the "know-how" from the top level right down and through each working level.

The mission of the line company in our Armed Forces is more successfully executed if there is an understudy for the first sergeant, the platoon sergeant, and each specialist. It is a smart company commander who tutors the platoon lieutenant in his duties so that there will be no hesitancy in the change of command if such is required.

Subject remarks above cover the first topic, and now leaves taxes.

The Federal budget for the operation of the Federal Government is approximately 47 billion dollars. Compared to that, the small sum of money (\$29,003,063) allocated to Selective Service is mere drop in the bucket, but it is an important drop in the bucket. Each of us employed in Selective Service is an administrator to varying extents. The funds placed at our disposal represent a trust and we, as servants of the public, must exercise our trust and responsibilities to the fullest extent. In the "play," each of us has a dual role. We are administrators of funds raised in part from us through taxes. The execution of the first role influences the second. While no "Oscars" are presented publicly, the inner satisfaction of a job well done is compensation enough.

Selective Service has created an employee award system to develop constructive thinking among all employees; the response has been most gratifying. A partial success, however, cannot be accepted, but we must attempt in our everyday activities to continue to squeeze the utmost from each penny expended. No source of saving should be overlooked; if a telegram will suffice, do not use the telephone; if a letter will do the job, forego the telegram. Conservation with reason should be our by-word.

As I see it, economy can work from the bottom up as well as from the top down. It is a two-way street. He who economizes, provided he does not affect efficiency, should be encouraged, not condemned.

It has been a pleasure for me, year after year, to report to Congress upon the efficient and eco-

## Official Notices

July 23, 1954—Transmittal Memorandum No. 73, containing the rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 20, Subject: "Interim Provisions for Consideration of Certain Registrants Who Are Members of Organized Units of the Reserve Components of the Armed Forces."

August 9, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 17, as amended, Subject: "Special Registration No. 1," which was amended to set forth the procedures to be followed in the cases of special registrants who entered upon active service when they were in priority I, II, or III, and subsequently have qualified for assignment to priority IV by reason of performance of creditable service.

August 11, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 104, as amended, Subject: "Determination of Cases in Which Registrants in Class IV-F or With Less Than Six Months of Service Should Be Forwarded for Physical Examination," which was amended to expand the provisions of the bulletin to cover cases of registrants separated from the Armed Forces after less than 6 months of service because of physical disabilities or for moral reasons.

August 18, 1954 — Transmittal Memorandum No. 74, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 56, concerning the classification of divinity students.

Among the many members of the Selective Service System who were delegates to the recent American Legion Convention in Washington, D. C., was Ira Lyons, Chairman of Local Board No. 28, Greenfield, Ind. Mr. Lyons was recently elected Department Commander of the American Legion.

Among the recent visitors to National Headquarters were the following local board clerks, who were in Washington on a vacation: Mrs. Virginia Hammond, Local Board No. 21, Portales, N. Mex., and Mrs. Florence Hamilton, Local Boards Nos. 5 and 6, Clovis and Fort Sumner, N. Mex. Mr. Gordon K. Cline, Chairman, Local Board No. 65, Baraboo, Wis., also was a recent visitor.

A cash award of \$50 has been made to Miss Lillian Hornigold, Clerk, Wisconsin Local Board No. 80, for her suggestion which resulted in a savings to the Government. Two other employees received certificates for suggestions which were accepted.

Mrs. Loretta M. Brock, Texas Local Board No. 92, received a certificate of adoption for her suggestion, and Mrs. Waneata W. May, Auditor, Wisconsin State Headquarters, received a certificate of improvement for her suggestion.

nomical operation of the System as the result of our stewardship.

It is hoped that through the esprit de corps that has existed to date and as it must exist in the future, the rendering of similar reports will continue to be possible.

LEWIS B. HERSHEY.

## "Exhaustion" Rule

"The Supreme Court has not up to the present time modified its strict exhaustion rule," Judge Allan K. Grim pointed out in an opinion in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in deciding adversely on the motion of T. Vail Palmer, Jr., seeking an acquittal on a charge of violation of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, "Exhaustion," it followed from context, means exhaustion of administrative remedies before attempting to defend a criminal charge on the basis of alleged misclassification.

In this case Palmer, who, to use the court's words, had taken the extreme religious position that he would not comply with Selective Service laws or cooperate in any way with Selective Service authorities, was found to have "willfully and defiantly refused to follow the administrative procedures which have been set up for his benefit."

Palmer, a member of the Society of Friends, was conceded by the court to be a sincere conscientious objector, "and under the acts of Congress and the Selective Service Regulations he would have been entitled to a I-O classification if he had properly submitted the facts of his case to the Selective Service System."

The court noted that first the registrant had failed to register and was sentenced to prison in 1950. Without his cooperation a prison official registered him. He refused to execute his questionnaire, or to fill out the special form for conscientious objectors, instead writing a letter conveying the substantial information such form might have carried. He twice assertedly refused to report for a physical examination. Failing to respond to an order to report for induction, Palmer again was indicted in 1952, tried before Judge Grim, and found guilty.

The defense that there was no basis in fact for his classification met the court's approval only as to the facts. "He is correct in his contention," the court noted, "that all the evidence indicates that he is a sincere conscientious objector. The evidence also shows that he was a student in the theological school at Oberlin College in Ohio. Normally this would entitle him to a I-S classification as a student or a IV-D classification as a ministerial student."

The court then met the question whether a registrant who has failed to exhaust his administrative remedies for securing a different classification, failed to submit to a physical examination, and failed to report for induction can challenge the legality of a I-A classification.

The court followed the rule in the Falbo and Estep cases that before raising the defense that a Selective Service board has exceeded its jurisdiction, the registrant must have (1) exhausted his administrative remedies for securing a different classification, (2) submitted to a physical examination, and (3) obeyed the order to report for induction but refused to take the oath. Moreover, the Pennsylvania court stated that in

(Continued on page 4)



## H. R. 9007

The purpose of H. R. 9007 was to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act so as to exempt certain aliens with prior military service in their own country from liability for service in the Armed Forces of the United States. Under this legislation, any alien now in the United States or who enters the United States after its passage, having served on active duty for a period of not less than 18 months in the armed forces of a nation with which the United States is associated in mutual defense activities, would be exempt from training and service in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President. This exemption would not apply to the national of any country which does not grant reciprocal privileges to citizens of the United States.

Many American citizens who have satisfactorily completed their required military service in the United States, but now living in France, for example, are now subject to additional service in the French Army. It is anticipated that other nations may soon enact similar legislation.

H. R. 9007 was considered by the House of Representatives and passed by that body. Hearings were held in the Senate, but this proposed legislation was not acted upon by the Senate in the closing days of the present session. Therefore the Director of Selective Service, on August 16, 1954, advised the Secretary of State, since final action was not taken on H. R. 9007 prior to the adjournment of Congress, that he has taken administrative action to conform to the provisions of this bill to ameliorate the problem until it can be reviewed by the Congress next year. Part of the Director's letter to the Secretary of State is quoted below:

Dear Mr. Secretary:

"I believe that if H. R. 9007 fails to pass Congress at this session, some administrative action by the Director of Selective Service will be justified in order to relieve the problem until it can be reviewed by Congress next year.

Accordingly, I am prepared to order the postponement of induction of any alien registrant falling within the categories mentioned in H. R. 9007 if requested to do so by the State Department and upon being furnished with the necessary identification of each such registrant. Any postponement of induction given under this suggested arrangement would be for the period necessary to afford Congress an opportunity to review the problem next year.

"\* \* \* \* \*

LEWIS B. HERSHEY,  
Director.

(To date only two cases have been called to the attention of this Headquarters.)

### Born 20 Years Too Late

A college student sent a questionnaire to Ohio Local Board No. 72 which showed he was taking a course in horsemanship.

Too bad the Army has abolished the horse cavalry.

## Records

(Continued from page 1)

lective Service Questionnaire he listed his wife as Mock Jung See, then residing at Hoy Sun, China, and his stepmother, Leong Sang See, residing at the same place, as persons dependent upon him for support who did not live with him. He did not mention a son in his Selective Service Questionnaire. In a statement dated December 2, 1942, after being classified in a class available for service, the names of two additional dependents appear in the records, a son, Mock Kai Tai, born August 3, 1938, in China, and a brother, Mock Ben Kung, 14 years of age, both resident in China. The file contains no evidence of his departure from or return to the United States, nor is there any evidence as to how the registrant acquired American citizenship, which he claimed in his questionnaire. It must be assumed, however, that Mock Soy Lee became an American citizen through his father's birth in this country. Mock Soy Lee was inducted into the Armed Forces on January 23, 1943, and honorably discharged January 24, 1946, in Shanghai, China, reenlisted the following day, and was again honorably discharged May 15, 1947, in Shanghai, China, a corporal in the Air Corps. He thus appears to have served in Shanghai for a period of at least a year and one-half. The whereabouts of Mock Soy Lee, until the recent past, are unknown.

On June 7, 1954, the Director of Selective Service was requested to furnish certain information from the file of Mock Soy Lee in connection with a civil action pending against the Secretary of State in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, filed by the alleged relatives of Mock Kai Tai, under section 503 of the Nationality Act of 1940. Either Mock Soy Lee or Mock Kai Tai, it makes no difference which one is involved as far as this article is concerned, or some other person claiming to be one of these two people, is very desirous of entering the United States. Questions naturally arise as to the underlying reasons for the action taken, such as the intent of Mock Soy Lee in requesting discharge from the Armed Forces in Shanghai, China, in 1947, when it was obvious that the Communist influence had asserted itself and it was inevitable that the country would eventually become a totalitarian state. The obvious answer, that he wished to visit his son, Mock Kai Tai, cannot be accepted without question because of the long interval of time between his separation from the Armed Forces and the first indication that he wished to return to

## Merchant Marine

All registrants who were sworn in as midshipmen, Merchant Marine Reserve, United States Naval Reserve after January 1953, are no longer eligible for classification in Class I-C. The provision authorizing the Merchant Marine midshipmen program was left out of the National Defense Act of 1952. When this was discovered, it was referred to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy for legal interpretation. His decision was that since provisions were not made within the law, midshipmen could no longer be legally sworn in after January 1953.

All first-, second-, and third-year classmen who were sworn in before that time are not affected. However, all fourth-year classmen and any third-year classmen who were recently admitted to the Reserve program are no longer eligible for Class I-C because there were no midshipmen, U. S. Naval Reserve, appointed after September 1953. As a result of this, there are at the present time an estimated 540 students in Maritime Academies with undetermined status.

These men are cadets at the Maine, Massachusetts, New York, and California State Maritime Academies and the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy.

the United States, in the comparatively recent past. Both Mock Soy Lee and Mock Kai Tai have been residing too long in territory occupied by the Communists to doubt that their ideologies have not been influenced by the government under which they have been living. Should Mock Soy Lee be the individual desiring entrance into this country, and have adhered to the democratic principles under which he lived in the United States, and for which he fought while in the military service, he must be a strong-willed individual, a supposition not in keeping with the evidence. Should his alleged son be the applicant, the question of doubt is more readily raised, since he has been exposed to the Communist influence during the most formative years of his life. The entire question of the identity of the applicant for entry into the United States, whether it be Mock Soy Lee or Mock Kai Tai, depends upon the information contained in the Selective Service file of the former. While these records are brief, they contain the thread of circumstance which will definitely tie the person inducted by the District of Columbia Local Board to or disassociate him from the individual who has applied for entry into the United States.

## Extension of Selective Service

On August 3, Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson issued a statement at a news conference concerning the reserve forces plan. In his statement, Secretary Wilson said, "The present Selective Service Act expires June 30, of next year, so by January or February, we will recommend new legislation." Newspaper stories stemming from this statement caused a great deal of confusion both within and without the System concerning the June 30, 1955, expiration of Selective Service.

Selective Service does not expire on June 30, 1955. The only thing that expires on that date is the authority to induct men under 26 years of age who have not had their liability extended. The 1951 Amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, made Selective Service a permanent agency and provided authority to continue with the induction of those men who have had their liability extended to age 35.

The 1951 Amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act provided that any man who on June 19, 1951, was in a deferred classification under section 6 of the act or who was subsequently deferred under section 6 of the act automatically had his age of liability extended to age 35. The following are the groups whom local boards could continue to process for induction after June 30, 1955 under the present law:

- (1) National Guard members who enlisted at any time subsequent to February 1, 1951, and before reaching 18 years 6 months of age upon the governor's proclamation. Section 6 (c) (2) (A).
- (2) ROTC, etc. Section 6 (d) (1).
- (3) Aviation Cadets—Four months' deferment. Section 6 (e).
- (4) Officials. Section 6 (f).
- (5) Occupational and agricultural deferments. Section 6 (h).
- (6) Dependency. Section 6 (h).
- (7) Physically, mentally, or morally deficient or defective. Section 6 (h). (But see section 6 (m) concerning relief from training and service by conviction of a criminal offense punishable by death or imprisonment exceeding 1 year.)
- (8) Student deferments both by regulation and by law. Sections 6 (h) and (i).

## Retired

Col. Frank B. O'Connell, who was Deputy State Director of Selective Service in Nebraska since 1948 and Manpower Chief for Nebraska Selective Service throughout the entire World War II operation, retired on July 3, 1954.

As early as 1936 Colonel O'Connell was active in Selective Service matters as Nebraska's representative on the Joint Army-Navy Committee charged with planning a Selective Service System for possible future emergency, a committee headed by the then Major Lewis B. Hershey.

Colonel O'Connell served 32 years in the National Guard and on active duty in World Wars I and II.

### Recruiting and Inductions, June 1954

	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
Inductees (June).....	14,984			
New Recruits (June).....	7,903	8,443	9,360	16,170
Reenlistments (June).....	5,687	2,085	640	4,170
STRENGTH as of:				
31 May 1954.....	1,416,828	736,375	218,590	939,798
30 June 1954.....	1,402,000	725,824	224,507	947,115



## A Verse

(Many poems dealing with Selective Service are submitted for publication in this newspaper. Limitation of space prevents the publication of most. The following poem, however, written by Mr. Edward J. Maniece, Chairman of Emmet County Local Board, Iowa, is printed as one that may be of interest to all local board members.)

The member of the local board  
Is a rather peculiar gent,  
He puts in lots of hours  
Be he doesn't rate a cent.

He listens to the registrant  
And also to the dad,  
Some tales are pretty phoney  
And some are really sad.

He meets all kinds of people  
From the preacher to the drunk,  
Some say "He is a gentleman"  
And others "Just a skunk."

One thing rather amuses him  
When'er he meets the mob,  
Tho' some are quick to criticize  
There's no one wants his job.

But the general public's mighty  
swell  
There's very little griping,  
Just now and then he hears some  
dad  
Has done a little sniping.

The one who shortens up his hours  
And lightens up his work,  
Is the one who knows all answers  
The ever-present clerk.

Tho' some of the regulations  
May be beyond his ken,  
When'er he gets his quota  
He's ready with the men.

And so he tries day after day  
To keep abreast his labors,  
And hopes when he goes home at  
night  
He still may have some neighbors.

When the classifying is over  
And all the wars are won,  
He hopes to hear the public say  
"My friend, your job's well done."

## Library

One of the least-known services rendered by National Headquarters is that of our fine Reference Library.

A recent acquisition of this library has been the compilations and working papers on Selective Service from the library of the late Col. Victor J. O'Kellier, who was draft inspector for the State of Wisconsin during World War I, served as a member of the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee from 1926 to 1940, and was a staff member of Selective Service until his retirement in 1947. The "O'Kellier Papers" include compilations and indexes with annotations of Selective Service court cases from 1917 to 1941, Selective Service opinions and digests of opinions of Federal cases and Judge Advocate opinions of World War II, Selective Service legislation, including plans, preliminary drafts and changes in the law, and a survey of the standards for military service for the armies of the world during World War II.

The materials and services of the Reference Library are available to the State Directors, local boards, and reserve units.

## AFROTC Graduates To Get Commissions

A joint plan of the Department of the Air Force and the National Guard Bureau has recently been announced permitting certain graduates of the Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps in 138 colleges and universities to become officers in the Air National Guard of the United States and serve on duty with the active Air Force. The new plan will apply only to those graduates previously scheduled to receive "Certificates of Completion." The Air Force previously announced that Certificates of Completion would be issued, with limited exceptions, to those graduates not qualifying for flying training.

The National Guard Bureau has announced that requirements exist for almost all of the Air Force ROTC graduates in this category who are to receive Certificates of Completion. Recent projected Air National Guard requirements indicate a definite need for trained junior officers in such fields as supply, maintenance, administration, operations, personnel, engineering, and finance. This plan applies only to the AFROTC graduates who will be completing all of their requirements for commission during the period of 1 May 1954 through 30 April 1955, and who would otherwise have received a Certificate of Completion.

Last year it was realized that the number of students graduating from AFROTC and becoming eligible for commissioning during fiscal year 1955 would far exceed the reduced requirements of the new force. Students entering their senior year were informed last fall that all who volunteered and were qualified for flying training would receive commissions. The remainder of the class, with the exception of veterans, were told that they would compete for approximately 1,000 positions requiring non-rated officers. Approximately 7,000 seniors have volunteered and are qualified for flying training. Those who are required for non-rated duty have been selected at the present time and the remainder of the class are being tendered Certificates of Completion upon graduation. The

Air Force has continually searched for a feasible plan whereby all of this year's AFROTC graduates could be commissioned. Prior to the National Guard Bureau proposal these graduates would not have received Reserve commissions until they had discharged their 2-year active military service obligation. This particular group of graduates now has the opportunity of becoming officers in the Air National Guard of the United States. Graduates electing to enlist in the Air Force as airmen third class are required to serve 2 years instead of the regular 4-year enlistment.

The plan provides that each State will be advised of the number of graduates available. If acceptable to the respective States, the applicant will be commissioned by the Air Force as a Reserve officer and thereafter appointed as a second lieutenant in the Air National Guard by the State. Such an appointment by the State is necessary to make him a member of the Air National Guard of the United States.

An agreement signed by the applicant will stipulate that the newly commissioned officer will serve on duty with the Air Force for a period of 3 years, unless earlier relieved, and will also require 3 years of active participation in an Air National Guard unit thereafter. Should the tour of duty with the active Air Force be less than 3 years, the officers will be required to serve a sufficient amount of time in Air Guard units to make up a total of 6 years active participation. Those graduates who elect this option will be ordered to duty with the Air Force in four quarterly increments.

National Headquarters Selective Service has agreed that applicants under this plan will receive a maximum of 60 days delay prior to any possible induction action.

The Department of Defense has requested Selective Service to deliver 23,000 men during October for assignment to the Army.

## (Classification Picture July 1, 1954)

Class		Class	
Total.....	15,029,775	I-D Member of Reserve Component*....	333,393
I-A and I-A-O Examined and acceptable.....	231,464	II-A Occupational deferment (except agriculture)*.....	17,318
I-A and I-A-O Not examined.....	1,170,336	II-A (Apprentice)*.....	7,078
I-A and I-A-O Induction postponed.....	6,283	II-C Agricultural deferment*.....	56,637
I-S Statutory deferment—High school.....	67,981	II-S Occupational deferment (student)*.....	157,192
I-S Statutory deferment—College*.....	13,420	III-A Dependency deferment*.....	1,152,366
I-O Conscientious objector, examined and acceptable.....	1,534	IV-A Completed Service: Sole surviving son.....	373,698
I-O Conscientious objector, not examined.....	2,537	IV-B Officials*.....	25
I-C (Inducted).....	798,707	IV-C Aliens.....	9,430
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned).....	1,435,319	IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	61,594
I-C (Discharged).....	628,297	IV-F Unfit for service*.....	1,904,178
I-C (Reserve).....	927,604	V-A Over age of liability.....	5,668,850
I-W (At Work).....	4,322		
I-W (Released).....	212		

\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.

## "Exhaustion" Rule

(Continued from page 2)

a recent Supreme Court case the Court took care to point out that defendant had exhausted his remedies. Noting that the Pennsylvania court had been urged to relax the rule, it was held that in this respect the 1940 Act should not be distinguished from the present Act, nor did the peacetime aspects of the present situation appear to persuade the court in this case. "Assuming *arguendo* that the exhaustion requirement under certain circumstances may be relaxed during peacetime, the circumstances of the present case certainly do not call for any such relaxation," the court said. It was noted that only Congress could create a new and separate procedure for conscientious objectors who, "like defendant, are prevented by their religious beliefs from cooperating with the Selective Service System."

## May God Bless Him

Alaska Local Board No. 1 received a letter from a handless registrant which read "I can do and act the same as anyone my age, but not for as long unless I could have the necessarys I need—like my hands. All the rest of me is ok that's why I have never seen a physician. I was 4-F on my last physical and I believe for the same thing—my hands. There is no reason why I could not do just as good as anyone if I did not have to use my hands."

## Conferences

(Continued from page 1)

ferences. There is evidence of acceptance of continuing responsibility for searching for answers by those who came to the area conferences.

I am sure the three conferences to follow will be as successful and as confidence inspiring as the four that are already history. When the end of this area conference year comes in Fort Sam Houston in October, the capacity for effectiveness of the Selective Service System in any expansion will have been materially increased.

## Shape of Things to Come?

(Reprinted without comment)

"The Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps may soon join the Army in utilizing Selective Service to fill the ranks. Although this would be done on a limited basis, such action inevitably would mean higher draft calls.

Currently under discussion at top Pentagon levels is a proposal to utilize the draft of all the Armed Forces. It would in no way replace the voluntary recruiting programs in each of the services, but would augment them as necessary.

There are reports that the plan is receiving more favorable consideration than accorded previous proposals—largely sponsored by the Army—for across-the-board use of the draft."

(Army-Navy-Air Force Journal (LXXXXI) No. 49, Whole No. 3751, page 1495, August 7, 1954.)



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume IV

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 1954

Number 10

## Selective Service Out West

by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

It has been my privilege to see selective Service as it operates out West. By out West, I mean in Guam and Hawaii. It is a State-side view to group them together, as Hawaii is much nearer the Western third of the continental United States than it is to Guam. The position of the International Date line gives Guam each day many hours before it comes to the Eastern States, while Hawaii uses the day after the mainland.

There are problems that are local to Guam as there are problems local to any State. That is, of course, true of Hawaii, but these local problems aside, any local board member from any of the States in the Continental United States would feel very much at home if he found himself in a local board on Guam or one of the Islands of the Hawaiian Group. My experience would indicate that he would find perhaps a little deeper realization for the necessity of the job Selective Service does than he has been accustomed to experience. I am sure he would be deeply impressed by the hospitality so well expressed by our citizens on the Western fringe of our National boundaries. I know he would be impressed as I was by the devotion to duty and the same dedication to the operation of Selective Service which he himself had experienced throughout his service as a local board member.

In Guam I saw 24 inductees who had been inducted into the Army by the Marine Corps, and had used the days while waiting for the transport to take them to Hawaii to become proficient in marchings and facings to a degree that merited praise, both for the inductees and for those who had trained them so much and so well in such a very short time. It would seem a little unusual for a State-side inductee to travel 10 days and nearly 3,500 miles to take his basic training. This is done by all the inductees from Guam.

Schofield Barracks on Oahu seemed to be particularly well equipped to give basic training. At present the inductees from Guam and those from Hawaii are trained there.

During my too short stay in Hawaii I witnessed a going away ceremony which compares most favorably with any I have seen. Unfortunately, so many places have no ceremony with which it can be compared.

This particular ceremony was participated in by representatives of each of the 13 boards of the Hawaiian Selective Service System.

(Continued on page 3)



Photo by Asan Photo Service

Major General Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of Selective Service, with Colonel Juan Muna, State Director of Guam, on his right and Major R. D. Camacho, Deputy State Director, on his left with all local board members, appeal board members, and local board clerks . . . taken in front of State Headquarters' office, Agana, Guam, on August 5, 1954.

## Honolulu Star Bulletin Quotes General Hershey

The Director, accompanied by Mrs. Hershey, has recently returned from a tour of several of the State Headquarters, furthestmost of which was the Guam Headquarters. While on Guam, the Director visited the induction station at the Naval Base, and other installations. The Director was very much impressed by the excellent drill performance executed by the local inductees, and there will be found elsewhere in this issue his comments relative thereto.

On the return trip the Director visited the State Headquarters in Hawaii, conferred with many of the local boards, and toured Hilo as the guest of the Hilo local board. On this trip the Director saw several groups of inductees and visited at many of the Army and Navy installations. He addressed the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, and a report of that address, reprinted from the Honolulu Star Bulletin, is reprinted below as a matter of interest to members of the Selective Service Family:

"Speaking with a blunt and sometimes emotional directness only thinly coated with humor, Hershey in effect said that the American nation today is threatened with a softness and love of luxury that may threaten its existence in any future struggle for survival in the world.

"I don't believe in being afraid of our future," the head of the draft board said, "but I don't believe in being complacent about it either."

"During World War II," he pointed out, "16,500,000 men performed military service, but 5,000,000 of military age didn't serve. During the Korean 'unpleasant-

ness, call it what you like," something like 4,500,000 served, but 1,900,000 were not accepted for service and are IV-F today.

"One million, nine hundred thousand men, most under 25 years of age, that we don't think we have the capacity to use in survival.

"If we ever get down to where we are in a struggle for our existence, we've got to find a way to use one million, nine hundred thousand men," Hershey said, referring to this many deferred from military service as a 'luxury of extravagance.'

"The General indicated that, in addition to finding a way to draft more men of military age into the service, the United States Armed Forces could make better use of those who are drafted.

(Continued on page 3)

## Short-Term Veterans

It has come to the attention of National Headquarters of the Selective Service System that in many instances registrants, who for want of a better title are called "short-term" veterans, have not been advised by local boards of their right to become members of an organized unit.

A short-term veteran is any registrant who served honorably on active duty between September 16, 1940, and June 24, 1948, for a period of 90 days or more but less than 12 months, but does not include a period in excess of 90 days between December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945. A period in excess of 90 days' active duty between December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945, entitles a registrant to classification in Class IV-A.

A short-term veteran is eligible for classification into Class I-D if:

(1) The local board determines that he is regularly enlisted or commissioned in any organized unit of a reserve component of the armed forces in which he served, provided such unit is reasonably accessible to such person without unduly interrupting his normal pursuits and activities (including attendance at a college or university in which he is regularly enrolled), or in a reserve component (other than an organized unit) of such armed force in any case in which enlistment or commission in an organized unit of the reserve component of such armed force is not available to him, or the local board determines that enlistment or commission in a reserve component of such armed force (meaning the one in which the registrant served) is not available to him.

For example: A registrant was a member of the Navy and qualifies as a short-term veteran. An organized unit of the Navy is not available to him without unduly interrupting his normal pursuits and activities. His next step is to become affiliated with a reserve unit other than an organized unit of the Navy. If this option is not available to the registrant, he then qualifies for classification in Class I-D if the local board determines that an organized unit of the Navy and a reserve unit other than an organized unit of the Navy are not available to him.

(2) He has voluntarily enlisted or accepted appointment in an organized unit of a reserve component of an armed force other than the armed force in which he served.

For example: If a registrant served in the Navy during World War II and qualifies as a short-term veteran, he is eligible for classification into Class I-D if he joins an organized reserve unit of any of the armed forces.

If the local board determines

(Continued on page 3) DEPT.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

451 Indiana Ave. NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume IV

OCTOBER 1954

Number 10

## Welcome Aboard, SRA

Since its inception the Selective Service College Qualification Test has been administered by the Educational Testing Service, of Princeton, N. J. Many articles have appeared in previous issues of this newspaper relative to the fine service performed by that agency, in the preparation and administration of the Selective Service testing program.

Since the first test was given on May 26, 1951, 537,128 registrants have been tested. When this test was initiated a great many problems confronted the Selective Service System and the Educational Testing Service, and only through the fine cooperation existing between our organizations were these many problems satisfactorily solved. There have been some 13 tests given, and with each test the machinery has functioned more smoothly. The results have been most satisfactory.

National Headquarters, as in the past, is required to select the organization to administer the tests through competitive bids. This year the Science Research Associates, Inc., of 57 W. Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill., was the low and therefore successful bidder, and the test for the academic year 1954-55 will be prepared, administered and graded by that organization.

Science Research Associates have had much experience in developing and administering tests similar to the SSCQT, and have been engaged on contracting, developing and administering psychological tests for the past 16 years. Its psychological test department includes six psychologists having Ph.D. degrees, who are engaged full-time in test construction and development. There are numerous assistants at the M.A. level. The company has a working relationship with nine major universities across the country that do test construction work under contract or on research grants. In addition, Science Research Associates maintains its own psychological test scoring system in McHenry, Ill.

Conferences are under way between the Science Research Associates and officials of National Headquarters. Procedures, rules and other data will be released in the very near future.

## Otherwise He's OK

### DEAR LOCAL BOARD

I am writing this in answer  
To a letter that was sent  
By mail to me the other day,  
Signed by the president;  
And not objecting to your greetings,  
Or that I'm trying not to go,  
I just thought I'd write and tell you  
About some things you ought to know.

My feet have bothered me for years,  
They're flat as they can be,  
My eyes are crossed so badly,  
That it's hard for me to see;  
My teeth are slowly falling out,  
It won't take long I fear,  
But then this wouldn't worry me,  
If I could only hear.

My stomach's acting up again,  
I might as well confess,  
I must be careful what I eat,  
There's ulcers there I guess;  
And my back is nearly killing me,  
It doesn't help it much,  
For my legs to be so broken up,  
I have to use a crutch.

It was just the other evening,  
That I heard a fellow say,  
He didn't think that I was bright,  
Or should not be any way;  
'Cause he'd known us all for ages,  
And throughout our family name,  
He could count at least a dozen  
That were proved to be insane.

Wish that I could heal this cough,  
It kinda worries me  
But I guess I'm not the only one,  
Afflicted with T. B.;  
And I'm really to be thankful  
To be one of those among  
All the rest that's getting on so  
well,  
Just breathing from one lung.

I fainted twice the other day  
Heart's not very good,  
Blood pressure 'bout two twenty,  
Would help it if I could;  
But I'm in a tight position,  
And I'm handicapped you see  
There's twelve here in the family,  
And they all depend on me.

I tried to work the other day,  
But finally had to quit,  
For fear that if I overworked,  
I'd have another fit;  
And I've had about a dozen now,  
Since only yesterday,  
So I reckon to be truthful,  
I should go to bed and stay.

(Continued on page 4)

## Official Notices

August 24, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 113, Subject: "Personal History Statement for Special Registrants" concerning the furnishing to special registrants ordered for physical examination a copy of Statement of Personal History (DD Form 398) to be completed in rough draft and taken to the examining station.

August 25, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 55, as amended, Subject: "Statutory Exemption and Deferment of Reservists," which was amended to revise the criteria to be met by registrants in accomplishing reenlistments and reappointments in organized units of the reserves, and transfers to other such units, without incurring breaks in service which would terminate eligibility for exemption or deferment; also Operations Bulletin No. 80 was rescinded.

September 1, 1954 — Operations Bulletin No. 0, as amended, Subject: "List of Operations Bulletins," containing the list of current bulletins and the list of bulletins which have become no longer current and in effect since March 1, 1954.

September 1, 1954—Transmittal Memorandum No. 75, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 38, as amended, which was amended to point out that a registrant who is eligible for an exempt class does not have his liability extended to age 35 by classification in a lower deferred class for which he is also eligible.

September 10, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 96, as amended, Subject: "Method of Notification of the Enrollment of a Registrant in one of the Merchant Marine Academies," which was amended to include information that the statutory authority for the appointment of midshipmen, Merchant Marine Reserve, as members of the Naval Reserve terminated on January 1, 1953, and that candidates of such academies accepted subsequent to that date will be included in the Naval and Marine Corps officer candidate training program and enlisted in the Naval Reserve with the designation of "Officer candidate (Merchant Marine) U. S. N. R."

September 15, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 114, Subject: "List of Reasons and/or Authorities for Discharge or Separation from the Air Force Contained in Local Board Memorandum No. 9," concerning a change in the number of an applicable Air Force Regulation which has not yet been incorporated in that list.

September 15, 1954—Transmittal Memorandum No. 76, containing Local Board Memorandums Nos. 29 and 39, as amended, concerning treaty aliens, which were amended to reflect the termination of the provisions of the treaty with Germany regarding exemption from military service.

## SSS Family

At the recent American Legion convention held in Washington, D. C., many members of the Selective Service "Family" and their friends visited National Headquarters. To each of these guests a souvenir booklet containing a picture of National Headquarters and a guide map of our "neighborhood" was given. Tours were conducted through National Headquarters and most of the visitors met and conferred with the Director. They were introduced to the various other officials of National Headquarters, and it is felt that a great deal of good resulted. Among those attending were:

H. W. Brocopp, Bismarck, N. Dak.; Dr. Ira W. Stromstra, Greenville, Mich.; Dr. E. J. Johnson, Spartanburg, S. C.; John L. Farmer, Spartanburg, S. C.; E. L. Shores, Spartanburg, S. C.; Col. Solon F. Russell, Louisville, Ky.; Col. E. E. Carlson, Battle Creek, Iowa; Laurits Westergaard; John F. Bigelow, Walden, Mass.; W. Henry Crumling, Wrightsville, Pa.; M. L. Van Camp, Huntsville, Tex.; Margaret Samuelson, So. St. Paul, Minn.; Hans P. Christensen, Hinkley, Wis.; Mrs. Robert K. Renfrow, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; Robert K. Renfrow, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; Mrs. Edith Josephine Renfrow, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; Richard N. Renfrow, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; Harry Molyneux, Rockwood, Tenn.; John L. Burchfield, Rockwood, Tenn.; J. Paul Coleman, Rockwood, Tenn.; Edwin V. Berry, Farmington, Maine; Joseph F. Baldou, Rushville, Nebr.; Edw. P. Skubic, Berwyn Bvd., Ill.; Samuel Sacks, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lois F. Ervin, Newton, N. C.; John J. Scott, Steubenville, Ohio; Elie Speyrer, Arnoldville, La.; C. E. Buton, Baden, Pa.; D. E. Cain, Ellwood City, Pa.; J. R. Little, Ellwood City, Pa.; Marion M. Sullivan, Hartford, Conn.; Elsa Jane Morgan, R. N. Jackson, Mich.; George T. Berding, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Anthony E. Kirchoff, Dyersville, Iowa; Fanie E. Maxwell, Freeport, Ill.; Edward T. Hardrick, Mass.; Harry B. Abel, Fort Madison, Iowa; Mrs. Clement Lynchburg, Va.; Arthur Wellesley Wainwright, Texas; Marjorie Hollingsworth, Lincoln County, Kans. and William Wiley Givens, Union W. Va.

Also recent visitors to National Headquarters were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Okeson. Mr. Okeson is in the Field Division of the New Jersey State Headquarters.

## Few Marine Draftees

The last draftees were supplied by the Selective Service System to the Marine Corps in May 1952. Many of these men later enlist in the Regular Marines, and some have been accepted in the Navy Flight Training program. There are very few draftees left in the Marine Corps, since the period of service was 2 years. It is understood that a few are still carried on the rolls of the Corps, since they are hospitalized and cannot be discharged until medically qualified for release.



## Work Program

Three years ago the civilian work program for conscientious objectors was prescribed by amendment to the Universal Military Training and Service Act. Hundreds of registrants have chosen work projects and have gone to them willingly, while a small segment have required the Director's approval before a work order could be issued. Class I-O registrants under the 1948 operation are nearing the 1,000 mark, which constitutes less than 5 percent of the total registrants classified.

Approximately 4,700 of these registrants have been reclassified to Class I-W because they were at work. Nearly 350 have satisfactorily completed this work and have been approved for release from the program. Prosecution has been instituted against 15 I-Ws who failed to comply with the Act by leaving before the completion of 2 years' service.

Among the 4,000 registrants currently in the I-O classification are 17 cases wherein the Director has approved a work order. Prosecution has been instituted against 240 of these registrants who have failed to obey the work order.

In 3 percent of the cases where a work order was approved by the Director, the registrants either reported for work immediately, went to work after the State Director had referred the case to the Director for prosecution, or went to work after they had been indicted and before the case was tried in the courts.

State Directors have referred to National Headquarters, for review and recommendation as to prosecution, the cases of 298 registrants who refused to obey a work order and 31 registrants who left work or were fired. The Director has declined to recommend prosecution in 14 cases. Such cases have been returned to the local boards for further administrative processing.

Since May 1953, prosecution has been terminated in 41 of the 255 cases which were referred to the Department of Justice by the Director.

Eighteen cases were withdrawn from prosecution. In 5 of these cases the registrants decided to go to work and in 13 cases the local board was requested to reopen and reconsider the registrants' ministerial or dependency claims.

During this period, 17 men have been convicted in Federal court for failure or refusal to report for civilian work. One registrant, who walked off the job, has also been convicted. Sentences imposed in these cases have ranged from 3 years probation with a \$5,000 fine to 5 years imprisonment. Sentences of 2 and 3 years are in the majority.

Five registrants have been acquitted of the charge of failing or refusing to report for civilian work. One of these acquittals was based on the fact that the registrant was a Congregation Servant with the Jehovah's Witnesses, and 3 were based on the court's determination that the local board should have been more careful in following the regulation relating to personal appearances. In one other case the

## AFROTC Grads

More than 3,500 Second Lieutenants entering service in the near future will spend their three-year tours in this country, will not be eligible for promotion and will not be subject to the military justice code. Those concerned are the AFROTC graduates receiving Air National Guard commissions in lieu of military service as enlisted personnel.

This special 3-year active duty for training purposes only has been offered to 4,800 AFROTC men who declined reserve commissions. The 3,500 who have accepted this ANGUS commission will serve 3 years in training on the ground. The 1,300 men who declined the ANGUS commissions face enlisted service.

It is understood that the 3,500 group will enter service in increments of 500 beginning in the fall of 1954. They will be entitled to reimbursement for travel of dependents; shipment of household goods; free \$10,000 insurance; hospitalization (for themselves and their dependents); uniform allowance (Sec. 243, Armed Forces Reserve Act); and retirement credit under Title III, PL 810. They will also be eligible to apply for regular Air Force commissions after 12 months' training, but they will not be eligible to volunteer to continue active duty beyond 3 years. They cannot transfer from ANGUS to Air Force Reserve status while on active duty. Likewise, they will not accrue statutory veterans' benefits. The Air Force has stated that wherever possible these officers will be attached to units nearest their homes, thus creating minimum travel requirements both when they enter the service and when they leave. They will be permitted to seek flying training, but if accepted, will enter under the Air Guard's quota.

At the present time these officers are attached to the District of Columbia Air National Guard, but later will be attached to Zone of the Interior bases or to bases in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, etc. Normally they will remain at their initial duty station for the full 3 years.

Only the AFROTC students graduating prior to May 1955 will be eligible for this ANGUS option. All subsequent graduates must either fly or enter enlisted service except for the few who qualify for ground commissions as technicians or scientists.

A court found that the local board should have reopened the registrant's classification even though not required to do so by the regulations.

A total of 214 prosecutions are still pending in the Federal courts, according to National Headquarters records.

It is believed that this number will be sharply reduced with the first few weeks of activity in the Fall terms of court throughout the country. Meanwhile plans are underway to request up-to-date reports from all States concerning the disposition of pending court cases.

## Director Quoted

(Continued from page 1)

"Referring to the concern 'fearful relatives' have over the fate of young draftees and 'the age of escapism' that looks to mechanization of war as an escape from its bloody and personal realities, Hershey said that he wished there were some way to 'make clear to these kids (the draftees) that they are the custodians and guardians of a civilization for which Anglo-Saxons have given blood for hundreds of years.'

"He said what was needed in men for the Armed Forces was not so much brains as 'intestinal fortitude. If some of them have brains too, so much the better.'

"The belief that new engines of war, like the atomic bomb, will make it possible to avoid conflict or, at least, avoid clashes of opposing military forces, General Hershey dismissed as visionary.

"How much pride we get," he said, 'even in thinking about how smart we are in planning our own self-destruction.' 'War,' he suggested, 'is no different today and will be no different tomorrow than it was in years and ages past. It involves the risk of death and more, for a Nation to survive it involves the risk of death in effective combat.'

"This requires of today's citizens, the draft director said, 'no more or less than it did of citizen soldiers of history'.

"Arrows," he said, 'were just as nauseous as the weapons we have today. The fella who died of an arrow was just as dead and didn't have near as much company as one who goes today with 100,000 others from the explosion of an atomic bomb.'

"He commented on the common complaint that the Armed Forces should do more to 'teach these boys why they have to fight.'

"Where do these boys come from? They come from the homes, the schools, the churches of our country. The business of the Armed Forces is to teach them how to fight, not why. They should have learned that long ago, in the schools, the churches, and the homes."

## Short-Term Veterans

(Continued from page 1)

there is no reserve unit of the Navy (organized or otherwise) available to the Navy veteran mentioned in the two examples above but there is available to him an organized unit which is a reserve component of the Army, he need not join the reserve component of the Army in order to qualify for classification into Class I-D.

The short-term veteran qualifies for these rights under the provisions of section 6(b)(2) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended on June 19, 1951.

A short-term veteran is eligible to join a reserve unit any time prior to the issuance of an order to report for induction. He need not have been a member of an organized reserve unit prior to February 1, 1951, in order to be eligible for classification into Class I-D.

In short, if a short-term veteran

## S. S. Out West

(Continued from page 1)

The roll was called by each local board representative, a band was present, a representative of the civic organizations sponsoring the ceremony spoke, and leis were given to each inductee by personnel of Territorial Headquarters and the local boards before they were entrucked for Schofield Barracks.

Present at this ceremony were, of course, the inductees and the representatives of the Selective Service System whose duty it was to see that they were organized for transporting to the induction station. Present were the families of those who came from Honolulu and vicinity.

The other group present was sponsored by civic organizations, and represented the citizenry in general, who took this occasion and these means of reminding themselves and their fellow citizens that it was for their welfare, perhaps even their survival, that these young men were going out from their home communities to prepare themselves to defend.

Our citizenry in general has not taken enough positive measures to assure our young men that their service is expected but that it is also appreciated, and that individually and collectively they will be supported while in service. The going away ceremony should not be the beginning of such measures and it dare not be the end. It is, however, an effective means at a most appropriate time for the inductees, their families, and the community in general to take inventory of the differing but integrating duties of citizenship.

## Regulation Changes

Higher standards for the deferment of graduate students after January 1, 1955, were established when President Eisenhower on September 20, 1954, signed an Executive Order amending section 1622.25 of Selective Service Regulations.

Under the revised regulations a student who enters graduate study after the first of next year may be considered for deferment if he scores a minimum of 80 on the Selective Service College Qualification Test, or stands in the upper one-fourth among the full-time male students in his class during his last undergraduate year prior to his acceptance for entrance into graduate school.

Previously the basis for consideration for deferment as a graduate student was a score of 75 on the test, or a standing within the upper one-half of the class. Graduate students accepted for admission prior to January 1, 1955, will continue to be considered for deferment under the old criteria.

It is not necessary to secure permission to reprint in local papers any item appearing in "Selective Service."

joins any organized unit of a reserve component of the armed forces, he is eligible for classification into Class I-D.



## HIGHLIGHTS OF CHANGES

(The following excerpts from "Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency," a publication of the Department of Agriculture, are printed for the information of local board members.)

Total farm output is now more than 75 percent larger than it was in 1910. Much of this expansion came during World War II and postwar years. The increase from 1939 to 1953 was greater than the increase during the previous 29 years. To date, 1953 is the record output year at 8 percent above the 1947-49 average, although 1952 is a close second at 7 percent larger. Major long-time increases in production have occurred in livestock products, especially poultry and eggs and dairy products, and in oil crops, fruits and nuts, food grains, tobacco, and vegetables. Progress in farm mechanization and increasing production per acre and per breeding unit of livestock have been dominant factors in the longtime rise in volume of farm output.

Percentage-wise, the largest increase in farm output took place in the Pacific Coast States, and the second largest in the Mountain States. From 1919-21 to 1952-53, increases amounted to 150 percent in the Pacific group and 115 percent in the Mountain States. During the same period farm output in the East North Central and West North Central States increased 68 and 59 percent, respectively. These two central groups of States combined produced almost 46 percent of the United States output in 1953, compared with 17 percent in the Mountain and Pacific States.

Of the 349 million acres of harvested crops in 1953, about 9.5 percent were used to produce export products, 4 percent produced horse and mule feed, and 86.5 percent produced food, fiber, and tobacco for domestic human use. Acreages used for producing products exported were low in 1953—about 70 percent of the postwar (1946-52) average. Only 14 million acres were needed to produce grain and hay for horse and mule feed, compared with about 92 million acres so used in the World War I period. The release from use in growing horse and mule feed of nearly 80 million acres of cropland has been largely responsible for about half of the increase in acreage used to produce products for domestic human use. This diversion of acreage and the increased production per acre and per animal have made available plenty of food, fiber, and tobacco for our increasing population.

Crop production per acre of cropland for the United States as a whole showed a relatively flat trend from 1910 to the late thirties. It has increased by one-fifth since then. Production per acre in both 1953 and 1952 was 3 percent above the 1947-49 average and second only to the record index of 106 recorded in 1948. Many factors have contributed to greater production per acre. More use of fertilizer, adoption of higher-yielding varieties and hybrids, and timeliness of operations as a result of greater mechanization are among the more important ones.

Production per acre more than doubled in the Pacific region be-

The Department of Defense has requested Selective Service to deliver 23,000 men during October for assignment to the Army. The November call is also for 23,000 men. This brings the cumulative call to 1,806,685 since September 1950.

The Department of Defense has also requested Selective Service to call for induction during December, 550 Doctors of Medicine, to be assigned as follows: Army 190, Navy 250, Air Force 200. This special call No. 23 (physicians) will be filled with available Priority I physicians without restriction as to age, with available Priority II physicians without restriction as to months of service, and with Priority III physicians born after August 30, 1922.

In addition the Department of Defense has requested Selective Service to call for induction during December, 150 Doctors of Dentistry, all of whom will be assigned to the Air Force. This call will be filled with available Priority I dentists without restriction as to age, and with available Priority II dentists without restriction as to months of service.

tween 1919-21 and 1952-53. In contrast, longtime increases of only 10 to 15 percent were recorded in the West North Central and West South Central regions.

Acreage of cropland used in the United States increased by nearly 15 percent from 1910 to the end of World War I. Since then the acreage of cropland has remained fairly constant, ranging between 96 to 102 percent of the 1947-49 average. This relatively constant acreage was the net result of widely varying regional trends. Acreage of cropland used increased by more than 60 percent in the Mountain region from World War I to the present. Increases of about 10 and 20 percent were recorded in the West North Central and Pacific regions, respectively. But decreases of 30 percent or more occurred in the Middle Atlantic and New England divisions.

Use of commercial fertilizer has increased greatly during the last decade and a half. Consumption of fertilizer in 1953 was more than three times as great as in 1940. The growing importance of fertilizer in farming is evidenced by the fact that its use increased by 50 percent between 1948 and 1953.

Livestock production per breeding unit in 1953 was a record high—11 percent above 1947-49 and 63 percent greater than in 1919. The relatively steady upward trend in production per breeding unit represents the combined effect of long-time increases in eggs per hen, milk produced per cow, pork production

per sow, and so on. Improved breeds, better sanitation, heavier feeding and improvement in management have helped to attain greater production per breeding unit.

Man-hours of labor used for farm work have been cut by more than a third in the last 40 years. While the annual variation was considerable, around 23 billion hours were used on the average per year until about 1930. The poor crops in the drought years of 1934 and 1936 resulted in low labor needs for those years. Mechanization and other factors have been dominant in reducing man-hours of farmwork by more than a fourth since before World War II and by more than 10 percent since 1947-49. Crop work has been reduced about 35 percent since before the war and work on livestock 15 percent.

Even though farm labor input has been cut significantly, total farm production has continued to increase substantially. More production with less work means that farm output per man-hour is now almost twice as great as the pre-World War II average and around a fifth higher than in 1947-49. Since prewar, crop production per man-hour has doubled and livestock production per man-hour has increased by 50 percent.

Numbers of principal machines on farms increased substantially in 1952. From 1943 to 1953, tractor numbers more than doubled, and the number of grain combines about trebled. Cornpickers are

more than 4 times and farms with milking machines are about 21 times what they were 10 years earlier.

Numbers of both wheel and garden tractors increased rapidly. On January 1, 1953, 89 percent of the 4.4 million tractors were wheel tractors, 7 percent were garden tractors, and 4 percent were crawler type.

In 1920, there were 13.4 million farmworkers, and each, on the average, produced enough food, fiber and tobacco to supply himself and more than 7 additional persons. This farmworker-consumer ratio was double what it was 100 years earlier, or in 1820, when each of the 2.4 million workers produced enough for himself and more than 3 other persons. In 1953, a third of a century after 1920, farm employment had dropped to 8 million workers, and each of them produced enough for the support of himself and almost 17 additional consumers. Improved technology, both on and off the farm has enabled farmers to do the bigger production job with fewer workers. Many rural workers have been released for industrial employment. In 1953, farmworker made up only 5.4 percent of total population; in 1820, they made up 25 percent of the total.

Selective Service College Qualification Tests for the school year 1954-55 have been scheduled for Thursday, December 9, 1954, and Thursday, April 21, 1955, according to announcement by National Headquarters of Selective Service.

Applications for the test on December 9, 1954, must be postmarked before midnight, November 23, 1954, and for the April 21, 1955, test, before midnight, March 7, 1955.

## Dear L. B.

(Continued from page 2)

But wouldn't help much if I did, My mind with worries full, And what would make it even worse I'm allergic now to wool. I have had dreams of every kind, If I just close my eyes, And the doctors here have given up My case to analyze.

So now when you read this letter I sure hope you understand, That in view of what is written I'm a patriotic man; And I'm not to be a dodging, Like some other fellows do, I just thought this information Would be of help to you.

P. S.: But however if in reason This should not be quite enough, I have only touched it lightly, And the letter's kinda rough; 'Cause I had to get a neighbor, That I hoped would fix it right And I would have told you every thing, But I can't read or write.

The Soviet Union, on September 9, 1954, called up for military service all citizens born in 1935, to include all persons 19 years of age and those who will be 19 before the end of the year.

## (Classification Picture August 1, 1954)

Class		Class	
Total.....	15,114,926	I-D Member of Reserve Component*.....	325,187
I-A and I-A-O Examined and acceptable.....	239,213	II-A Occupational deferment (except agriculture)*.....	17,222
I-A and I-A-O Not examined.....	1,220,522	II-A (Apprentice)*.....	7,011
I-A and I-A-O Induction postponed.....	6,414	II-C Agricultural deferment*.....	55,901
I-S Statutory deferment—High school.....	51,685	II-S Occupational deferment (student)*.....	156,578
I-S Statutory deferment—College*.....	6,530	III-A Dependency deferment*.....	1,149,278
I-O Conscientious objector, examined and acceptable.....	1,499	IV-A Completed Service: Sole surviving son.....	352,558
I-O Conscientious objector, not examined.....	2,594	IV-B Officials*.....	20
I-C (Inducted).....	790,610	IV-C Aliens.....	9,357
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned).....	1,435,310	IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	61,390
I-C (Discharged).....	645,474	IV-F Unfit for service*.....	1,915,223
I-C (Reserve).....	939,758	V-A Over age of liability.....	5,720,939
I-W (At Work).....	4,450		
I-W (Released).....	203		

\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume IV

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 1954

Number 11

## THE BUDGET

By MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

It is always budget season in the National Headquarters of the Selective Service System.

### SUMMER

Three budgets are active in the summertime. The old budget, well worn and practically exhausted as June passes; the new budget, perhaps in fortunate times already a law, in less fortunate times an unpassed appropriation bill; and the budget for the year following the next fiscal year. This infant or future budget has a long road ahead but during this first summer it must change from the needs of the agency starting a year hence, touched in the most general terms, to a printed document of most specific items.

The nature of these three budgets changes as the temperature and the humidity of the Capital City increases. Come July 1st and the old budget is no longer the one in main operation. It remains for some time a factor in Selective Service operation but it is definitely headed toward history.

The new budget may take its proper place on July 1st as it is supposed to do. Unfortunately for one of two reasons it does not. Frequently the appropriation act has not become law when its fiscal year begins. This requires additional action by Congress to authorize the expenditure of funds by the agencies on some basis, generally a restriction, based on the expenditure rate of the year before. This forces the agency into bad management practices in spending at a rate which may not be possible with appropriations to be provided later.

The second reason that the new budget may not become completely operative is the fact that the Bureau of the Budget, as the agent of the President, places restrictions on the spending of funds contained in the appropriation bills. When these allocations by the Bureau of the Budget are issued after a considerable period of the first quarter of the fiscal year has elapsed, it is probably unnecessary to inform the State Headquarters and the local boards of the problems created.

The budget for the year starting a year hence begins to be considered long before its immediate forerunner has been approved by Congress. It must be in final form for submission to the Budget Bureau by late summer.

### AUTUMN

The old budget is not yet a memory but it is moving in that direction. It is known by now what has been spent and what has not been spent. Wide discrepancies between

(Continued on page 2)



Our thanks to the State Director of New Hampshire for making available to us the above picture, which represents the New Hampshire Selective Service District Board of Appeals in 1918.

Mr. Rollins, who is in the above picture, is now serving as Chairman of Local Board No. 10, and has recently received a 10-year certificate of appreciation. Mr. Carter, now deceased, who appears in the above picture, is a brother of Mr. Elliott Carter, Chairman of Local Board No. 16.

## Universality of Service

The members of an Advisory Committee on Scientific, Engineering, and Specialized Personnel recently established in one of the States requested this Headquarters to comment upon the intent of Congress with respect to the universality of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended. The letter in reply that emanated from this Headquarters is printed below.

"The concept of universality of service is implicit in the action of the Congress in 1951 in amending the Selective Service Act of 1948 to make it the Universal Military Training and Service Act, and to provide extended liability to age 35 for those persons deferred by their local boards prior to reaching age 26.

"The Selective Service Act of 1948, as passed on June 24, 1948, provides in section 1 (a): 'This act may be cited as the "Selective Service Act of 1948."'

"The 1951 amendments provide: 'This act may be cited as the "Universal Military Training and Service Act."'

"This change in title was designed to accomplish not only universality of training but universality of service. The training features of the act have not been implemented by the Congress, but the Universal Military Service portion is not only operative, but is fortified by the 1951 provision extending liability for induction for deferred persons. This extension of liability was enacted by the Congress because they were aware

of the fact that those who become 26 without having served were those who had been deferred. Had Congress desired to exempt registrants who had long been deferred, this action would have been unnecessary and would not have been taken. This is spelled out quite clearly in the following statement found on page 34 of the House Armed Services Committee Report No. 271, in which the committee reported out to the House of Representatives the 1951 amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act: 'It should be observed that the new section permits the induction of persons now or hereafter deferred until the thirty-fifth anniversary of their birth should their basis for deferment terminate after passing their twenty-sixth birthday. This will prevent persons now deferred from escaping induction by continuing their education past the twenty-sixth anniversary of their birth, or by continuing to remain engaged in an essential industry or occupation until they pass their twenty-sixth birthday.'

## Marine Platoon Leaders' Class

The Marine Corps advised National Headquarters of Selective Service that all cases of men who are members of the Platoon Leaders' Class have been reviewed and a new DD Form 44 has been forwarded to each local board concerned.

The Marine Corps advised further that any local board having a DD Form 44 for a registrant, which form was not issued between August 1, 1954, and October 1, 1954, should contact the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Code D. I. C., Washington 25, D. C.

It has come to the attention of National Headquarters that local boards are sending forms to the Marine Corps, immediately after receiving the new DD Form 44, requesting information as to the number of drills attended and whether or not the registrant is in good standing in the Marine Platoon Leaders' Class.

The members of the Platoon Leaders' Class come under the provisions of section 1622.13 (e) of Selective Service Regulations and Operations Bulletin No. 26, as amended December 26, 1951. The DD Form 44 is the only notification the local board needs in considering a registrant for classification in Class I-D. The only time additional information need be secured by the local board is in the event it has reason to believe that a registrant is not properly enrolled in the Platoon Leaders' Class.

To originally qualify as a member of the Platoon Leaders' Class a registrant must be a regularly enrolled freshman, sophomore, or junior in good standing at a 4-year, baccalaureate degree-granting institution which is listed in "Accredited Higher Institutions 1952" published by the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency.

A member of the Platoon Leaders' Class must have agreed in writing to accept a commission if tendered and to serve not less than 2 years on active duty after receipt of a commission. He must also have agreed to remain a member of a regular or reserve component until the eighth anniversary of the receipt of a commission in accordance with his obligation under section 4 (d) of Title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended June 19, 1951.

To continue to be a member in good standing, a registrant is required to complete two 6-weeks summer training sessions rather than drilling once a week for 48 drills.

The 90 percent drill attendance does not apply to registrants in this category.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

451 Indiana Ave. NW. Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

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## BUDGET

(Continued from page 1)

costs of operation for the different quarters may be shown. The reasons sought for unusual expenditures in the final quarter raise always a presumption of hurried spending before the end of the quarter which also ends the year.

The new budget by autumn has undoubtedly been enacted as an appropriation bill and the Bureau of the Budget has made its initial reservation. It may have made additional reservations, it may have released some. The latter action has not been done hurriedly nor without facts and more facts. In autumn, as in summer, winter, and spring, some States could use a little more money and say so. In not a few instances they receive some. There are also occasions when States return funds to help hard-pressed Headquarters.

The future budget undergoes its budget hearing in the autumn. Representatives of National Headquarters appear before officials of the Bureau of the Budget to explain and emphasize the necessity for the amounts shown in the Selective Service Budget.

### WINTER

The old budget belongs to history, reference, and research. The current budget is operating the system. This is the season when the future budget emerges as a part of the President's budget submitted to Congress. Now it is known how much the Bureau of the Budget left of the one submitted by the Selective Service System. This is the season when generally the representatives of the Selective Service System appear before the Independent Office Sub-Committee of the House Appropriations Committee.

### SPRING

The old budget is a memory. The current budget is in the final quarter. Will it last in each of the 50-odd States and Territories? On rare occasions an unforeseen emergency has indicated a prospective deficit which calls for a supplemental appropriation. More hearings. This is the season when the amount reported by the House Appropriations Committee becomes known. It should be the season of the passage of the House Appropriations Bill. It is the time when reinstatements are requested of the

## Klerks' Korner

(Printed below are excerpts from a letter received by Local Board No. 10 in Idaho, from one of its "soldiers." The Local Board, the State Director of Idaho, and the Editor consider that this letter reflects an exceptionally fine attitude, and we publish it as a matter of interest to the System.)

I'd like to drop you a line. Most people think we just disappear when we go into the Army!

We've been through 3 weeks of the first 8-week course and are beginning to feel like soldiers. It is discipline that would hurt no one. Oh, we complain of not getting enough sleep and getting up earlier than we used to, but when we realize what it is for, we have much to be thankful for—that we can protect our country which has the best way of life in the world. But we can't have something for nothing, that is why we should do less "gripping" and criticizing and each do our bit to protect it. You are doing a good job and the majority of us know what our responsibility is also. \* \* \* Some of the fellows are in very tense places so we should not complain about ourselves.

The Company I'm in is a good one. We are neat and conscientious and got honors for having the best housekeeping in our barracks. To wear the uniform is a good feeling. The Army—with the right attitude—is a valuable experience. Here are men from all walks of life, though most of them are boys just like us, from towns like Idaho Falls who come through your office. So you see we don't "disappear" in the Army.

Best wishes from one of your "soldier boys."

Senate for funds which were stricken out by the House. More hearings. In favorable years Senate action. House and Senate conferees iron out differences. Both Houses pass the bill and the President signs. If this has not come to pass during the spring, it must be carried out during the summer in spite of Washington's summer heat and humidity.

Every season is a budget season—sometimes there are three in the mill and never less than two.

## Official Notices

September 23, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 115, Subject: "College Qualification Test Dates," concerning the dates of and applications for the tests to be given during the 1954-55 school year.

September 23, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 116, Subject: "Armed Forces Reserve Medical Officer Commissioning and Residency Consideration Program," concerning the establishment of that program and the procedures for the certification of participants for consideration for deferment.

September 24, 1954—Transmittal Memorandum No. 77, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 46, as amended, which was amended to change the subject to "Information Received by the Selective Service System from the Armed Forces and Public Health Service," and to include instructions relating to Notifications of Change of Name and Reports of Medical Examination.

September 27, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 117, Subject: "Changes in Criteria for Deferment of Graduate Students," containing the amendments of the Selective Service Regulations prescribing such changes.

September 28, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 46, as amended, Subject: "Full-time Course of Instruction in a Graduate School," which was amended to provide that not more than five years of graduate study should be considered normal for completion of requirements for the doctoral degree and that the local board should consider the advisability of permitting a registrant who is making satisfactory progress to complete the requirements for his graduate degree if he previously has been deferred for graduate study.

October 6, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 118, Subject: "Registration Certificate (SSS Form No. 2) and Notice of Classification (SSS Form No. 110)," concerning changes in procedures relative to the surrendering of the above forms by registrants at time of entry upon active duty in the Armed Forces.

October 14, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 119, Subject: "Postponement of Induction for Certain Alien Registrants," concerning procedures for postponement of induction of alien registrants who since June 24, 1948, have served not less than 18 months in the armed forces of certain foreign countries considered to be associated with the United States in mutual defense activities.

May Gen. Lewis B. Hershey presented to the Community Chest in Washington a check in the amount of \$2,240 on behalf of the employees of National Headquarters of Selective Service and the District of Columbia Headquarters, on September 22, 1954. The check presented by General Hershey represented 101.4 percent of the Selective Service quota.

## The Local Board

In the operation of Selective Service during World War I the local boards represented to many the main contact that the community had with all affairs military. Then, as now, local boards were called upon to perform a multitude of duties. Endless streams of inquiries are received by the boards. The local board members as well as the clerks are expected to have the wisdom and judgment of Solomon.

On September 12, 1918, local boards were requested to make a report as to the various classifications of registrants. There is printed below a letter that was received from one of the local boards which expresses the frank and goodhumored repartee of the board and a revelation of dogged perseverance to a heavy overload.

Sir: Because this board and its meager staff is so busy—Counseling registrants; Reconciling mothers; Patiently answering dozens of inquiries by mail, telephone, and telegraph; Issuing permits for passports; Writing to transfer boards and telling them what to do with Form 2008-A; Making out induction papers for SATC registrants; Copying our 4,439 registration cards; Writing up cover sheets; Hunting up questionnaires without order numbers in order to append additional late arrival affidavits of the XYZ Co. for deferred industrial classification in class II of aliens (who are sure to be in class V); Preparing routings and transportation requests for individual inductants under competent orders, who are to be entrained for Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., or Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; Counseling the poor innocents as to how many "suits of underwear shall I take?"; Advising them firmly though with kindness that while requests for tourist sleeping-car accommodations will be issued to them, our experience is that there will be no tourist cars available, and that they will sleep on the floor; Preparing seven meal tickets, three copies for each man; Issuing new registration cards and new final classification cards to men who have "had their pocketbooks stolen" (?) and are afraid of being rounded up; Issuing certificates of immunity to 46-year-old men who present proofs of birth date so that they won't be rounded up; Advising by mail the assistant district attorney of ——— county, who desires to prosecute a registrant for not supporting his wife; Trying to keep several thousand questionnaires and registration cards, minus order numbers as yet, out of irremediable chaos due to lack of filing cabinets or other facilities; Reconciling our hardworking limited service man to writing up his "daily morning reports" on a form adapted for a full company of men, including mules; Conducting voluminous correspondence with perturbed mustering-in officers at distant cantonments about registrants who have been picked up without Form 1007 in their possession and shot into camp without proper induction papers in order that some yap deputy sheriff can get the

(Continued on page 4)



## Appeals

There are two procedural rights which each registrant is legally entitled following his classification. They are (1) personal appearance before the local board, and (2) right to appeal to the appeal board. It is only natural that most personal appearances and appeals take place after a man is placed in class I-A by the local board.

The number of appeals which registrants have taken to appeal boards from local board classifications has been comparatively small. During fiscal year 1949 there were less than 7,000; in fiscal year 1950 when the System was on a standby basis and was delivering men for induction there were only 2,200 appeals. After the initiation of the Korean incident, however, the number skyrocketed to nearly 32,000 for fiscal year 1951, to 49,000 in fiscal year 1952, to 51,123 in fiscal year 1953, and in fiscal year 1954, 60,699.

The President issued Executive Order No. 10258 on June 26, 1951, which amended the Selective Service Regulations to permit the appeal of a registrant or his employer to be considered by an appeal board having jurisdiction over the place where the registrant was employed. Prior to the issuance of this Executive Order, such an appeal was considered by the appeal board having jurisdiction over the area in which the local board of the registrant was located.

When a registrant was engaged in an essential activity in an area removed from the area of the local board having jurisdiction, it was believed that the appeal board in the registrant's "home" area might experience difficulty in determining the degree of essentiality of the work that the registrant was doing under the change described above. The registrant's appeal may now be considered and determined by an appeal board in proximity to the place of employment—by an appeal board more familiar with the operations of the employer, and thus in a better position to properly classify the registrant.

This change in regulations was established on the spur of the moment, but was arrived at after long and careful deliberation. It is believed that such a change was necessary in the national health, safety, or interest.

The determinations arrived at by "foreign" appeal boards are given the same consideration as the classifications made by the appeal boards in the registrant's home State. This does not abrogate, however, the right provided by law for the National Director, or the State Director of Selective Service to take an appeal to the President in those unusual and infrequent cases where it is necessary to prevent an improper classification when such impropriety is clearly indicated by known facts. Such an appeal is essential in many cases for the protection of the national health, safety or interest, or for the prevention of an injustice to the employee or the employer. The fine spirit of cooperation demonstrated by all echelons of the System indicates the universal acceptability of this appeal procedure.

## Atomic Guinea Pigs

Major General Lewis B. Hershey recently visited the Fitzsimons Army Hospital in Denver, Colo., where nine conscientious objectors are serving as volunteers in the United States Army program for testing foods exposed to atomic radiation.

For the first time in history, human beings are being fed, over a sustained period, foods exposed to radiation.

This experiment is one that challenges the imagination, since it not only is aimed in the direction of peaceful utilization of atomic energy, but since it holds the possibility, perhaps remote but still a possibility, of completely revolutionizing food preservation methods.

The tests have the following goals:

Better understanding of human nutritional needs.

Determining the nutritive value of foods exposed to ionizing radiation.

Developing better methods of preserving perishables.

Experiments thus far have proved that while over-radiation will ruin foods, light exposures kill bacteria in certain foodstuffs. If kept relatively cool, the foods are apparently in no danger of spoilage.

It was pointed out by authorities at the Army Nutritional Laboratory that as far as experiments on animals have been able to prove, there is no danger to the young men taking part in this experiment. Tests on rats and other laboratory animals have not only failed to show any residual effect of radiation, but such animals fed a diet of food exposed to radiation and thus rendered free of bacteria, showed marked growth, developing unusual physical attributes.

All of the participants in this experiment are men who have been classified as conscientious objectors by their Selective Service local boards. All were on duty on approved work projects in the Colorado area at the time that this experiment was established.

They have since signed an agreement that they will not seek release if their services are needed for more than the 2 years' employment required under the Selective Service Act. They are paid \$1,800 annually.

In all, 10 conscientious objectors are expected to take part in the experiment, 9 of whom have already been selected. Rigid physical examinations eliminated many who offered themselves for the tests.

Men participating in the experiment explain their willingness to take part as based on a desire to do something of benefit to mankind.

Under the plan the food will be exposed to radiation by the Atomic Energy Commission at Idaho Falls, Idaho. Radiation will be controlled so food will not contain secondary radiation.

In the beginning phase, only meat products will be used. As safe methods for radiating other foods and liquids are developed, these items will be added to the daily menu. After radiation, the exposed food is packed in dry ice and flown to the Denver laboratory where it will be consumed within 2 or 3 days.

(Taken from an article by Lt. Colonel Francis Drath, Deputy Director, Selective Service for Nebraska.)

## Appt. System

The Civil Service Commission has under consideration a new appointment system for the competitive Civil Service. It is anticipated that the new appointment system will be placed into effect by an Executive Order in the near future. Under this new system it will be possible for some of the Selective Service System indefinite employees to attain permanent status as soon as the plan is announced. Full review of it will be given in this publication.

Selective Service System has two types of indefinite employees, those who were employed through registers and those whom we have recruited. Those indefinite employees in the latter group who do not have an eligible civil service rating attained through open competitive examination are encouraged to apply for any examination for which they are qualified which now is open in their respective Civil Service regions.

The Commission estimates that there are about 662,000 indefinite employees in the competitive service. Of this number 346,300 were appointed through competitive examinations, 228,000 were appointed without competitive examination, and 87,700 are indefinite in lieu of reinstatement.

The Commission estimates that about 79,500 indefinite employees hired through competitive examinations will immediately become permanent and 266,800 would become career-conditional. This latter group would gradually move into the permanent career group as each employee completes 3 years of continuous service. Many indefinite employees hired without competitive examination will also gradually move into the permanent and career-conditional groups as their names are reached for appointment on eligible lists.

The Commission, assuming stabilization of Federal employment at about current levels, estimates that the Federal work force after conversions of current employees are completed (fiscal year 1957) will be made up of the following proportions:

- (a) Permanent employees... 72%
- (b) Career-conditional employees..... 20%
- (c) Temporary employees... 8%

Local Board No. 36, Plattsburg, N. Y., recently received the following letter:

"My marks for my senior year were extremely poor, mainly due to my inability to cope with an outside attraction; however, I have since married this outside attraction and I expect no further difficulty from that quarter."

Who's he kidding?

## The Niles Decision

A county health program offers work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest. Work performed within the scope of its operation, of whatever kind, qualifies. Assigning a conscientious objector to duties in such a program does not violate the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution which prohibits involuntary servitude. And an agency need not be an agency of the Federal Government to be recognized as contributing to the general welfare.

The foregoing conclusions appear to be substantially the determination of a decision current in the Northern District of California, Southern Division. Federal District Judge Roche gave the decision in denying a motion for an acquittal in the case of *U. S. v. Niles*.

The effect of the Niles decision is to strengthen and renew the case law on the subject. The controversy in the Niles case introduced a sharp attack upon local programs of State or county dimension, as opposed to sponsorship by the Government of the United States. A contention was that State and county charitable programs are not in support of the national health, safety, or interest.

Niles had been offered work as institutional helper of the Los Angeles County Department of Charities, as psychiatric technician helper at either one of two State hospitals, or as building maintenance man, salesman, truck driver, etc., for the Goodwill Industries in several California cities. The selective service form was returned to the local board by Niles with a statement that he did not wish to perform the type of work offered to him.

The next point noticed by the court in its remarks was that the local board ordered Niles to report for employment as follows: "Having been found to be acceptable for civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest, you have been assigned to institutional work located at Department of Charities, 110 North Mission Road, Los Angeles County, Los Angeles 33, California." Niles assertedly failed to obey the order and was indicted.

"A health program," the court said in part, "conducted by any political subdivision of this Nation contributes to the general welfare of the Nation as a whole. The mere fact that such activities are carried out in the name of a political subdivision of the State or county rather than in the name of the United States itself does not diminish the importance of the work, or cause it to lose its contributory relationship to the national health."

Similarly the court resisted argument that (1) the order violated the constitutional provision against involuntary servitude, and (2) that it violated the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment.

"Whether or not the requirement that work of national importance be done with an agency other than an agency of the United States Government is violative of this

(Continued on page 4)



## U. S. Supreme Court Reviews SS Cases

The United States Supreme Court on October 14 agreed to review four decisions of circuit courts of appeals which had favored the Government in selective service cases. The decision to grant certiorari is expected to result in eliminating confusion caused by some of the circuits holding directly opposite from other circuits on the same general issues.

On the other hand the court denied certiorari, that is, refused to review the decisions in another selective service case, in which an alien who had entered the United States on a permanent visa attempted to avoid the effect of an induction order.

All four which the Court will hear involve conscientious objector claims. In one, *Siurella v. United States*, the Government filed a memorandum of no opposition to its review. There appeared to be agreement that the conflict in case law among the circuits should be settled.

*Simmons v. United States* and *Siurella v. United States*, both decided in the Seventh Circuit, share some points of controversy to the extent that the Seventh Circuit judges, in deciding the latter, referred to the former for some of the reasons for its holding. In one or the other the court expressly stated a difference with the reasoning in other named cases. In *Simmons* board action without affirmative contradictory evidence to registrant's claims, is expected to be under review, and an argument that the Department of Justice was bound to give a resume of unfavorable evidence may be expected to be developed; in *Siurella* the question of belief in a willingness to use force in defense of "Kingdom Interests" and the effect of such belief on registrant's eligibility for conscientious objector classification is at issue. In *Witmer v. United States* the question has been raised whether the registrant had good notice of a board action, and at issue also appears to be a question concerning the board's handling of a conscientious objector claim not made at the time of initial classification.

This case was decided in the Third Circuit. Finally, from the Sixth Circuit, review will be expected to settle the issues in *Gonzales v. United States*, to include willingness to take life under "biblical circumstances," the sincerity of a claim made shortly before becoming subject to selective service classification action, and some technical considerations.

### Niles Case

(Continued from page 3)

constitutional provision (involuntary servitude) is a question which has been raised but once before," the court said. The court referred to the *Wylie* case, also decided in the Northern District of California, saying, "The court in that case ruled that it is not violative of the Thirteenth Amendment. I am in accord with this holding . . ."

The court upheld the regulations as supporting the act, the object of both of which "is to exact public service from all to meet the public need. . . . Certainly national defense and preparedness is accomplished by more than the strength of arms alone."

## O. B. 55

Inquiry has been received as to whether a member of the Army National Guard is protected under Operations Bulletin No. 55, should he join the Army Reserve following completion of an enlistment in the National Guard. The answer is that he is so protected, if the transfer is within the same component and if he continues to attend 90 percent or more of the scheduled drills and training periods including periods of equivalent instruction of his unit during each year. For example, a member of the federally recognized National Guard can transfer to the Army Reserve and be protected, and a member of the Air National Guard can transfer to the Air Force Reserve and be protected. It follows that a member of the Army Reserve cannot transfer to the Air National Guard and be covered. There is only one exception to the above rule, and that is where such transfer is solely for the convenience of the Government, as described in paragraph 8 of Operations Bulletin No. 55. A few such transfers may occur in those states where an attempt is being made to create an Air National Guard, and personnel are recruited from existing National Guard units. As we go to press, consideration is being given to amending Operations Bulletin No. 55 to clarify the requirements for reenlistment or reappointment.

Recent visitors to National Headquarters were Mrs. Bernita F. Tesner, Local Board No. 66, Royal Oak, Mich.; Mr. Raymond D. Tesner and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. De Yonder, Grosse Pte., Mich.

## Must Register

All physicians, dentists, and veterinarians who are nationals of Germany must register with Selective Service if they have been admitted to the United States for permanent residence. Even though they have not declared their intention of becoming citizens and might have previously been exempt from registration under the so-called "Doctor and Dentist Draft Act," they are now required to register.

In the Proclamation (No. 2915), issued December 27, 1950, the President exempted from special registration under the so-called "Doctor and Dentist Draft Law" aliens who were residing in the United States, who had not declared their intention of becoming citizens and who were nationals of any country with which there was in effect a treaty or international agreement exempting its nationals from military service while they are within the United States. Germany was one of the 18 countries with whom we had such a treaty, so German doctors were not formerly required to register. That provision of the treaty with Germany relating to the reciprocal exemption from military service expired on June 2, 1954, so those doctors who had not yet reached their 50th birthday on January 15, 1951, must now present themselves to a local board and register as special registrants.

The United States still has treaties or international agreements with 17 countries which contain provisions for the reciprocal exemption from military service of each other's nationals while they are within the other's country. The countries are:

Argentina	Honduras	Paraguay
Austria	Ireland	Siam
Costa Rica	Italy	Spain
China	Latvia	Switzerland
El Salvador	Liberia	Yugoslavia
Estonia	Norway	

No estimate is available as to the number of German doctors who may become liable for service in our Armed Forces as a result of the expiration of the treaty provisions.

## The Local Board

(Continued from page 2)

\$50 reward because he needed money; Futilely registering soldiers and sailors discharged physical disability; Getting into corner occasionally and go crazy trying to study out an struse legal problem from an interesting 438-page textbook called *Selective Service Regulations*, second edition, Form 999-A; Clafying questionnaires; Engagi for physical examinations of s eral hundred men, doctors who already bereft of their wits account of the Spanish influen. Preparing dozens and dozens of dozens of Form 1010 for these amination, three copies of ea Postponing the examinations af all, because the doctors sim can't come, and redating all Forms 1010; Doing dozens m things daily and nightly and S days and holidays, of which t foregoing are mere samples.

Because, I say, the board and meager staff are so busy with number of such matters, I beg report—

That, though probably about h the questionnaires of the "Fi series, registrants of Septem 1918," have been classified, haven't time or inclination energy to count them, even appr imately; about half the physi examinations have been conclud and on Sunday we are going to to catch up with our correspon ence, if the master list does come, which we presume it w however, in which event we h to have four volunteer typ pound out five copies of Form 1 (the churches are all closed, so won't matter)—and, anyhow, lost the "progress chart" the ve day it arrived. And it is our op ion, if we may be permitted t liberty to express it, that what Government wants (or ought want in the present urgency) men, not classifications, and firmly believe that the boys on t firing line in France don't care whoop in hades how many reg trants Local Board No. 3 of U County classifies in class V or class IV, division A, so we call out every man who made no cla or who waived all claims, or w had a manifestly insufficient cla classified him at once, and call him for physical examination; if were not for the blasted epidem we should be ready to report pr tically full completion of physic examinations now; but we shall in any event, within a week, ev if we explode in the attempt a incapacitate for all time the f remaining distraught doctors th are still available to cajolery a patriotic urging.

The fact is, we have been wai ing to write this letter since we were appointed in May 1917; excuse it, please. Furthermore and we say this in no mood rancor or in undue pride of spirit we don't care if you do send it the Provost Marshal General. fact, we wish you would. No m benevolent attention could acer to members of local boards th the gentle joys of court-marti and cool retirement somewhere nice quiet cells, fed and cared f during the period of the balance the emergency.

### (Classification Picture September 1, 1954)

Class		Class	
Total.....	15,203,058	I-D Member of Reserve Component*.....	319,441
I-A and I-A-O Examined and acceptable.....	244,041	II-A Occupational deferment (except agriculture)*.....	17,772
I-A and I-A-O Not examined.....	1,248,911	II-A (Apprentice)*.....	6,951
I-A and I-A-O Induction postponed.....	6,479	II-C Agricultural deferment*.....	54,700
I-S Statutory deferment—High school.....	49,841	II-S Occupational deferment (student)*.....	155,954
I-S Statutory deferment—College*.....	3,346	III-A Dependency deferment*.....	1,145,587
I-O Conscientious objector, examined and acceptable.....	1,563	IV-A Completed Service: Sole surviving son.....	331,425
I-O Conscientious objector, not examined.....	2,629	IV-B Officials*.....	21
I-C (Inducted).....	783,938	IV-C Aliens.....	9,324
I-C (Enlisted or Committed).....	1,434,943	IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	61,236
I-C (Discharged).....	663,045	IV-F Unfit for service*.....	1,928,720
I-C (Reserve).....	954,508	V-A Over age of liability.....	5,773,973
I-W (At Work).....	4,448		
I-W (Released).....	252		

\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume IV

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 1954

Number 12

## SSS in Idaho

(The Editor believes that the employees of the System would enjoy from time to time the hearing of the trials and tribulations experienced by Selective Service in other states. The State Headquarters for Selective Service in Idaho was requested to prepare a short article for publication and the following was submitted by Lt. Col. Glenn Balch of that Headquarters. In the future similar articles will be used from other States.)

Idaho is one of the panhandle states, less than 50 miles wide in the north where it pushes against the international boundary but more than 300 miles along its southern border. The State is essentially mountainous, with fertile river valleys of varying widths. The mightiest is the Snake, draped across the southern part in a lazy loop. All north and south travel is unheeded through one main highway in the Salmon River Canyon. The population is not equally distributed but follows the river system in the form of a great hook or inverted "J," with the top of the hook at Bonners Ferry, close to the Canadian line, and the point, 50 long miles or so away by the most feasible route through the population centers, at West Yellowstone. In between are the mountains, high and lonely, timbered and craggy. In between too are the great drainage systems, the Lost River, the Boise, the Payette, the Salmon, the Lochsa, the Clearwater, the St. Joe, and the Coeur d'Alene, reaching long restless tentacles up and back to the peaks.

A Selective Service System must of necessity be cut to fit local geography, and it is therein that Idaho differs most from her sister States. Wide areas of thin or almost nonexistent population must be serviced as well as more thickly settled sections such as the Boise Valley and the Upper Snake. On a round-trip visit to his boards the State Director will travel more than 2,000 miles.

The population of slightly more than half a million people is served by 45 local boards, one for each county with the exception of Twin Falls which, being a more densely populated farming area, has two. That each county has its own board, even though some operations are so small that the clerks work only ten hours a week, is indicative of the forthright and zealous character of the State's citizenry. "We'll run our own show," they say. And they do, with a minimum of interference from the State Director and his staff.

Of the 45 local board clerks, 28 are on part-time duty. One big but sparsely settled county, Clark, had at last count only 106 registrants. Another county, Camas, has 149 registrants. Both fill their quotas every month, recently with volunteers.

One Idaho local board member, Mr. Harold Bailey of Grandview,

(Continued on page 2)

## Two Plus Two May Not Equal Four

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

At the close of World War I someone divided the amount of money spent in operating Selective Service by the number of men inducted into the service. The result was called the average cost of inducting a registrant. This action seems to have initiated a practice that still persists. It remains an obstacle to the effective defense of a budget for the present Selective Service operation.

The efforts of the representatives of the Selective Service System to emphasize its many responsibilities in addition to the induction of registrants have not been successful to date. The inclination of the Bureau of the Budget has been to begin the study of the workload of the Selective Service System for a

future fiscal year by an attempt to estimate the number of inductions which would be required by the Armed Forces during the fiscal year under consideration.

The Selective Service System has not succeeded in convincing those outside the System of the responsibilities which must be carried out even if there were not a single induction. Perhaps some of the lack of success in convincing others may be caused by overemphasis within the System of the number of registrants inducted and the time and effort required to accomplish this purpose. It is time that we in the System, whether it be in National Headquarters, State Headquarters, or the local board, have a clearer picture in our minds of the division of the working time of each of us among the diversified functions of the Selective Service System.

There are many difficulties involved in the allocation of the amount of time spent by each member of the Selective Service System on each of the many functions of the System. Any member of the System may at a given time be engaged on two or more projects simultaneously. The administrative nature of the operations of a large majority of the personnel inevitably compels the use of much time outside of working hours. Innumerable home telephone calls and conversations on the street, in the home, and elsewhere outside the office, with registrants and members of their families cannot be avoided by a majority of those operating the Selective Service System. The type of service which the System has tried to extend to the registrants and their families has resulted in letters, requests for interviews, and advice on a wide variety of problems over which the Selective Service System has little or no responsibility. The fact that it deals with the lives of young men forces it to take interest and attempt to aid a very large number of people. It may well be that the Selective Service System will be compelled to determine the projects and activities upon which it now

spends its time and the financial cost to the Government of each activity. If this is done it will be possible to decide what activities have the highest priority and if there is a demand that costs be reduced then the services not vital to attainment of objectives must be curtailed or abolished. In a circumstance such as this economy is viewed at its worst. The elimination of the services which deal with intangibles is always the inclination of the shortsighted. Our form of government, and particularly the Selective Service System, depends for success on the degree that its citizens understand the operation of their Government. When they ask for information concerning their Government and its relationship to them they have a right to expect an answer, but this service costs money. The National Headquarters, the State Headquarters, and the local boards spend a great deal of time informing Members of Congress concerning the status of individual registrants. What the cost is has not been determined but it is a sizable amount. Yet discontinuance of this service would be a serious mistake regardless of the time it consumes. It has many positive benefits. It gives the registrant or his family a feeling that his Government belongs to him; many times he realizes more fully the nature and necessity of the obligations he owes to his Government. It keeps the Members of Congress informed of the workings of the Selective Service System, its objectives, its limitations, and its methods of operation. It brings to their attention needs for modification of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. It keeps the Selective Service System alert to the necessity of being prepared at all times to explain as fully as possible its actions to any and all who may have a right to inquire.

In a determination of how we use our time we must ask ourselves what we do and how long we spend

(Continued on page 2)

## Appeal

Renewal of the principle that a registrant does not appeal from or for a classification, but merely appeals and thus is eligible for any classification which is proper, was expressed substantially in two court of appeals decisions in the Ninth circuit currently. There were not necessarily points of similarity other than this between the two.

In one of them, the court took occasion to quote the appropriate regulation (section 1626.26(a)) and to repeat the language in a leading case, *Cox v. Wedemeyer*, which held that an appeal places before the appeal board "the question of his proper classification in its entirety." The words *de novo* have before now come into selective service language, and it is clear from the current and quoted opinions that an appeal, any appeal whether to the appeal board or to the President, calls for a *de novo*, or completely new and complete, process. A classification thought to be appealed "from" is as eligible as any if in the minds of the members of the appeal board such is the proper classification. Simply because a registrant hopes to get some other classification does not mean that to do so he has to abandon the classification he has. He may not still get it, is the burden of all the decisions, but he has a right to its restoration if it is proper.

In the decision of *Albert Clementino v. U. S.*, which, when reported and published, will bear a citation number, \_\_\_\_\_ F. 2d. \_\_\_\_\_ a Ninth circuit panel of judges emphasized this point. Clementino had made a strong contention for classification as a minister. Having been placed in Class I-A-O by his local board, and having appealed, he was given the benefit of Department of Justice procedures in conscientious objector cases.

The court was impressed with the effect upon the appeal board of the following words of the hearing officer: "The hearing officer concludes that the matter of the registrant's classification on the grounds of conscientious objections is not the prime concern of the registrant. Said registrant wishes his classification as an ordained minister; therefore the hearing officer recommends, Recommendation, that registrant's appeal, based upon the grounds of conscientious objections, be not sustained." The appeal board award was I-A. The court thought that the appeal board thus was led into the same error as characterized the situation in *Cox v. Wedemeyer*, a procedure criticized for the reason that the appeal board never considered the question of whether the registrant was entitled to a conscientious objector classification. "Indeed, here the board went even further than in

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# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

451 Indiana Ave. NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

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on each task. Some tasks are easily named, others are more difficult. Some actions belong wholly to one classification of tasks, another to many. Some tasks have their results wholly within the Selective Service System, others result in actions which benefit other agencies and make more difficult the job of Selective Service. Registration is the first obligation of the registrant. It is an easily recognized process and is probably the simplest of the fundamental processes of the Selective Service System. Yet, in determining the average cost of registering a registrant, a wide range of activities must be considered. First, of course, is the time required by the local board. This includes the innumerable letters and telephone calls from registrants and their families inquiring as to when he must register, what will be required, can he register away from home, how does the card get back there, and a few thousand other questions.

The State Headquarters and the National Headquarters register no one but yet they spend time on it. Forms must be printed and distributed. In fact, they must be constructed in the first place and modified from time to time. The regulations must be written, cleared through many agencies, and signed by the President, then must be printed and distributed. Back of the regulations are the laws governing registration and the time that must be spent in preparing recommendations to Congress on who and why.

Other functions of the Selective Service System, such as classification, pre-induction physical examinations, selection, and delivery for induction take time and effort from all echelons of the System. It is a challenge as to whether or not a practical estimate can be made of the average cost for registration, for classification, for each pre-induction examination, and for the presentation for induction. It remains to be determined how much of the expense must be charged to miscellaneous or general administrative costs.

If these determinations can be made with reasonable accuracy then the Selective Service System will be prepared to demonstrate what part of the budget is expended on registration, on classification, and

particularly on registrants who enlist after the System has processed them through pre-induction physical examination. Perhaps it will be possible to determine the part of the budget which is spent on deferment.

If the Congress, the Bureau of the Budget, and the citizens in general are to understand that the Selective Service System must do many things in addition to sending registrants for induction it will require their education by the personnel of the Selective Service System. If the personnel of the Selective Service System is to accomplish this task they must first educate themselves.

## Idaho

(Continued from page 1)

who is also the town's postmaster, travels 134 miles, round trip, to attend a board meeting. And this board's chairman, Mr. Otto Blackaby of Homedale, travels an even hundred miles from the opposite direction. Robert Graham drives 60 miles from his ranch in Garden Valley to attend a board meeting, and 60 miles back, of course. His fellow member, Leslie Jackson, of Idaho City, comes down another river valley and puts 84 miles on his speedometer for the trip.

As well as with topography, the Idaho Selective Service System has to cope with most of the familiar problems of personnel, public relations, sectional jealousies, conscientious objectors, and, of course, deferments. We have the problem cases wherein every trick and device is used to avoid military service, and we have the irate boards who are determined "they won't get away with it." We have poor boys and rich men's sons; we have students and farm boys; we have missionaries and miners.

So, like our sister States, we are plagued with the question: who to take? Who goes and who stays home? The law and regulations help, but they can't put the skin back on a board member's nose. Good old board members! In this headquarters, we love them. It's the courage and the guts, the wisdom and the justice and the unflinching determination of 225 unpaid but admired and respected men that make up the hard and vital core of the Selective Service System in Idaho.

## Whys and Wherefores

Since the President issued the Executive Order raising the standards to be met by graduate students who are deferred for graduate study, National Headquarters has received a number of inquiries as to the reason for this tightening up. All inquiries followed the same general pattern, "Why tighten the criteria when there is no shooting war on and there is not an acute shortage of manpower?"

The Director recommended that the standards be raised because with the increasing number of students attending graduate schools, the student deferment program had to be protected by limiting the privilege of deferment to those students whose work wholly justified such consideration. There is no question of the Nation needing top flight graduate people, but it was felt that the Nation's needs could be met better by quality people than by quantity.

The Congress made it very clear in the U. M. T. and S. Act in extending liability to age 35 to those deferred that it was their intention that every fit man serve at some time. With the increasing numbers attending graduate schools, the feeling was growing that graduate schools were being used as a possible means to delay service. This widespread feeling was beginning to undermine public confidence in the entire student deferment program. To retain the faith of the public in the student deferment program, the standards were raised for graduate students. At the same time a more liberal provision was made for those who met the standards when 5 years instead of 4 years were allowed to attain a doctor's degree.

The new criteria for graduate students—top one fourth of the senior class or a score of 80 on the SSCQT.

## "This Is Your Army"

The Council of Motion Picture Organizations, Inc., representing all the major film producers, distributors and exhibitors has undertaken, on a nonprofit public service basis, to distribute to approximately 15,000 theatre owners and exhibitors a 55-minute technicolor version of "THIS IS YOUR ARMY."

A general release date to commercial exhibitors has been set for December 13, 1954, with advance premiere showings to take place during the week of December 6th in New York City, Washington, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Atlanta, Dallas, St. Louis, and Denver.

It is anticipated that "THIS IS YOUR ARMY" will be shown in some 13,000 theatres during the next 6 months, and that the picture will be seen by approximately 60 million people.

Several prominent veterans and civic organizations, notably the national commanders of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars have endorsed "THIS IS YOUR ARMY."

The Department of the Army has placed upon the Recruiting Main

## Enlistments and Reenlistments Lag

The Department of Defense is presently giving a great deal of study to the problems involved in enlistments and reenlistments. It is anticipated that there will be a renewal of the interservice "battle for brains" and the Department of Defense has established the requirement that the Air Force and the Navy consider taking of men through the Selective Service System in the coming year. It is reported that there is doubt in the Department of Defense that the Air Force and the Navy particularly will be able to maintain required strength without resorting to the draft. The Navy and the Air Force have not utilized the draft since World War II; some 81,430 men were supplied the Marine Corps by Selective Service in the current operation.

The Navy, faced with the prospect of resorting to the draft to meet its requirements, has lowered its reenlistment standards and is offering promotion incentives. A high official of the Navy Department has labeled the lagging reenlistment rate as "one of the major problems now confronting the Navy." Further, he said, that unless effective action is taken, reenlistment rates for the next several years will be critically low and may adversely affect the combat readiness of the Navy. A new policy has been established permitting reenlistment at the next highest grade of sailors who have been discharged if they have passed competitive examinations. Apparently the Navy believes that a significant percentage of sailors will reenlist when informed of pending promotion.

The Navy has revealed that in order to effectively maintain its fighting forces afloat, and to form an adequate base for mobilization a hard core of career personnel is essential. To perpetuate this hard core it is understood that about 70 percent of the career sailors and about 25 percent of the noncareer sailors must be reenlisted. During the fiscal year July 1953 to June 1954 the overall reenlistment rate of Regular Navy personnel dropped from 40 to 8 percent. At one time 48 percent of those discharged were career personnel. It is understood that the Navy is presently reenlisting approximately 50 percent of its career personnel and approximately 5 percent of the noncareer personnel. The average enlisted strength of the Navy alone for the fiscal year 1954 was 680,103; approximately 631,000 enlisted personnel are now on active duty.

Stations throughout the country the responsibility for arranging local publicity. Since Selective Service is closely connected with the Army, local recruiting personnel in the various communities will be contacting State Directors and local board personnel to enlist Selective Service support for "THIS IS YOUR ARMY." The Army plans to invite Selective Service personnel, wherever possible, to be guests at local premieres.



# The Legislative Process

General Hershey addressed the employees of National Headquarters on November 10, 1954, and stated that in his opinion there was no doubt that the authority of Selective Service to induct men would be continued beyond its present terminating date of July 1, 1955. It should be pointed out that the Selective Service System itself does not expire on June 30, 1955; that only a portion of one of its several functions expires—the authority to induct men under 26 years of age who have not had their liability extended. The Selective Service System by law is a permanent agency and after June 30, 1955, under the present law, has authority to continue with the induction of those men who have had their liability extended to age 35. During the next few months we will see many bills introduced and all of us will read of the progress of such bills through the Congress. With this in mind it was thought by the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information that all members of the System might wish to familiarize themselves with the procedures through which each bill must follow through the legislative processes, and therefore a summary of this process is printed below:

**INTRODUCED.**—Any House Member may introduce any one of several types of bills and resolutions by handing it to the clerk of the House, or placing it in a box called the hopper. A Senator first gains recognition of the presiding officer to announce the introduction of a bill. In both cases, the bill is numbered, labeled with the sponsor's name, and sent to the Government Printing Office so that copies can be made for subsequent study and action. One bill sometimes carries several Senators' names; this practice does not extend to the House where each bill carries the name of one sponsor only, others frequently being identical measures.

**REFERRED.**—Following introduction, a bill is referred by the House to an appropriative committee, or by the Senate President to the appropriate committee. Sponsors may indicate their preference for referral, although custom and chamber rules generally govern this. An exception is the referral of private bills, sent to whatever group is designated by their sponsors. Bills are technically considered "read for the first time" when referred to House committees.

**COMMITTEE ACTION.**—When a bill is before a committee, it is under its sharpest Congressional focus. Its chances for passage are quickly determined—and most bills fall by the legislative roadway. For example, only 12.6 percent of the 10,797 bills referred to committees in the 80th Congress became law. The others died beneath the press of more urgent measures pending, or through committee disapproval expressed simply by inaction.

Bills which are acted upon by committees, however, involve varying procedures. Committeemen may decide their course in closed or executive session, or they may hold public or private hearings to obtain interested testimony on the bill. An entire committee may officiate, or a subcommittee may investigate the measure, later voting on what its recommendation will be.

The full committee then votes on its recommendation to the House or Senate. This is called reporting the bill. A committee may favor a bill on reception, but amend it before reporting it. In this case, the chamber must approve, alter, or reject the committee amendments before the bill itself can be put to a vote.

**COMMITTEE REPORT.**—Whenever a committee reports a bill with amendments, it explains its reasons usually with a written statement, called a report, which accompanies the bill. Often committee members opposing a measure issue a dissenting minority report. Sometimes a committee refuses to act on a bill, equivalent to killing it. Then the group can be forced into action only by an organized committee majority insisting on it. Where a majority agrees on bottling up a bill, the measure can only be withdrawn from the group's purview by a discharge petition, requiring signatures of 218 House members on House bills, or by passage of a special resolution in the Senate. Discharge attempts rarely succeed. If a bill is blocked in the House Rules Committee, however, the chairman of the committee originally endorsing the measure can introduce a special discharge resolution. He can call up his bill on the second or fourth Monday 21 days after the discharge resolution is introduced.

After a bill is reported back to the House where it originated, it is placed on the calendar.

**DEBATE.**—A bill is then brought to debate by varying procedures. If a routine measure, it may await the call of the calendar. If it is urgent or important, it can be taken up in the Senate by unanimous consent, or by a majority vote. In the House, precedence is granted if a special rule is secured from the Rules Committee. Such rules often are debated and voted upon in the same fashion as regular bills. They are important because they specify how long the bill may be debated, and whether it may be amended from the floor. If floor amendment is banned, the bill is considered under a so-called gag rule which permits only committee members to alter its language, subject to chamber acceptance. Some of the powers of the House Rules Committee were curtailed by the 81st Congress.

A bill debated under an open rule is fair game for friends and foes. Committee amendments are always taken up first, but may be changed, as may all amendments up to the

second degree, i. e., a charged amendment cannot be further altered. Substitute motions, however, are permissible.

Duration of debate in the House depends on whether the bill is in the Committee of the Whole or in the House proper. In the former, time for general debate is equally divided between proponents and opponents. At the end of this general discussion, the bill is read "for the second time," section by section, for amendment. Debate on each amendment is limited to five minutes. Persons debating bills considered in the House proper are allowed one hour apiece. This practice is infrequent. Senate debate is usually unlimited. It can be halted only by unanimous consent, or by "cloture" which requires several days' time and a two-thirds vote.

**VOTED.**—Voting on bills occurs repeatedly before they are finally approved or rejected, coming in the House both on the rule for the bill, and various amendments to it. Voting on amendments is often a more illuminating test of a bill's support than the final tally. While many votes on subsections of bills are bitterly and closely contested, many of the losers often join the winners on overall passage of the bill "for the record." Often Congressmen approve final passage of bills after vigorously supporting amendments which would have scuttled them if adopted. The House and Senate vote both by untabulated voice votes, and a recorded roll-call of their names, to which they answer Yea or Nay. The House also uses a rising vote, called a division, and a teller vote, when members file up the center aisle past counters.

After amendments to a bill have been voted upon, a vote may be taken on a motion to recommit the bill to committee. If carried, this vote removes the bill from the chamber's calendar. If unsuccessful, a vote is then held on reading "for the third time." This is generally perfunctory, although opponents of action on a House bill can delay this move by objecting, and asking for a full reading of an engrossed (formal) copy of the bill. One such demand suffices to do this. After the eventual third reading, however, the vote on final passage is taken. The action may be followed by a motion to reconsider the vote just taken, and this motion itself may be followed by a non-debatable, highest-priority move to lay it on the table. Usually the majority voting for the bill's passage votes for the tabling motion, consolidating and safeguarding the previous action. The bill has then been formally passed by the chamber.

**TRANSMITTED.**—After a bill is passed by either chamber, it is stripped of its sponsor's name, and henceforth is known officially by its initialed and numbered title. The approved bill is then sent to the opposite house. This body may then take one of several steps. It may pass the bill as is—accepting the other chamber's amendments. It may send the bill to committee for scrutiny or alteration, or reject the entire bill, advising the oppo-

sition house of its actions. Or it may simply ignore the bill submitted while it completes work on its own version of the legislation. Often the opposite chamber makes only minor changes, readily agreed to by the other house, and the measure has taken its penultimate step toward being law. But if the opposite chamber basically alters the bill submitted to it, or lays the measure aside until a differing version is prepared, an intervening step is required, and the separate bill approved by each house is "sent to conference."

**CONFERENCE.**—A conference undertakes to harmonize any House bill and Senate bill which relate to the same subject, but which clash in their respective legislative provisions. The conference is staffed by interested senior members appointed by the presiding officers of the two houses, usually from the committees which managed the bills. This charges the members of one house most familiar with the bill with the duty of maintaining their chamber's position in the face of amending actions by the conferees of the other house. Theoretically conferees are not allowed to write new legislation in reconciling the two bills before them, but this curb is often bypassed. Many bills have been put into a palatable compromise form only after new language was provided by the conferees.

In most cases, the ironing out of difficulties in Senate and House bills requires time particularly on knotty appropriations measures. As a conference proceeds, conferees reconcile their differences, but generally they grant concessions only insofar as they remain sure that the chamber they represent will accept the compromises. Frequently uncertainty over this, or the positive refusal of a chamber to back down on a disputed amendment, will result in an impasse, and the two bills may die in conference, even though each was approved by its sponsoring chamber.

**CONFERENCE REPORT.**—When the conferees have harmonized their bills, they prepare a conference report, explaining why they did—or did not—retain some amendments, and cut out others. The reports are the justifications, to their respective houses, of the actions of the conferees, and the explanations, in document form, must be submitted to each house. The conference report must be approved by each. Generally the compromises reached by the conferees are written into a new bill, which is printed in the conference report. Consequently, approval of the report is approval of the compromise bill worked out. The order of voting on conference reports is regulated. The chamber asking for a conference yields the other chamber the opportunity to vote first.

**SIGNED.**—After a bill has been passed either in its original form or its compromise form after a conference, it is enrolled on parchment paper and sent around the Capitol for various official signatures. The Secretary of the Senate signs it to certify that the printing is correct. The Speaker of the

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# Thrice Goodbye and God Speed

On November 30, 1954, Col. Lewis F. Kosch retired from the Army and his present assignment to the Selective Service System. Colonel Kosch has been Chief of Manpower Division at National Headquarters since his return to active duty on November 1, 1950. Colonel Kosch has had a long and distinguished service in both the Army and the Selective Service System.

Colonel Kosch was born in Whitehouse, Ohio, on a farm, and attended country schools in Henry and Putnam Counties in that State. He attended Tri-State College in Angola, Ind., where he received his B. S. and A. B. degrees. Following his graduation from college, Colonel Kosch taught school for three years in Ohio, one year in Indiana, and subsequently was appointed superintendent of the Grand Rapids, Ohio, high school. Colonel Kosch enlisted in Company B, 3d Indiana Infantry, on July 10, 1910, and served in enlisted grades prior to his appointment as a 2d Lieutenant on May 3, 1916. He served with the United States forces on the Mexican Border and subsequently in Europe during World War I. Following World War I he was integrated into the Regular Army as a Captain. From July 1, 1920, until April 1941, when Colonel Kosch joined the Selective Service family, he served with many organizations and outfits, serving well and with distinction.

Colonel Kosch was appointed as Assistant to the Director in charge of Camp Operations in April 1941, and in this position was responsible for the operation of the Conscientious Objector Work Program during World War II. Following the end of the war, on September 30, 1947, Colonel Kosch was retired from Selective Service and the Army, stating at the time that he retired that he would return at any time the Director desired his services. He was recalled to active duty on August 1, 1948, as Assistant to the Director of Selective Service, and subsequently served as Deputy Director of Selective Service from July 1, 1949, to November 16, 1949, at which time he again reverted to inactive service.

As always, his loyalty to the System and to the Director caused him to say "yes" when the Director requested him to return to active duty on November 1, 1950, and his new assignment as Chief of Manpower Division of National Headquarters.

Among other awards, honors, etc., that have been received by Colonel Kosch is the Distinguished Service Medal.

Colonel Kosch now leaves us for the third time. His new home will be in Florida, and all of us in the System extend to him and Mrs. Kosch our very best wishes for a long and happy retirement, a reward he deserves so well.

Col. Dee Ingold, who was born in Milwaukee, Wis., has been appointed Chief of Manpower Division at National Headquarters. Colonel Ingold's legal residence is Madison, Wis., where he received his B. S. degree at the University of Wisconsin. Colonel Ingold was a newspaper reporter from 1927 to 1935, and was in the advertising business from 1935 to 1940. His military career dates from his enlistment in the Wisconsin National

Guard in March 1936. As a commissioned officer, Colonel Ingold attended the Selective Service conferences in 1938, 1939, and 1940, where he participated in the planning for Selective Service prior to World War II. He was called to active duty as a captain in 1940, with the Selective Service System in Wisconsin, and served as the Executive Officer of that Headquarters. From February 15, 1946, to February 8, 1947, he served as a Regional Field Officer, stationed in San Francisco. From February 8, 1947, to March 15, 1951, Colonel Ingold left the Selective Service System to serve as Executive Officer to the Adjutant General of Wisconsin, but he subsequently returned to Selective Service and served as a Regional Field Officer in Minneapolis. From August 1951 to the present time, Colonel Ingold has served as Coordinator of Training in the Field Division.

On entering his new job, Colonel Ingold brings with him a wide experience and knowledge of Selective Service methods. We wish him all of the best in his new assignment.

## Official Notices

October 4, 1954—Packet No. 47 of the Selective Service Regulations, containing corrected pages of Part 1622 to reflect the provisions of Executive Order No. 10562 which constitutes Amendment No. 54 of the regulations.

October 22, 1954—Packet No. 48 of the Selective Service Regulations, containing corrected pages of Parts 1606 and 1670 to reflect the provisions of Amendments Nos. 55 and 56 of the regulations.

November 5, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 100, as amended, Subject: "Forwarding Copies of Records of Induction (DD Form 47) of Certain Special Registrants to Surgeon General, Department of the Army," which was amended to provide that copies of the DD Form 47, the Standard Form 88, and the Standard Form 89 of special registrants who accepted Reserve commissions after being examined and found physically acceptable, shall no longer be forwarded to the Surgeon General.

During the period from July 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954, the operation of the Selective Service System cost \$27,433,637 of which 94% was spent in the various States and Territories. Of the total cost, 83% was spent for salaries.

# Noel Greetings

From Maj. Gen.

LEWIS B. HERSHEY

It seems only yesterday that I was preparing a Christmas message for 1953 to all of you as members of the Selective Service family. I find it difficult now, as then, to put into words the message that I would like to send to you. Our family is a large one; it extends from Maine to Florida, from the Carolinas to California, from Panama to Alaska, from Puerto Rico to Guam. Some of the family dwell in areas surrounded by other States; some of you are near the two great countries that border our great Nation; some reside in territories presently experiencing cold weather, others in more temperate climates, but all of you, no matter where you be, are members of the Selective Service family.

Not a few of you have been with the System 15 years, some have joined the System in the year 1954, but no matter when you came to our family, you were motivated by patriotism, the desire to do a job, and in answer to a definite need. Many of you I have had the pleasure of greeting personally; all of you at some time or other have entered my thoughts.

Christmas is a time for the family; being far-flung and having derived our origin from many sources we will celebrate Christmas in many different ways. Fortunate is he, in my opinion, who will enjoy Christmas surrounded by his loved ones, rejoicing as he will in the pleasure that they get from Christmas. Christmas is a time of giving, and we in the Selective Service family give the year around. We are a unique organization existing as we do to give the necessary strength to our Armed Forces and taking as we do so little in return. Your Selective Service family is different from any other organization; its operation is different; its motivating spirit is different. Probably one of its greatest differences, however, lies in a certain power beyond the reach of words to express, that permits the System to establish, hold and extend the devotion and dedication of each employee, compensated or uncompensated.

It would be easy for me, if I could see each of our 42,000 people personally, and say "Merry Christmas." Such, in the normal course of events, being impossible I must take the only means available to me at this time. I feel that right at this period of the year our family, like your individual family, is more closely knit; there is an underlying spirit that pushes to the fore. In the great rush of events before you between now and December 25, you will experience widely this feeling; many of you will know it is Christmas by the carols you hear sung, or by the tree in your parlor, or by the gifts brought home by members of your family, or by the festive dinner that will grace your table; all of these are only superficial expressions of the Christmas Spirit and the inner satisfaction that you derive on December 25 will be my

# Appeals

(Continued from page 1)

the Cox case in that it took away from Clementino the I-A-O classification he had been given by the local board."

Again in *Sterrett v. U. S. and Triff v. U. S.*, combined in one decision, the same court repeated its view of general eligibility for classification of a registrant on appeal. This decision is not attempted for briefing here, but on the lone point mentioned, the court noted: "Says the Government: 'The appellant whose claim has been sustained by the local board was not appealing for a conscientious objector classification but appealing from a conscientious objector classification . . .'" Such reasoning the court apparently found faulty, pointing to section 10 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, which permits a registrant to appeal "without discrimination as to the cause of his dissatisfaction and without regard to the nature of his claim. Upon such appeal the Regulations have provided that all questions relating to the registrant's classification are before the appeal board."

## Legislative Process

(Continued from page 3)

House then signs it, followed by the Vice President in his capacity as presiding officer of the Senate.

The parchment document is then sent to the White House, where the President must sign it before it can become law. If he does not sign within ten days (excluding Sundays) and Congress is in session the bill becomes law without his signature.

**VETOES.**—However, should Congress adjourn before the ten day expire, and the President has failed to sign the measure, it does not become law. This procedure is called the pocket veto. Occasionally President vetoes a bill, refusing to sign it and returning it to the Congress with a message stating his reasons. The message is sent to the chamber which originated the bill. If no action is taken there on the message, the bill affected dies. Frequently, however, Congress attempts to override the President's veto. This requires a two-third vote to make the bill law, "the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding." The vote is usually taken the same day the message is received. Debate can precede this vote, with motion permitted to lay the message on the table, postpone action on it, or refer it to committee. If the President's veto is overridden by a two-thirds vote in both houses, the bill affected becomes law. Otherwise it is dead, and can be revived only by reintroduction and routing through the process all bill undergo.

Christmas message to you.

The year 1954 is now behind us practically. It has been a fruitful one and with the inner feeling of a job well done, I sincerely hope that you will join with me in renewed vigor for the year ahead.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume V

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 1955

Number 1

## Selective Service and 1955

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

Best wishes for 1955 to the men and women everywhere who are the Selective Service System. As we stand on the brink of this New Year we most naturally wonder what will be the System experience during the next twelve months.

1955 will be a year of legislation affecting the Selective Service System. The Universal Military Training and Service Act will be extended. What is not well understood is the fact that the present law extends liability until 35 for all registrants who are now deferred or may be prior to July 1, 1955. Inductions need not cease even if the Act should not be extended.

This fact is academic because there seems no evidence to indicate any uncertainty concerning the extension of the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

Present indications are that the strengthening of the Reserves and especially the building of a larger reserve, immediately callable, will be an objective during this session of Congress. Present plans include the training of some registrants for extended service in the Reserves who will remain available for immediate call. The fate of the reserve legislation rests with Congress, but the Selective Service System will be required to perform many of the functions connected with the procurement of registrants for these Reserve units. What the functions may be and exactly when and how they are performed must wait on the enactment of the legislation. The fact remains that whether personnel is secured by voluntary enlistment or by induction, voluntary or otherwise, there will be duties for the Selective Service System to perform. Some leaves from the Selective Service book of experience would warn us that many times a voluntary enlistment requires more effort by the Selective Service System than a regular induction.

One law which will terminate this summer is the one placing liability for induction on special registrants. It has been an unusual law in many ways. It has its origin in the need of the Armed Forces for specialists requiring very long periods of training; periods of training so long and the supply of these specialists rare enough to require obligation beyond the ages of the regular registrants. The commission status of these specialists when used in the Armed Forces provides another complication to a procurement agency which has habitually inducted registrants into military rather than commission status. This has resulted in the requirement to use induction as a compulsion in order to secure acceptance of a commission by the registrant. It has placed a laborious and difficult task on the Selective Service System to accomplish by induction while refraining

from accomplishment by the means provided by law. For many reasons there have been hopes that the extension of the special liability for physicians and dentists might not be necessary. The mainstay of these hopes has been the supply of physicians and dentists among the regular registrants whose liability to thirty-five had been extended by their deferment to complete their medical or dental education. It has been the repeated experience of the Selective Service System that the anticipated need two or three years in the future has been underestimated and the supply to be available two or three years in the future has been overestimated. Estimates have so many factors that influence them that it is practically impossible to find a common agreement among the many groups engaged in estimating.

In the decision which must be made as to whether or not a reenactment of the physicians and dentists law is requested there are several factors that dare not be ignored. Adequate medical and dental services for the Armed Forces must be certain. If the law is necessary at any time during the next year or two it should be extended rather than let it terminate and then be forced to reenact it later with all of the difficulties and frustrations that would entail. Present estimates indicate very small margin of supply over demand under most favorable conditions. The Selective Service System must not omit plans to operate an extended draft for physicians and dentists. The probability of its extension is great enough to warrant plans to operate it.

The number of registrants to be inducted during 1955 like any year in Selective Service operation is uncertain. There are indications of reduction in strengths of some of the Armed Forces which would indicate a continuation of low calls. The effect of low calls on recruiting is predictable but it is more difficult to predict the numbers to be inducted that low recruiting might make necessary.

(Continued on page 2)

## State Directors' Semiannual Meeting

State Directors of Selective Service, or their designated representatives, returned to Washington on 29 November-3 December 1954 for their semiannual State Directors' conference. Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director, presided.

In general, the purpose of this semiannual conference is to permit the State Directors and members of the Staff of National Headquarters to consider problems of mutual interest, to review past activities, and to formulate plans for the future. This conference is the second one this year, extending the practice started in the June conference whereby the group was

divided into panels to study assigned problems and to report to the entire conference. Full discussion was held at the time that each panel reported to the conference. The program was designed to provide for the presentation to and discussion before the conference as a whole of matters of current or potential interest. During the conference each State Director attending had a personal interview with the Director.

This was the second conference where the panel system has been used, and it was felt by the majority of those attending the conference that the panel-type conference is most beneficial to all concerned. The panels were organized as follows:

Panel No. 1—Problems, Ideas, and Suggestions.—Arkansas, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Washington, and Wisconsin. Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow, Deputy Director, monitor.

Panel No. 2—Scientific Advisory Committees and Specialized Personnel.—Alabama, New Jersey, Ohio, New York, Michigan, New Mexico, California, Arizona, and Massachusetts. Col. Joel D. Griffing, Chief Planning Officer, and Col. Richard H. Eanes, Chief Medical Officer, monitors.

Panel No. 3—Problems of Administration.—Delaware, Louisiana, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, and Puerto Rico. Col. Campbell C. Johnson, Assistant to the Director, monitor.

Panel No. 4—Finance and Problems of the Budget.—Idaho, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Virgin Islands, and Guam. Col. William S. Iliff, Jr., Assistant to the Director, monitor.

Panel No. 5—Planning.—Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Montana, New York City, North Carolina, North Dakota, Wyoming, and Alaska. Col. Joel D. Griffing, Chief Planning Officer, monitor.

Panel No. 6—Training.—Connecticut, Maine, Mississippi, South Dakota, Oregon, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Hawaii. Col. William P. Averill, Assistant Chief, Field Division, monitor.

## New Appt. System

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 10577, the Civil Service Commission has established a new appointment system for the competitive service effective January 23, 1955, and has issued the operating instructions for this new system.

The principal features of the new program are as follows:

1. Employees serving under permanent appointments will have their appointments automatically converted to career on January 23, 1955.

2. Employees serving under indefinite appointments in lieu of reinstatement will have their appointments converted on January 23, 1955, to career, if they have completed 3 years of substantially continuous creditable service or to career-conditional if they have completed less than 3 years of substantially continuous creditable service.

3. Employees who are presently serving under indefinite appointments in positions for which they were selected in regular order from Civil Service registers will have their appointments converted on January 23, 1955, to career or career-conditional dependent on meeting the substantially continuous service requirement.

4. Employees who were appointed outside the Civil Service registers, that is, under the special agreement for rehiring former employees or under the recruiting authorities, who have taken and passed open competitive examinations, and furnished copies of such eligible ratings to the personnel office will be earmarked for certification. Upon being reached on the appropriate register and certified, their appointments will be converted to career or career-conditional whichever is applicable.

5. Employees who are converted to career or career-conditional who are not presently subject to the Civil Service Retirement Act will become subject to that act at the beginning of the pay period following the date of conversion. Those not now subject to the Retirement Act, who continue to serve under "indefinite" appointments, will remain subject to F. I. C. A. deductions.

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

JAN 12 1955



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## NEW MEXICO To What Length

Ten years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, a group of Franciscan Friars led by Juan de Onate and chartered by Don Pedro de Peralta, Governor of New Spain, founded the village of La Villa Rael de la Santa Fe de San Francisco de Assisi. The name of this oldest capital city was later shortened to Santa Fe, the location of New Mexico State Headquarters for Selective Service. New Mexico, the fourth largest State in our Nation, comprises 121,666 square miles, the major part of which is above 13,000-foot elevation.

Providing suitable transportation, meals, and lodging accommodations for our registrants is a continuing problem. For instance, there are three counties where transportation by public conveyance is not available. A local-board chairman, Reverend Stadtmueller, is known as "The Flying Padre," since he transports selectees from the local board to the nearest point of public transportation. In another county, the only transportation for selectees is through an agreement with a rural mail carrier. In another instance, there is not a meal stop from one of the largest local boards to the nearest AFES.

Manpower operations in New Mexico are complicated by language difficulties, transportation, and by the wide varieties and types of peoples. For instance, there is a large Indian population representing five different tribes varying from the Pueblo type to those who are nomads. Always patriotic and cooperative, still the Indian registrant presents a problem because of language difficulties, tribal customs, and inaccessibility of his home.

New Mexico is rich in historical background, since some of the earliest settlements in the United States were founded in New Mexico by the Spanish. Much of the land owned by New Mexico families was originally obtained in direct land grants from the kings of Spain. With such a background, the Spanish language has been the principal language for many New Mexicans and many registrants still speak little English.

Recruitment for qualified local-board clerks presents a problem because of labor shortages occasioned by the presence of defense installations. To obtain personnel, salary scales established by these installations must be met. Because of the varied cultural and language groups, it is necessary to require a knowledge of Spanish or some Indian dialect in some localities. Consequently, it is almost always necessary to conduct recruitment and placement functions

A Bristol, Va., attorney recently had his right to practice in the Federal court revoked and was placed on 12 months' probation for "hindering and interfering with the administration of the Selective Service Act." The Federal judge disqualified the attorney after sentencing the registrant, an operator of a trucking firm, to 30 months in prison for attempting to evade military service.

A third man was given 6 months' probation after pleading guilty to a charge of interfering with the administration of the Selective Service Act.

The registrant was accused of issuing a worthless check to the third man on the eve of the registrant's induction. A warrant was then sworn out for the registrant's arrest and he was arrested at the induction station.

The registrant accepted full responsibility for the alleged scheme, saying he had done it to get a few additional days to put his affairs in order. The Federal judge revoked the attorney's right to practice for his part in the scheme which resulted in delaying the induction.

This case had been one which had been considered most carefully by the local board and the Virginia State Headquarters. The registrant had been placed in Class II-A on October 25, 1951, due to the fact that his father had died and the business had been left in poor condition. It was clearly understood that the registrant would train a man to take over the business. The case was reviewed subsequently on October 15, 1952, at which time the deferment was extended. The registrant was placed in Class I-A on July 9, 1953, and granted a personal appearance before the local board, where it was brought out that the registrant had made no effort to train a replacement. The I-A classification was sustained by a 4-0 vote on appeal to the State Appeal Board.

through personal contact.

Defense installations involving atomic energy and special weapons connected with guided missiles are located in New Mexico and consequently the State has an unusual number of registrants from other States who are engaged in this scientific and professional field. Through necessity, a Scientific Occupational Deferment Committee was instituted in New Mexico for the purpose of furnishing recommendations to aid in the classification of this type of registrant.

In performing the required audits of local boards by the Field Division, the local board supervisors are required to travel approximately 4,100 miles in making a complete cycle of all local boards in New Mexico.

## SSS Movie

In March, National Headquarters will distribute to each State Director a half-hour, 16-millimeter movie on Selective Service.

This public information movie, as yet unnamed, is primarily designed for showing to high-school and college students. It will, however, be suitable for showing to any audience. The aim of the movie is to explain the organization and operation of Selective Service and the obligations and rights of each individual under the law. All of the background music has been cleared for television. All media of mass communications will be utilized in exploiting this movie.

The movie has an introduction by the Director of Selective Service, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, in which he explains that throughout history arguments between nations have turned into wars. Since Biblical times nations have had to mobilize their manpower in one way or another to defend themselves. General Hershey then goes on to explain that the theory of "Massive Retaliation" has led some people to believe that there is less need for manpower today than in former times. He then goes on to explain that behind each of the modern weapons stands a man, so the need for manpower today is just as important as it has always been. General Hershey then goes on to explain the need for a peacetime draft and to explain that the purpose of this movie is to acquaint the public with our present system of selection, how the system is organized, how it operates, and the various provisions of law and, most important, their effect upon the viewer.

This film was produced by the Office of Legislative Liaison and Public Information. The Department of Defense was convinced of the need for a public-information film of this type, and they did all of the photography at no cost to the System. The narrator and all of the actors similarly donated their services. Selective Service was required to pay only the very modest sum necessary to cover the cost of the actual film used.

As soon as the prints of this movie are in the hands of the State Directors, National Headquarters will get word to every high-school principal and every college president in the Nation, explaining the objectives of this film and its availability for free showing. Every television station in the country will also be advised.

## Official Notices

November 19, 1954—Transmit Memorandum No. 78, containing Local Board Memorandum 121, as amended, which was amended to reflect changes in the moral standards for induction into the Armed Forces.

November 19, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 120, Subject: "Applications for College Qualification Test," requesting precautions be taken to assure that registrants are given the proper application cards and envelopes. December 8, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 121, Subject: "Processing of Special Registrants in Armed Forces Physical Examination and for Induction," concerning the categories of special registrants who are to be processed and rescinding Operations Bulletin No. 109 relating to a similar subject.

December 9, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 55, as amended, Subject: "Statutory Exemption a Deferment of Reservists," which was amended to more clearly state in paragraphs 4, 6, and the requirements for attendance at drills, training periods, and periods of equivalent instruction.

## Selective Service and '55

(Continued from page 1)

The problems of registration, classification, and the many other duties carried out by the Selective Service System can be more accurately estimated because they are a part of maintaining a current inventory of our military manpower. It is this responsibility the Selective Service System which is so little understood, either in terms of hours of manpower required to accomplish or in potential value as an insurance for survival when any degree of mobilization is required.

Finally, we may expect to see some measures taken during 1955 looking to the destruction of the records accumulated during the operation of the 1940 Selective Training and Service Act.

## Can Do If Have To

An Adrian, Minn., farmer recently finished picking his 10 acres of corn. He did it all himself and then cribbed it. What so unusual about that, you're asking? He has but one leg. And he picked and cribbed his corn with an artificial limb but—crutches.

## Recruiting and Induction, October 1954

	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
Inductees (Oct.).....	22,818			
New Recruits (Oct.).....	10,025	8,680	2,918	15,585
Reenlistments (Oct.).....	9,472	1,620	782	9,462

STRENGTH as of:	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
31 May 1954.....	1,416,828	736,375	218,590	939,798
30 Sept. 1954.....	1,384,983	710,518	221,725	961,671
31 Oct. 1954.....	1,370,285	702,129	221,352	963,500



## Maine Facts

Maine is the largest of the New England States and the most northeastern part of the United States. A striking feature of the topography of the State is its 1,600 lakes with a total area exceeding 10,000 square miles. These and their connecting streams contribute much to the characteristic and picturesque quality of the Maine landscape. The "rockbound" coast extending along the south and southeastern part of the State for some 2,500 miles attracts many summer visitors and adds emphasis to the State's title of "Vacationland of the Nation."

The Selective Service System in Maine is styled to fit the geographical division of the State in counties; one local board for each of the 16 counties. With but few exceptions the local boards are located in the shire towns. Rather than increase the number of boards, the System has increased the clerical personnel in local boards when the workload warranted such an increase.

Prior to the enactment of the 1948 Act the Selective Service section of the National Guard canvassed all the board members that had served during the 1940 operation to ascertain whether or not they would return should a new law be enacted; 55 percent indicated that they would. When the boards were organized in 1948, 75 percent of them were staffed with members from the 1940 operation and 80 percent of the local-board clerks returned to their former positions, so the operation got off to a fine start and has never lost momentum.

The population of nearly a million people is fairly evenly distributed and the problem of transportation is not a serious one. The Maine highways have improved and are constantly improving since the war to insure the continuance of its multimillion-dollar yearly tourist business. One board's registrants have to travel up to 400 miles for a round trip to an induction station, but they are forwarded the day before a scheduled examination and return the following day. There are two induction stations in the State, so the flow of men to and from them is accomplished with little or no difficulty.

Dr. Lloyd W. Morey, of Millinocket, travels 166 miles round trip to attend a meeting.

The local boards are confronted with every type of request for deferment on the books and more besides, but they gently and firmly convince the reluctant that their time has come to fulfill their obligation, and many members actually convince the registrant that it is a privilege to serve in the Armed Forces.

Only one county is predominantly an agricultural one and that is Aroostook, which produces more potatoes than any like area in the United States. They acknowledge the rumor that Idaho also raises a few potatoes. Strange as it may seem, they do not have any problem with II-C deferments simply because they have a very accurate appraisal of their problem and a definite procedure that they

## Fire No Obstacle

*(The following excerpts from a graphic account of a fire involving a Pennsylvania Local Board, as submitted to State Headquarters by a Regional Field Supervisor in Pennsylvania, are presented for their interest and the object lessons that may be of value to others in the System who might be subjected to a similar experience.)*

On Sunday evening, November 21, about 6 p. m., after having partaken of the collation provided, I repaired to my cubicle to engage in soliloquy and to listen to the "mouthing" offered by the various commentators on the air when the phone rang and I talked with a very excited clerk of Local Board No. 49, Clinton County, at Lock Haven, Pa., who advised me that there was a major disaster in the making and that our office was enveloped in flames and destined to destruction.

I did my best to calm her and asked if the Forms 1 (Registration Cards) and the Form 102 (Classification Book) had been saved, and she assured me that they had. I advised her that I would leave at once and should arrive at Lock Haven about 8 p. m. Before leaving I called the Chief of the Field Division at his home to alert State Headquarters of the situation, and arranged to report again from Lock Haven the next morning.

Long ere I came to the city limits of Lock Haven, I saw the glare in the skies and felt that we were doomed. When I arrived in the city there were people blockading the streets and traffic was diverted away from the scene, so I located a State Trooper, who escorted me to a central point. My next objective was to find our local board personnel, and with the help of the State and city police I was in consultation with them about 5 minutes after my arrival.

We, with police escort, went as close to the building as safety would permit to determine the fire condition involving our office, and while it wasn't burning there, it was close, and was coming in from the top and side. We then contacted the fire chief, and he directed that water be played on the office wall, forming a snay, thus largely keeping out the fire and serving to minimize the heat.

I want it known that the prompt rescue of the Forms removed was the result of "schooling" provided the fire and police departments by local board personnel prior to the emergency. The officials of these departments had been taken to the office and shown what "priority" items should be rescued. They

*(Continued on page 4)*

follow relative to these deferments.

For a seemingly thankless task many of our board members have served 12 or more years and still perform a difficult job with fine judgment, integrity, and fairness to all who come in contact with them as well as their counterparts of later years. To describe the work and action of a local board would be to define "democracy" at its finest; they are tenacious in their belief that all their registrants have an equal share in their country's future and cheerfully and fairly dedicate their efforts to this concept.

## Klerk's Korner

*(National Headquarters receives many letters from recipients of cash awards, certificates of awards, etc. Printed below are three such letters selected not because they are unusual, but because they describe so well the theme of all such letters, and are indicative of the esprit d'corps existing among Selective Service personnel.)*

Dear Sir:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of my certificate for 5 years of service with the Selective Service System, and tell you how very much I appreciate it.

This certificate puts the stamp of approval and appreciation on the efforts I have so earnestly tried to put forth in my duties as clerk in the office at King George. Having one's efforts recognized is a real incentive to carry on and try to do better.

When I was offered a little 12-hour-a-week job back in July 1949, I did not know such a thing as Selective Service even existed, or its purpose. My only thought was for a little needed financial help for my children and something to divert my thoughts from the trouble which had come into my life. It has fulfilled both. I have not only benefited personally, making many new friends, etc., but when a job deals with human life there is a different feeling. I have prayed so many times that God would return safely the boys who were inducted from this board. To my knowledge only one was lost. Also the thought that you are doing a small part in trying to save your country from destruction makes you try to do your best. I consider it a privilege to be with such an organization.

Thanking you again, and with best wishes,

EVELYN B. CLIFT,  
L. B. 54—VA.

To: General Lewis B. Hershey

Acknowledgment, with thanks, is made of the recognition provided me by the issuance of a Certificate of Award and a check for my contribution of a suggestion to improve our operation throughout the Nation.

The recognition extended for this service is most gratifying to me and the certificate will find a top place in my office and will be a source of much satisfaction in the years to come. I shall always treasure it.

On November 4, 1954, witnessed by the entire State staff of Pennsylvania State Headquarters, presentation of the award and the check, with appropriate ceremony, was made by Col. Henry M. Gross, State Director.

Through the years I have ever enjoyed my association with the splendid men in Pennsylvania and in our Nation who have given freely of their time and effort to insure a successful administration of the greatest undertaking in our Nation's history. The effort, at times, has been most difficult and trying, and the sacrifices great; but I hasten to advise you that the achievements, a matter of record, has made the work, not a task, but just so much fun. This award adds greatly to the fun I have known.

Again I express my appreciation for your splendid gesture and may I assure you of my continued appli-

## Eight of Ten Sons Have Been in Service

Mrs. Katie Rebsom of Grassy Butte, McKenzie County, widowed in 1936, has raised a family of 10 boys and 4 girls. Of these 10 boys, 8 have to date seen service. The two remaining boys are just 16 and 17 and because of the family history there is little doubt that these two will also see service.

Ralph, George, and Harold were in World War II. The local board now has in their files DD Forms 53 for John, Fritz, Joseph, Donald, and Nick, who separated but has now reenlisted. Fritz has been reported missing in action in Korea. This is the first casualty indicated in this family.

## LBM No. 55

Local Board Memorandum No. 55, issued March 22, 1954, requires that the Local Board at least once a year shall review the file of every registrant who has been classified in an exempt or deferred class, other than Class V-A.

It is not the policy nor the intent of National Headquarters that a registrant be placed in Class I-S and this classification thus expended before he is eligible for or given classification in Class II-S.

Local Board No. 120, Milan, Mo., reports that their clerk, Mrs. Blanche Morris, sent her two sons for induction during the year 1954. Glenn B. Morris entered the Army in May, and John D. Morris, a volunteer, was sworn in on October 12.

"I received my questionnaire on Jan. 11. Unfortunately, before I could get it, my niece did. Could you please send me another questionnaire?"

cation and loyalty.

MICHAEL J. EGAN,  
Field Supervisor, Pa.

Dear General Hershey:

On Tuesday, November the 9th, our Deputy State Director, Col. James S. Jones, Jr., presented my Certificate of Award and \$50 cash award for acceptance by the system of my suggestion dated February 5, 1954, as referred to in your letter of September 24, 1954.

The presentation of the award with honor and tribute paid by the Selective Service System, and our local board, has made me very happy indeed.

With the greatest of pleasure I accepted the award which has prompted my interest in future innovations and a desire to work more diligently in the interest of Selective Service.

I wish to express my deep appreciation and thanks to each individual who participated in the acceptance and presentation of my most thrilling award.

Most respectfully yours,  
(Miss) Helen I. Fowler,  
Carroll County Local Board No. 24,  
Virginia.



## Treaty vs. Act

Failure of a "treaty alien" to be inducted could not be excused by claiming the benefits of the regulations or of a local board memorandum where the 1951 amendments do not permit their application, and the offending alien may be convicted for his violation.

Such is the substance of an opinion by Judge Robert C. Bell, sitting in St. Paul, Minn., in the trial of Edwin Feliks Gredzens, whom he convicted of induction failure.

This decision adds strength to the *Rumsa* case, recently decided by the Court of Appeals in the Seventh Circuit to such degree as to cause the Government departments and agencies to review policy with respect to treaty aliens.

The decision affects only those aliens who were admitted for permanent residence.

Gredzens has resided in Minnesota since 1950. He registered, was classified I-A, and upon being ordered to report for induction he refused to report. In defense he claimed exemption under a 1928 treaty. It was conceded that the terms of the treaty itself would have served to exempt him were the treaty not "amended" by the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended.

"The jurisdiction of the Selective Service System to classify the defendant I-A," the court said, "and to order him to report for induction depends upon whether the laws established by the treaty with Latvia were amended or abrogated by subsequently enacted statutes."

The court outlined the development of sections 4 (a) and 6 (a) into their present form and emphasized the 1951 amendment to 6 (a) which requires that aliens admitted for permanent residence shall not be exempted. The court noted that section 17 (a) originally suspended, and presently repeals to the extent of such conflict, all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the UMT&S Act.

"Obviously," the court said, "if a treaty provides one thing and an act of Congress provides another, one or the other must yield."

An element of the decision was recognition by the court that Congress "clearly expressed" its purpose to abrogate such treaties as that with Latvia.

Local Board Memorandum No. 39, insofar as it was intended to apply to the case under consideration, failed to stand up, nor did it help the registrant to assert that his reliance upon such memorandum or even upon the regulations should immunize him from conviction for a crime. "While the law, and not void regulations govern," the court said, "it seems well to point out that in this case the defendant was notified of his classification of I-A by the Selective Service System local board, and later of his classification of I-A by the Selective Service System appeal board, and received the written order to report for induction issued by the Selective Service System local board. It is clear that he had been informed by the Selective Service System, and knew that his obligation was to report as ordered, and that failure to so report was

## A Job Well Done



Eric Johnson, Clerk of Fillmore County Local Board No. 32, Geneva, Nebr., is pictured receiving from Maj. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, State Director of Selective Service, a Certificate of Award from Selective Service National Headquarters which was issued to him for suggestions designed to make the operation of Selective Service more efficient and more economical. Mr. Johnson has been clerk of the Selective Service local board in Geneva throughout the operation of the current act and was clerk of that local board from June 28, 1941, until the end of World War II. General Henninger, in presenting the Certificate of Award, expressed his appreciation and that of Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Director, for the interest Mr. Johnson has shown in the work.

a criminal offense."

Another ground urged to support conviction was considered by the court in the following language: "The Government contends, and perhaps correctly, that as the defendant had not reported for induction, he had not exhausted his administrative remedies and therefore was not entitled to question the jurisdiction of the Selective Service System in classifying the defendant for service..." and in ordering him to report."

## Suggestions Pay Off

Cash awards have been made by the Efficiency Awards Committee to five additional Selective Service employees whose suggestions have resulted in more efficient operation and in a savings to the Government.

Those receiving the cash awards were: Miss June Todd, Clerk, State Headquarters, Sacramento, California; Miss Rose H. Smithson, Clerk, LB 39, Springfield, Missouri; Miss Helen I. Fowler, Clerk, LB 24, Hillsville, Virginia; Miss Sara P. McLendon, Clerk, LB 4, Wadesboro, North Carolina; Mr. Michael J. Egan, Field Division, State Headquarters, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

In addition to the cash awards, Certificates of Adoption (Long Form) have been awarded to the following four employees of the System: Mrs. Grace E. Arnold, Clerk, LB 6, Lamar, Missouri; Mr. Denis H. O'Brien, Clerk, LB 56, Billings, Montana; Mrs. Ena McCarthy, Clerk, LB 68, Sheboygan, Wisconsin; Colonel Lloyd E. Lilygren, State Director, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Certificates of Improvement have also been awarded to the following six employees of the System: Miss N. Fay Gordon, Clerk, LB 38, Springfield, Missouri; Miss Evamae Sanborn, Clerk, LB 8, Exeter, New Hampshire; Mr. Melvin Govig, Clerk, State Headquarters, Portland, Oregon; Mr. Eric Johnson, Clerk, LB 32, Geneva, Nebraska; Miss Frankie H. Krenek, Clerk, LB 13, Bryan, Texas; Mrs. Vivian Taylor, Clerk, LB 4, Hackensack, New Jersey.

The above announcement made by the Efficiency Awards Committee brings to 28 the number of Cash Awards, 37 Certificates of Adoption, and 45 Certificates of Improvement presented to employees.

Practically every State Headquarters and Territorial Headquarters have submitted suggestions for consideration. At the present time there are still 85 suggestions pending before the Efficiency Awards Committee.

## Fire No Obstacle

(Continued from page 3)

knew what they were after when they entered the office (up a ladder and through a window, wearing smoke masks and with flashlights because they brought out the right things).

About 3 a. m., we gave up the vigil, since it was evident that we would be unable to gain entrance into the building and also because it was determined that the cause of the flame was being diverted from our office.

At 7 o'clock in the morning the board chairman, a police officer and I went into the building and unlocked the local board office door (not 4 feet from this door the building was in the cellar). We found the place a shambles—fallen plaster, water, smoke stains, and piles of debris everywhere. We took a look at the cabinets, fearfully opened one, and—Eureka—not record lost; yes, they were badly singed and blackened, some a little wet, but otherwise not damaged and 100 percent salvable.

I then searched through the files for the property list, and after cursory check I knew what we would need in the way of equipment and supplies; next I sought a new "home," and was able to negotiate a most suitable space for immediate occupancy; next I contacted a moving concern, arranged for the removal and installation of our equipment, and on the night of the 22nd we did move by flashlight; the same evening the telephone service was restored; services were employed to clean and polish the furniture, and all day on Tuesday this operation was in progress.

In the meantime I had contacted the State Procurement Officer, advising him of the progress and providing him with a list of the equipment needed and also the supplies to be replaced. A truckload as required was delivered from State Headquarters at about 7 p. m. on the 23rd, and we were again in business and ready to receive the public upon opening the office on the 24th. We had been out of business just 16 working hours.

At first it was felt that we would be unable to restore normal operations for a time and that we would be obliged to cancel much of the action on the local board calendar but after a day, from the progress achieved, it was evident that we would not be impeded in any way and the calls for December 2 and December 13 could be completed as scheduled.

I want to express my appreciation to each person who in any way aided in the quick and successful accomplishment of an almost insurmountable task. I am extremely proud of our personnel, both paid and unpaid, and this experience I but one more grand evidence of the spirit which animates our System in Pennsylvania. The example furnished by our people in Lock Haven is an indication of what to expect from our other coworkers elsewhere.

On Wednesday morning I checked the office and, concluding that my mission had been successfully accomplished there, left to resume my normal field activity.

## (Classification Picture November 1, 1954)

Class		Class	
Total.....	15,383,339	I-D Member of Reserve Component*.....	305,078
I-A and I-A-O Examined and acceptable.....	247,716	II-A Occupational deferment (except agriculture)*.....	18,002
I-A and I-A-O Not examined.....	1,286,967	II-A (Apprentice)*.....	6,860
I-A and I-A-O Induction postponed.....	5,712	II-C Agricultural deferment*.....	50,069
I-S Statutory deferment—High school.....	58,905	II-S Occupational deferment (student)*.....	162,497
I-S Statutory deferment—College*.....	2,592	III-A Dependency deferment*.....	1,135,994
I-O Conscientious objector, examined and acceptable.....	1,558	IV-A Completed Service: Sole surviving son.....	289,419
I-O Conscientious objector, not examined.....	2,788	IV-B Officials*.....	20
I-C (Inducted).....	751,178	IV-C Aliens.....	9,164
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned).....	1,430,765	IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	61,667
I-C (Discharged).....	701,108	IV-F Unfit for service*.....	1,961,646
I-C (Reserve).....	999,748	V-A Over age of liability.....	5,888,931
I-W (At Work).....	4,538		
I-W (Released).....	417		

\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume V

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 1955

Number 2

## Extension of Selective Service

In January 13, 1955, the President requested Congress to approve military manpower program providing for the extension of Selective Service, and for the creation of a reserve force for use should an aggressor be so unwise as to attack our country.

In his message the President said in part:—

The military security of the United States requires Armed Forces, poised and alerted for instant action, quickly reinforceable by units ready for mobilization, assures an adequate pool of trained manpower necessary expansion. Three elements are necessary to this military future—(1) active forces in the length and effectiveness necessary to meet, and to repel and to punish the first massive assault or to conduct a lesser operation that does not require mobilization; (2) reserves so organized and trained as units that they can be speedily mobilized to reinforce the active forces in combat or to man defense operations at home; (3) an unorganized reserve pool, adequate in training and numbers, to permit a quick general mobilization of all our military length.

Never, in peacetime, have we achieved this proper military posture. The penalties of our unbusiness have been manifold—in measure, in blood, in the heartbreak of a mighty nation buying time with the lives of men. Now, in an uneasy peace, we can and must move toward this proper posture—at considerable cost, with due regard for addition, without disruption of human plans or the material economy.

\* \* \* \* \*

In summary, I recommend (1) the present statutory provisions authorizing the induction of young men by the Selective Service System for 24 months of training and service, scheduled to expire July 1, 1955, be extended until July 1, 1959; (2) at the existing special statutory provisions authorizing the registration and induction of doctors and dentists, also scheduled to expire on July 1, 1955, be extended until July 1957; and (3) that legislation be enacted by the Congress to permit a strengthening of the reserve forces to meet essential mobilization requirements.

The extension of Selective Service is necessary because experience demonstrates that active Armed Forces of the size we must maintain cannot be raised by voluntary enlistments alone. The maximum number of volunteers will continue to be the recruiting goal of the services. But realistic estimates set the probable ceiling on voluntary forces, in the present economic situation, at a million and a half—more than 1,300,000 men short of

(Continued on page 4)

## Governors and Selective Service

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

Twenty-two new Governors have taken office in a like number of States since January first. Eleven Governors are beginning an additional term. One Governor was reelected after having served as Governor previously. Since Selective Service was established in 1940, 255 citizens have served as Governors of the States, Territories, and the Commonwealths, or as Commissioners in the District of Columbia.

The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, the Selective Service Act of 1948, and the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951 placed upon these Governors and Commissioners certain duties in relation to the administration of the Selective Service System. The 1940 Act provided only that

the President would appoint local and appeal board members upon the recommendation of the Governors or the Commissioners. The 1948 and the 1951 Acts provided that in addition, the Directors for the States, Territories, the District of Columbia, and the City of New York should be appointed by the President upon the recommendation of the Governors or the Commissioners.

Regulations with the force of law, issued under all the Acts, have designated the Governors and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as the head of the Selective Service System in their respective States, Territories, and the District of Columbia. This relationship of the Governor of the State to the Federal Government is unique and is found in no other Agency of the Federal Government.

The soundness of this arrangement has been time-tested successfully. On the positive side it has been operated in World War I, when 2,666,867 men were inducted into the Federal forces; in World War II, when 10,110,103 men were inducted; and under the Selective Service Act of 1948 and the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951, which period includes the Korean mobilization, when 1,943,880 men were inducted.

In addition to these positive proofs of successful operation, the War between the States, both in the Confederacy and in the Federal Government, gave ample evidence of the fact that systems of inducting men into the Armed Forces can be of the most doubtful value. Both of these systems excluded the Governor as an integral part of the system. Numerous difficulties have arisen when the Governor was not responsible for the operation of the Federal system of manpower procurement within his State.

I have always felt that the lack of success of the compulsive measures of procuring manpower during the War between the States was due in no small measure to the fact that the State Governors were not a part of the manpower procurement system of the Federal or Confederate governments, under the conscrip-

tion acts. Without legal responsibility to the general government for the procurement of men, it was only natural that they, as competitors for manpower, should use their powers when manpower became scarce to carry out their State manpower objectives.

The constant difficulties experienced by the general governments, 1862-1865, in their relationship to the Governors of the several States are in marked contrast to the experiences of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict. There has never been adequate credit given to the Governors who served during those periods. It is undoubtedly true that there is a lack of understanding by the citizens in general. One of the main reasons for this lack of knowledge of the part played by the Governors has been the effectiveness of their contributions. There is no question that had they failed in the operation of Selective Service within their States the information would have been much more widely disseminated.

There are many reasons why the participation of the Governors in the operation of the Selective Service System has been so universally successful. The Governor symbolizes and personifies the State as no other can. The Selective Service System gains the advantages of all that the Governor stands for in his State because he is the Head of the Selective Service System in the State. The Governor has material means that he can use in order to insure that unusual demands, such as large registrations, are met in his State. He can appeal to the citizens of his State to operate Selective Service in their State in a manner that will equal or surpass similar operations in other States. The fact that the Governor is the head of the Selective Service System in his State assures its citizens that the operation of Selective Service is not imposed upon them from without, it is their Selective Service System.

Much can and should be said about the manner in which the Gov-

(Continued on page 2)

## Development of Case Law in I-A-O

The Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit has refused to pass upon whether a I-A-O classification for a Harshmanite was "reasonable" inasmuch as the Presidential Appeal Board already had determined the reasonableness of denying I-O and awarding I-A-O. By inference the court seemed to think I-A-O to be apt, moreover.

The court indicated it had made a thorough study of the religion to find that its members had suffered and withstood much abuse because of their pacifism. It was the fact that the church membership had a factory, products of which went to the armed services for use in the war effort, which resulted in interpreting and applying I-A-O. It was not clear from the context what the product or products were but they were variously referred to as "supplies" and "equipment" and "materiel" for the armed forces.

The court also refused to consider the relative importance of being "aloof" from the place where the supplies were to be used in combat, intended to show that the Harshmanite contribution was remote. The court favored letting such a consideration be weighed by the appropriate boards in the Selective Service System.

The court indicated one further item that might have been taken into consideration but which seemed not to have been mentioned—profit. It believed that a willingness to profit from a wartime economy tended to reduce the consistency of the sect's beliefs.

The case was an appeal by Perry Bowen Moore from a conviction in the Northern District of Illinois of a charge of refusal of induction. There was evidence to the effect that the local board had been giving I-O in similar cases. But appeal board action in the other cases had, in part, inspired local board reclassification to conform.

The court of appeals made an interesting characterization of the appeal board. It is not an "appellate body" as used in the judicial sense. Its classifications are its own, and not merely an "affirmance" of local board classifications. The appeal boards are "superior agencies," superior to local boards but agencies themselves nevertheless, which "consider anew" each application referred to them "and determine, on the basis of their own proceedings, the appropriate class for the affected registrant." This represents a development of the *de novo* theme emphasized in a number of leading cases. The court cautioned against being confused on this point simply because the local board deals directly with the registrant while the appeal boards do not. Such dealings were said to include sending notices and orders.

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The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other Acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## Official Notices

December 22, 1954—Operations Bulletin No. 119, as amended, Subject: "Postponement of Induction for Certain Alien Registrants," which was amended to provide that the certification of the registrant's military service is to be forwarded to the Department of State through his country's diplomatic mission in Washington, D. C.

January 7, 1955—Packet No. 49 of the Selective Service Regulations, containing corrected pages of Parts 1613, 1617, and 1621 to reflect the provisions of Amendments Nos. 57, 58, and 59 of the regulations.

Inductees were receiving or entitled to receive compensation or retirement pay for service-connected disabilities, or, at time of death, had a definitely ascertainable service-connected disability.

Dependents of deceased veterans who entered service AFTER January 31, 1955, will NOT be entitled to pension for non-service-connected death.

**MEDICAL, HOSPITAL, AND DOMICILIARY BENEFITS.**—The proclamation sets January 31, 1955, as the last day of the Korean conflict period during which those in active service may establish entitlement, after discharge, to VA hospitalization or domiciliary care for non-service-connected disabilities on the same basis as wartime veterans.

Those entering service AFTER January 31, 1955, will be entitled to VA hospitalization or domiciliary care only if they are discharged for disabilities incurred in service in line of duty or if they are receiving VA compensation for service-connected disabilities. In addition, to be entitled to domiciliary care, they must be incapacitated from earning a living and have no adequate means of support.

Those entering service AFTER January 31, 1955, may establish eligibility for outpatient medical and dental care if they are discharged for disabilities incurred in line of duty or if they are receiving VA compensation for service-connected disabilities, provided they meet all other specified eligibility requirements.

**BURIAL BENEFITS.**—Two burial benefits administered by VA are affected by the proclamation.

One provides for reimbursement of burial expenses in a sum not to exceed \$150 to the person who defrays such expenses for an eligible wartime or Korean conflict deceased veteran.

The proclamation sets January 31, 1955, as the last day of the Korean conflict period during which those in service may earn entitlement to this benefit on the same basis as wartime veterans. The Korean conflict period began June 27, 1950.

Those entering service after January 31, 1955, become peacetime veterans after discharge or separation from active service. Upon their death, the \$150 may be paid to the person who defrayed the burial expenses only if the veterans

were in receipt of compensation at time of death or had been discharged or retired from active service for disability incurred in line of duty.

The other VA burial benefit affected by the proclamation is burial flag to drape the casket of an eligible deceased veteran at then presented to the next of kin after burial.

The proclamation sets January 31, 1955, as the last day of the Korean conflict period during which those in service may acquire eligibility for a burial flag on the same basis as wartime veterans.

Those entering service AFTER January 31, 1955, will become peacetime veterans when they leave service. Peacetime veterans may be eligible for a burial flag if they served at least one enlistment, were discharged from active service for a disability incurred in line of duty.

**AUTOMOBILES FOR THE SERIOUSLY DISABLED.**—Korean conflict veterans who suffer loss of permanent loss of use of one or both hands or feet or permanent impairment of vision of both eyes as a result of service on or before January 31, 1955, the date set by the proclamation, may be eligible for an amount not to exceed \$1,000 toward the purchase of an automobile or other conveyance, including special appliances.

Those who suffer such disability as a result of active service AFTER January 31, 1955, will NOT be entitled to this benefit when they leave service.

**BENEFITS FOR INDUCTEES ETC.**—The proclamation sets January 31, 1955, as the last day of the Korean conflict period during which inductees, etc., who did not enter on active-duty status may be eligible for certain benefits. Dependents also are included in the stipulation for death benefits.

The law provides that any person who on or after June 27, 1950, suffers a disability in line of duty (the result of his or her own misconduct) while en route under order to report to a place for final acceptance, induction, or entry upon active duty, or while at such place en route home, shall be considered to have incurred such disability while in the active military or naval service.

The benefits provided such persons are compensation for service-connected disabilities or death resulting from these disabilities, hospital and domiciliary care, and outpatient treatment for such disabilities.

Inductees who suffer such disabilities AFTER January 31, 1955, will NOT be entitled to the benefits.

## Governors

(Continued from page 1)

ernors and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia have operated the Selective Service System in the States, Territories, the Commonwealths, and the District of Columbia during the past 15 years. Enough will not be said, but those who may seek examples of high-minded statesmanlike conduct in public office, I commend to them a study of the part played by the Governors in the operation of the Selective Service System.

## GI Benefits End

By proclamation the President established the date January 31, 1955, as the end of the period of eligibility for many veterans' benefits. Those benefits affected by the President's proclamation are education, training and loans under the Korean GI Bill; vocational rehabilitation for the disabled; compensation and pension for living veterans and for dependents of deceased veterans; medical, hospital, domiciliary, and burial benefits; automobiles for the seriously disabled, and benefits for certain inductees.

Briefly, the effect on each is as follows:

**EDUCATION AND TRAINING UNDER THE KOREAN GI BILL.**—The proclamation sets January 31, 1955, as the last day of the Korean conflict period during which those in service may earn entitlement to education or training. The Korean conflict period began June 27, 1950.

Those entering service AFTER January 31, 1955, will NOT be entitled to education or training under the Korean GI Bill when they leave service.

As a result of the proclamation, the end of the Korean GI Bill education and training program for eligible veterans will be January 31, 1963, or eight years after discharge or release from active service, whichever is earlier. Eligible veterans may NOT receive further training beyond those dates.

The provision of the Korean GI Bill that veterans must START education or training within three years after discharge or release from active service is NOT changed by the proclamation. Eligible veterans who fail to begin training or education within that period will lose further entitlement to this benefit.

**HOME, FARM, OR BUSINESS LOANS UNDER THE KOREAN GI BILL.**—The proclamation establishes January 31, 1955, as the last day of the Korean conflict period when the necessary period of service may begin for entitlement to guaranteed, insured or direct GI loans.

Those entering service AFTER January 31, 1955, will NOT be able to establish entitlement to guaranteed, insured or direct GI loans when they leave service.

The effect of the proclamation sets January 31, 1965, as the end of the GI loan program for eligible Korean conflict veterans. Thus, the guaranty or insurance of GI loans will NOT be available on loans made to veterans AFTER that date.

**VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FOR THE DISABLED.**—The proclamation establishes January 31, 1955, as the last day of the Korean conflict period during

which those in service may become eligible for vocational rehabilitation.

Those so seriously disabled in service on or before January 31, 1955, as to require vocational rehabilitation in order to overcome their handicaps WILL establish eligibility; but those so disabled AFTER that date WILL NOT be entitled to vocational rehabilitation.

As a result of the proclamation, the end of the vocational rehabilitation program for eligible veterans will be January 31, 1964, or nine years after discharge or release from active service, whichever is earlier.

No training may be provided beyond those dates except for certain hardship cases which, under the law, are granted an additional four years in which to train.

**COMPENSATION OR PENSION.**—The proclamation sets January 31, 1955, as the last day of the Korean conflict period during which those in service may acquire entitlement to compensation for service-connected disabilities on the same basis as World War II veterans. The Korean conflict began June 27, 1950.

Those who suffer disabilities in service AFTER January 31, 1955, must be paid compensation at peacetime rates which are 80 percent of the wartime rates. However, if the disabilities are incurred after that date as a result of extra hazardous service, the wartime rates are payable.

January 31, 1955, also is the last day of the Korean conflict period during which those in service may become entitled to wartime veterans' pension for non-service-connected disabilities of a total and permanent nature. Persons entering service AFTER January 31, 1955, will NOT be eligible for such pension when they leave service.

Death compensation at wartime rates may be paid to the widow, children, and dependent parents of otherwise eligible Korean conflict veterans who die of service-connected disabilities incurred in active service on or before January 31, 1955.

For death from service-connected disabilities incurred AFTER January 31, 1955, compensation may be payable to otherwise eligible widows, children, and dependent parents of the deceased veteran at peacetime rates, which are 80 percent of the wartime death compensation rates. However, should these disabilities be incurred under extra hazardous conditions after January 31, 1955, the wartime rates would be payable.

Death pension may be payable to widows and children of deceased Korean conflict veterans with the required service on or before January 31, 1955, providing the vet-



## Selective Service in the "Sunshine State"

*Following our usual editorial policy, equal space and time will be granted California in the next issue of this paper.]*

Florida is the southeastern corner State of the United States. By West, it's southernmost city, some 600 miles South of the northern boundary of the State of California. It has a water area of 305 square miles, and a land area of 54,861 square miles.

The Sunshine State, as it is commonly referred to, is blessed with an abundance of sunshine, and a mild year round climate. The soil is fertile, producing a variety of continuous crops. Our terrain is flat, completely devoid of mountains; the highest known natural point is a hill of 345 feet, near Lakewood, in northern Walton County.

The population of Florida is estimated to be 3,500,000. It is the fastest growing State east of the Rocky Mountains. Within it's long coastline lie vast resources, which are only now beginning to be tapped, and lands for which more and more useful uses are being discovered. Industrial sites whose geographical and climatic advantages are only presently being computed and exploited.

There are 65 local boards operating in the 67 Counties of the State. The most populous county—Miami, has 9 local boards, the greatest number of any county. We have 3 intercounty local boards.

Twenty-seven of our local boards operate on part-time schedules. Our smallest board, located in De Soto County, has 852 registrants. Our largest local board is Number 20, located in Duval County, which has 5,186 registrants.

Travel within our State is not the problem it is in some other States. While the distance from Pensacola to Key West is approximately 800 miles, we are fortunate in having good roads, rail, bus, and air schedules.

All States have their problems, and Florida is not an exception. As our State is a mecca for tourists, we have to process a large number of out-of-State registrants transferred for physical examination or induction. The alien registrant, migrant farm workers, conscientious objectors, all add to our problems. We also have the registrant who is in favor of Selective Service, and believes it is the duty of every youth to serve; what he actually means is, every youth except himself. He professes to be willing to serve, but not just now. He believes he will be more valuable at some future date to the Armed Forces. The future date he has in mind, if truthfully answered, would be the day following the expiration of the Act.

Our local and appeal board members and clerks are the bulwark of our organization. To them, and the other uncompensated personnel, we are forever grateful. They refuse to permit us to confuse them with our directives, which sometimes may be considered voluminous and ambiguous. They can always be depended upon to use good old common sense and logic in their decisions.

## Things I Never Would Have Learned At Home

*(The following article by William C. Menninger, M. D., appeared in the Reader's Digest in November 1954, and is reprinted here with the permission of that publication. Reprints of this article are available from the Reader's Digest at the following prices: 100 copies for \$2.50, 500 copies for \$10.00.)*

Since 1940, when this Nation enacted the first peacetime conscription law in its history, 22 million young men have served in the Armed Forces. From now into the unseen future each fit youngster will probably spend two years on active duty. To find out what this experience means The Reader's Digest asked the Gallup Institute of Public Opinion to interview a sample of ex-GIs. The findings are heartening and significant.

The results of a poll of young veterans should encourage prospective draftees and their families.

A great majority of the young veterans polled—79 percent—report that they gained numerous benefits from their service. Most of these were "things I never would have learned at home." Taken from familiar surroundings and suddenly placed on their own two feet, many young men saw the world and their relationship to people in new perspective.

Draftees passing through a reception center peel off more than their street clothes. They are bared psychologically as well—stripped of family, friends, and habits which have supported them from childhood. As one recruit put it, "Brother, this is a long way from home!"

The abruptness of the change is hard to appreciate; the unfamiliar surroundings, the lack of privacy, occasional physical exhaustion, tedious chores, the galling demands of seemingly petty but omnipotent authority. These are especially keenly felt during the first rude weeks of basic training.

But the result, in the opinion of most of those who have taken this compulsory civilian-into-soldier cram-course is distinctly worthwhile. For example, 76 percent of the men interviewed said they came out with greater self-confidence than they had before.

"It grew me up right out of high school," says one veteran. Others report: "The discipline makes you learn to take care of yourself, be your own judge instead of running to your folks all the time." . . . "I was hot-headed to start but they cooled me down." . . . "It puts a young fellow on his own and makes a man of him."

To go through the mill, and to come out feeling that he has really grown in stature, equips an individual for more effective living. It gives him an insurance policy on which he can draw to face future challenges, for a person's ability to get along with others largely determines his happiness and effectiveness. The majority of individuals fired from jobs lose them because they can't get along with people.

One of the greatest opportunities in the melting pot of the military forces is to learn how to live with others. Most veterans questioned believe this is one of the most valuable lessons. "I had never left home much before, and meeting people from all over the country certainly broadened my thinking."

. . . "Live with a bunch of men and you find your place quick." . . . "I learned how the other fellow lived."

As a result of their experience 78 percent felt that they became more considerate of others. "It improved my attitude toward people." . . . "The guys you think aren't good guys sometimes turn out to be the best." . . . "People of different faiths got to be friends of mine regardless."

There are few "lone wolf" jobs in the service; 84 percent of the veterans interviewed felt that their experience had increased their ability to work with other men. They reported that the process included "discipline," "learning to take orders," and "learning to get to work promptly."

Many veterans reported that the opportunity to advance and become leaders had been a valuable experience. "You learn how to handle groups of men." . . . "It gave me opportunity to carry responsibility that I never had in civilian life."

Of the specific advantages of service life, 25 percent of the veterans gave first place to the educational and job-training opportunities. Fifteen percent were making direct use of service-acquired skills in their present jobs. About as many more cited general overall improvement in abilities. "I got my experience as a radio operator in the Navy," says a 38-year-old radio and telephone engineer. "I learned public speaking," says an ex-Air Force sergeant, 42, who is now sales manager of a large department store.

"I finished my high-school education while overseas," says an ex-Army sergeant. Last year 82,800 students of "Operation Bootstrap"—working during off-duty hours in courses offered in all branches of the Armed Forces—completed their high schooling successfully. Since only 60 percent of today's inductees are high-school graduates, the Defense Department expects the figures to increase in coming years.

One illuminating finding of the Digest's survey was the attitude of Negro veterans toward service life. To the overwhelming majority it opened up new horizons. Twice as many Negro as white veterans consider themselves "farther ahead" as a result. An astonishing 92 percent feel their service was enriching and rewarding.

The opportunity to live in a different community or a different culture broadens a man's perspective. A quarter of the veterans named "travel" as a prime benefit. During the last World War and the Korean War, millions of young Americans saw many parts of the globe. Even the experience of a Kansan spending a year in a camp in Virginia gives him a new point of view.

Today only 51 percent of the Army's inductees are serving overseas. But usually a serviceman is transferred from one locality to another at

*(Continued on page 4)*

## Selective Service in the Northwest Corner

WASHINGTON, the Evergreen State, the State named after the Father of our Country! Situated in the northwest corner of the United States, it is bounded on the north by the Dominion of Canada and on the west by the broad, blue Pacific. A member of the sisterhood of States since 1889, Washington is a vast territory of 68,192 square miles (of which 1,406 square miles consist of inland waterways). It is a land of snow-capped peaks (glacier-covered Mount Rainier, elevation 14,408 feet), raging mountain streams and wide rivers, fir-clad hills, fertile valleys, and broad plains.

With 39 counties, Washington has 30 Selective Service local boards in 19 locations. In planning the operation of the System here, the goals set were economy and flexibility. The result of the establishment of intercounty local boards has been a large registration per local board and an unusually large number of registrants served per compensated personnel. The economy so achieved by this arrangement would not be possible, nor would the service rendered the public be effective, were it not for the loyal board members who faithfully travel many miles to perform their vital duties. Of the 96 local board members, approximately 60 percent have seen service in the armed forces during one or the other, and in some cases both, of our great wars. A fine group of patriotic Americans, they have sent their own sons away to do their duty for their country with the same devotion as they did the sons of their known or unknown neighbors. All members of the Selective Service System in Washington are extremely proud of the fact that since the beginning of Korean hostilities this State has never been short on a call issued by General Hershey.

Registrants from the western part of the State are given their preinduction physical examinations and induction at AFE & I Stations at Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Oreg., while a majority of those living east of the Cascade Mountains are sent to Spokane. Inductees from these three stations are sent to Fort Ord, Calif., for training.

The State has two appeal boards, one each for the two judicial districts located in Seattle and Spokane. Since July 1, 1948, the number of registrants has risen from 118,776 to 218,171, an increase of 83.5 percent.

In addition to six officers in State Headquarters, located in the State Armory, in Tacoma, the System has a total of 83 compensated and 694 uncompensated personnel.

The advent of several huge hydroelectric plants, notably those at Grand Coulee, the largest producer of electric power in the world, and Bonneville has brought many new industries into the State, among them three large aluminum reduction plants operated by the three leading aluminum producers of the Nation. New industry has brought new workers (as of August 1954, the estimated population of Wash-

*(Continued on page 4)*



## Case Law

(Continued from page 1)

In a criminal action the court thought the "basis in fact" issue to be "solely a question whether the selective service file which was before the agency which considered the case most recently in point of time reflects a basis in fact to support the classification given by such agency, the classification on which the registrant's induction is based." The court thought an appeal would even remove prejudice, if any, at the local board level.

Finally, an attack on the local board's summary for alleged lack of fairness was met by a statement on the part of the court of appeals that even if such an assertion were true the registrant, who had an opportunity to place whatever he chose in his file on appeal, was not prejudiced by such action.

The facts in the case were few. On the basis of a questionnaire registrant was given I-A. He asked for a personal appearance, seeking a then IV-E. Following his personal appearance he filed S. S. S. Form No. 150 based on religious training and belief acquired through affiliation with the Church of Jesus Christ of Sullivan, thereafter referred to in the opinion as the Harshmanites or the Harshmanite Church. He was reclassified I-O. Meanwhile other fellow members had appealed and the appeal board had placed them in I-A. The local board reclassified Moore I-A, with a statement in part that "the consensus of opinion of the Local Board is that part of this religious group could not be I-A and the other part I-O when all hold to the same tenets of religion." A second reason was adduced from a petition signed by 354 residents. The appeal board also gave I-A. The Presidential Appeal Board awarded I-A-O. Moore refused an induction order.

A curious feature of the trial was the inability of some of Moore's witnesses to be heard. They rejected both the customary oath or its equivalent, an affirmation. The court refused to hear them under these conditions and the court of appeals held that under the Federal rules this determination by the trial court was correct, and the defendant could not be heard to complain.

The registrant has petitioned the United States Supreme Court for a review of this case.

## Extension

(Continued from page 1)

the planned strength goal for the end of the fiscal year 1956.

Active force strengths are continually under review in the light of changing missions and technological improvement of weapons. A major purpose is economy in the use of men. But I see no reasonable prospect that the world situation or technological advances, in the next 4 years, will render the draft unnecessary. I earnestly recommend, consequently, that the extension be for 4 years. In the case of doctors and dentists, I recommend that the extension be for another period of 2 years only. By that time, it is expected that the medical personnel requirements of the Armed Forces

## Things I Never Learned At Home

(Continued from page 3)

least once or twice; thus many young men are seeing a considerable part of their own country for the first time. Veterans almost to a man agreed that travel had increased their pride in the United States. They sang their country's praises on two counts.

1. Opportunities for the individual: "Seeing this country makes you realize its tremendous size, the vast variety of its resources." . . . "Every place you go, there are opportunities." . . . "Here a person can choose his own way of life."

2. The American people: "People are individualistic, yet concerned about the problems of their fellow men." . . . "People in different parts of the country put themselves out to take care of you." . . . "You get a feeling of belonging to the country."

The record eloquently refutes gloomy predictions that military life would stultify the religious faith of American youth. Fifty-eight percent of the veterans said that military service had increased their faith in God, and 38 percent more had kept their faith intact.

What accounts for this? In half of the cases it was the closeness of death, the perils of combat. The other half found a stimulus in their environment: "The fact that you see so many guys of different beliefs who all have the same God strengthens your own belief." . . . "Anyone away from home more or less tries to get the guidance of his religion." . . . "I saw a lot of other men turning to the church, and that strengthened my own faith."

To the young man facing service I would make four suggestions:

Accept the fact that you are going to be called on to serve your country; serve with pride.

Decide these are going to be two rich years in your life; get every bit out of them you can.

Take advantage of every educational opportunity the Armed Forces offer; there are many.

Finally, get all you can out of the most important lessons you can learn; how to get along with all kinds of people. This means that you must learn to know yourself pretty well, and how to handle your frustrations. Learn how to make the most of bad situations, how to accept an occasional dictatorial sergeant—yes, even how to work occasionally under leadership which seems downright stupid. These are lessons of enormous value if you learn them well.

Another way of saying it is that, while the service isn't all pay and gravy, "the time is not wasted unless you waste it." What you get out of it you earn—and can keep.

Perhaps the greatest benefit of service is, as some veterans say, "General experience that you just can't get in any other way." And, lest this sound unspecific, U. S. census-bureau data shows that the average young veteran is earning \$500 more per year than the equivalent young non-veteran.

Should a man start college before entering service? Or go into service first? Veterans split almost evenly on this. Military promotions are surer with education, but the man who enters service first reaches college more mature, and with GI tuition.

An ex-Army lieutenant, now a college instructor, suggests, "Get one year of college in. You're more likely to go back afterward." But an ex-Navy lieutenant, now a university professor, says, "Service first. Then you'll find out whether you really want to go to college and what you want to do there."

Whichever they do first, American young men can turn their military experiences into valuable assets for themselves and their country. Three out of four young men came home saying that service made them more capable people and better citizens, alert both to the problems of their neighbors and the larger problems of the country and the world.

*Note: Dr. William C. Menninger writes about the positive side of military service from two vantage points: during World War II he directed the Army's psychiatric program; and two of his sons have completed their service in the Army. His book on the Army's wartime psychiatric experiences, Psychiatry in a Troubled World, has become a standard text. Dr. Menninger is General Secretary of The Menninger Foundation, the famous psychiatric research and training center in Topeka, Kans., and is a Governor in the American College of Physicians. He continues his association with the Army as senior civilian consultant in psychiatry to the Surgeon General.*

can be met adequately by other means.

\* \* \* \* \*

The present operation of Selective Service is recognized by the American people as an equitable and necessary solution to a national problem. The calm planning for a call, the unquestioning acceptance of it, the smooth adjustment to a new way of life, manifested by millions of our young men and their families, evidences the maturity of their attitude toward the problem of national security.

The Selective Service System has inducted, during the operation of the Doctors' Draft, 46 doctors of medicine, 28 dentists, and 3 veterinarians who refused to apply for or accept commissions in the armed services.

## Utilization of Resources

One of the main factors that we in this wonderful country of ours should always remember is that our resources, both natural and human, be utilized to the maximum effectiveness. Waste of either is something that cannot be condoned.

The ingenuity of the various segments of the Selective Service System to utilize the human resources available continues to amaze those of us responsible for the operation of the System. Only recently there crossed my desk a report made by the State Director of California as to the utilization of and accomplishments by the registrars in Los Angeles County. I noted from that report that there are 55 separate locations for supplemental registra-

## SS in Washington

(Continued from page 3)

ington was 2,540,000, an increase of approximately 46 percent since 1940) with resultant demands for additional sources of power. In the not-too-distant future the big M. Nary plant will be in operation, be followed by one built at Chief Joseph Dam which will second only to Grand Coulee power output. Thousands of Namens and civilian workers will require time spent at Bremerton during World War II and the magnificent part played by "The Yard" winning the naval war in the Pacific.

Sprung up almost overnight the City of Richland, Benton County, with a population of almost 22,000 persons. Here, close to sources of vast amounts of electrical power and a plentiful supply of water, is the huge plant of the Atomic Energy Commission, operated by the General Electric Company.

While industry has made a rapid growth, Washington is still primarily an agricultural State. In addition to being the second largest producer of winter wheat in the United States, the State leads the Nation in the production of apples, dry peas, and was second in the production of filberts, peaches, apricots, and sweet cherries.

The leading cities on Puget Sound—Seattle, Tacoma, Bellinham, Everett and Olympia—as well as those ports on Grays Harbor, Willapa Bay, and the Columbia River, are ports of call for ships from all the seafaring nations of the world. Seattle, the largest city in the Northwest, has since the days of the Klondike been known as the Gateway to Alaska.

MSTS ships carrying replacement troops and military cargo load Seattle and make the voyage to the Orient via the shorter North Pacific Circle route. Replacement troops headed for Japan and Korea are processed at Fort Lewis, Washington, in addition to being one of the largest military centers in the country, is now the home of the famous Second Division.

trars located in high schools, junior colleges, universities, chambers of commerce, veterans' service centers etc. Beginning in 1949 and extending through November 1954, these supplemental registration points completed a total of 4,037 registration cards and mailed them to the local boards. Much credit is due to the personnel who manned these registration points as it is obvious that much time has been saved compensated persons by these uncompensated people who have given so willingly of their time and facilities to aid in the operation of Selective Service. Figures furnished above do not include the thousands of other tasks which have been performed by the registrars, such as furnishing notices of change of addresses, completion of SSS Forms 5, etc.

We think that the State Director of California and these volunteer registrars in Los Angeles County should be commended for the saving of time and money that has undoubtedly resulted from this system.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

Volume V

WASHINGTON, D. C. MARCH 1955

Number 3

## Round and Round We Go Again

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

There is always added activity in the National Headquarters of the Selective Service System at this time of year because of the activities of Congress. This year the activities are well above average with extensions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, the "Doctors' Draft," the National Reserve Plan, the Independent Offices Appropriation bill, bills to increase compensations, and the legislation to clarify veterans' benefits in connection with the Executive Order establishing a cutoff date for personnel entering the Armed Forces after January 31, 1955.

Assuming 6 bills under consideration, and allowing for a hearing on each in the House and Senate, this would require preparation for an appearance at 12 hearings. This represents the minimum and not the usual. Since Congress convened, and including the first half of February, the Director of Selective Service has testified 5 times before 1 committee and 3 subcommittees. The dates of hearings in a committee or subcommittee's busy schedule cannot be predicted except within rather wide limits. The committee hearing requires constant familiarity with the problem under study and a

considerable step-up just prior to the date of hearing. It is the practice of congressional committees to permit witnesses to present oral or written statements, or both, setting out their conclusions and such recommendations as they choose to make.

In this connection the position of the Director may be complete support of a bill in which the several interested agencies of the Government are in complete agreement. In rare instances it might be some part of a bill in which no other agency of Government except Selective Service has interest. At times projected legislation may be of some interest but matter under discussion is one where the Selective Service System does not recommend but yet does not oppose. There is, of course, the situation in which the Selective Service System has vital principles of operation which are or may become jeopardized by the proposed act. A trying combination of circumstances is presented when the proposed legislation in general is desirable and most necessary, and yet amendments are proposed which, while not destructive to the operation of the System, are either unnecessary and useless or are perhaps opening wedges for future crippling amendments. It is often necessary to accept amendments which are not ideal, but legislation is always based on compromises. There is an ever-increasing graveyard of needed legislation that has failed of enactment because the proponents could not or did not exhibit the flexibility necessary to modify the bill rapidly enough to insure its passage. There is often a choice between a law which permits many of the things desired

and no law at all. The time for the acceptance of the less than ideal is many times short.

A difficult situation for all administrators appearing as a witness occurs when he is forced by a committee of Congress to state his own fields when they are not exactly those of the Executive Branch of the Government.

Fortunately, most of the situations occur when the area of lack of agreement concerns details of implementation rather than basic differences of viewpoint. Under these circumstances it is the responsibility of the witness to try to prevent any effort by interrogators to spotlight the differences to the exclusion of the 90 percent of agreement that exists.

The most difficult situation confronts an administrator witness when confronted with lack of agreement with basic content of the proposed legislation sponsored by the Executive Branch of the Government. Under those circumstances two obligations must be met by the administrator. He must remain a part of the Executive team of which he is a member in presenting to the committee of Congress to the best of his ability the facts and the reasoning which support the proposed legislation. In fact, he must, if possible, support the legislation recommended even better than he would have supported another viewpoint which he may have originated. There is a second obligation which he always owes to his Nation, its Congress, and especially to his own self-respect. When the committee asks, as sometimes it does, for his personal judgments on the recommen-

(Continued on page 2)

## Exhaustion of Administrative Remedies Prior Requirement

It is a principle of law that a registrant must have come to the brink of induction or work if he wishes to defend a criminal charge on the ground that he was misclassified. That he must repair, in the case of expected induction to the induction center itself, and, in the case of a work order, to the local board, is restated in recent court of appeals and district court cases, respectively.

In the current decision concerning induction, it appears that the registrant must have at least reported even if he later alleges a procedural error.

The court of appeals, in refusing to overturn a conviction in California, said in *Mason v. U. S.*: "Unlike the other registrants in other similar cases, Mason did not report for induction and then simply refuse to submit thereto by taking the step forward or performing the other required overt acts to indicate submission. He refused to report at all."

The subject comes under the general theme of exhaustion of administrative remedies. Some things registrants are expected to do if they would put themselves into position to defend a criminal charge, or get out of the Armed Forces by way of the habeas corpus route. Courts have generally frowned upon a registrant's failure to take an appeal from a local board classification. Failure to respond to an order for a physical examination is generally recognized as being in the same category. Perhaps a trifling omission of a duty might not count, but, in general, if a registrant still has an opportunity to improve his claim, courts may be properly requested to hold that he must avail himself of it. If he does not, not only has he waived its advantages, but he has put himself beyond the pale of a defense for his final failure.

To return to the *Mason* case, the Ninth Circuit panel of judges thought that his situation fell under the rule in the well-known *Falbo* case. "The consequence of this failure to report for induction is that Mason did not exhaust his administrative remedies," the court said in part, noting that a test was whether he still might have been rejected for service. The interjection of preinduction physical examinations between the time of the *Falbo* and the *Mason* cases did not persuade the court to another conclusion. The court recited that Mason's preinduction examination was 2 years old, but from reading the whole opinion the court appeared to appreciate the fact that even if it had been recent, the registrant still might have been rejected for service, for the judges said: "The regulations of the President relating to the Selective Service System are also fully consistent with and contemplate the possibility of rejection of the reg-

(Continued on page 2)

## What Happened?

[The editor of this paper has been curious as to what action, if any, Local Board 63, Erie, Pa., took upon receipt of the following letter:]

Dear Sir:

Today I received my notice to report for induction on January 4, 1954. I'm not asking for a deferment or postponement, but I have 43 head of Dairy Cattle that are under quarantine for Bangs disease. So I cannot sell them at this time.

I'm hearby requesting that Local Board No. 63 make arrangements to take care of these cattle. I will be at home any day from now until January 4th so I will be willing to instruct you on how simple it is to milk and feed 43 head 2 times a day. At the time of meeting I had with you in July, one board member made the remark that I could take to them to my Brothers Farm. That is impossible for his barn is filled with his own cattle.

I start milking at 5:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. feel free to call any day and I will be glad to instruct you how to care for these cattle. I do not want to see these cattle starve after January 4th. So please let me know when you will be here.

Local Board No. 27, Santa Rosa, N. Mex., furnished the following statement taken from a registrant's classification questionnaire:

"I was born at Tajique, County of Torrance, on July 5, 1925. I am a citizen or subject of Tajique. I have filed a Declaration of Intention to become a citizen of the United States. I filed my Declaration of Intention at Tajique on May 10, 1948, under Number 1."

What's so unusual about the above? Well, for your information, Tajique is located in the central part of New Mexico in these United States.



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other Acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## Legislation

(Continued from page 1)

dations under discussion, then regardless of consequences he is obligated to express candidly and clearly his personal opinions.

The hearings before committees and subcommittees are the highlights of the relationship of a Federal agency to Congress. They are the show days. But before the passage of any legislation there are hours, days, weeks, and months that precede these few days that make the columns of the newspaper, the radio, or the television. These days are filled with conferences, requests, and supplying of information, suggestions, and countersuggestions, endless drafting and redrafting, trying to make words convey exact meanings without creating more uncertainty than they settle.

All told, legislative business is complicated, confusing, and frustrating business. It is all of them and more. It is true that seldom does a bill become a law in the shape or form desired by the proponents. Yet the wonder is that so much, so good, is written into law when the citizens of this Nation are scattered so widely and living under such a wide variety of geographical conditions. These citizens have a wide range of interests and many of them are in direct competition with the best interests of others. The Universal Military Training and Service Act is an example of how the claims of one group, no matter how beneficial to it, deprive the members of some other group of their rights. At best, all may receive some consideration, none can expect complete satisfaction.

It will soon be 15 years that the Selective Service System has been dealing with Congress. The problems have not been easy and neither the Congress nor the System could expect complete satisfaction from all the citizens who were required to yield their employees, their sons, their time, or their lives. There has been many lack of agreements on what the laws should be, far less disagreements on what the laws are, innumerable individual questions, and lack of unanimity as to the manner in which the laws should be applied to a particular registrant. The confidence that the Congress has in the Selective Service System can be inferred from its legislation and as for the Director of Selective Service, he can conceive of no political instrument composed of human beings which could have carried on the functions of legislation as they have been carried on by the Congress in the years he has administered the laws it enacted.

## A Stitch in Time

In the January issue of the *Selective Service* newspaper there was carried an article, "Fire No Obstacle." Mrs. Milda E. Saari, Clerk, Anoka County Local Board No. 2 in Minnesota, read this article and decided to take action. Her report to the State Director is printed below.

"In the January 1955 issue of *Selective Service*, the monthly bulletin of the Selective Service System, there was an interesting account of a fire involving a Pennsylvania Local Board. Ever since entering on duty with the Anoka County Local Board, I had wondered how any of the records could be saved in the event of fire. The offices are located on the second floor off what can be termed a 'dead end' turn at the end of a hallway, and, should there ever be a fire, it would be impossible to reach the office space.

"After reading the article referred to above, I contacted the Fire Chief of the local fire department and an appointment was made for him to call at the office. The morning the chief stopped in, we talked over the possibility of fire and consequent hazards. He was shown the cases containing the registration cards and the large book comprising the SSS Forms No. 102 and No. 115 as top priority items to be salvaged in case of fire. He was also advised that these items were stored on top of the filing cabinets at the end of each day, where they would be readily available in case of fire by access through the east window of the board room. The chief said he would notify members of the fire department, as salvage was never attempted at a fire unless the department had been notified to do so.

"Any precaution against possible future emergency of any sort is usually worth much more than the bit of effort it entails initially. In any event, each day at the close of business, as the 'big book' is placed on top of the card files, our 'priority' items are ready to be rescued if necessary."

(The State Director of Minnesota reports that in 15 years there have been but two fires in local boards in Minnesota—one quite serious. In this particular one a large number of cover sheets which the clerk had been working on were left on the desk and not returned to the file cabinet. In the course of the fire the cover sheets on the desk dropped through to the basement and the job of later collecting the papers, drying them out, sorting them, and returning them to their proper place was terrific, and took several weeks of work. By com-

## Official Notices

January 20, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 27, as amended, Subject: "Armed Forces Physical Examination Outside the United States," which was amended to delete the Trieste Command from the list of overseas examining facilities.

January 26, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 103, as amended, Subject: "Local Board Action Summary Sheet (SSS Form No. 115) and Report of Availability and Summary of Classification (SSS Form No. 116)," which was amended to describe the manner in which those forms shall be modified for use in 1955.

January 26, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 82, as amended, Subject: "Reclassification or Postponement of Ordering to Civilian Work of Class I-O Registrants Who Are Students," which was amended to provide that the registrant shall be notified of any such postponement.

## Admin. Remedies

(Continued from page 1)

istrant by the Armed Forces because of failure to pass a full physical examination when he reports for induction."

In this case, however, it was urged additionally that the registrant had not had a fair hearing and procedural due process. This, if permitted to be proved, might have amounted to procedural error. Here, again, the court insisted on exhaustion of administrative remedies and cut off the defense on the authority of the Supreme Court in the *Balogh* and *Falbo* cases. To hold that a successful preinduction physical examination did not close the administrative process did no violence to the decision in the *Estep* case, the court believed.

The "brink" in a work order situation was developed as not being the place of work but the office of the local board preparatory to departing for the performance of work, in three combined cases, *U. S. v. Sutter* and others, in the Southern District of California. This decision reasserts the constitutionality of work programs and recognizes institutions of a State or its subdivisions as proper employers. The court was impressed by the trio's failure and neglect to perform a duty as the basis of the offense. "Reporting to the local board preparatory to departing for the performance of the work ordered is the 'brink' . . . to which the registrant in Class I-O must come before he may obtain a judicial review of his classification."

parison, the cover sheets that were in the file cabinet were charred around the edges, but they did not burn, and their usefulness was not affected. A lesson can possibly be learned from this experience.)

## A Golden Voice From The Golden State

Popularly known as the "Golden State," California stretches northward in the neighborhood of a thousand miles from the Mexican border on the south to the Oregon line. To the east lie Nevada and Arizona; on the west lies the Pacific Ocean.

A fourth of the State's area is fertile agricultural land. Here are raised a great variety of products ranging from the semitropical to conventional farm products.

The remainder of the State's total area of nearly 160,000 square miles ranges from foothills to lofty mountain ranges, sources of the State's mineral and timber wealth and grazing for livestock.

The thousand-mile coastline provides harbors for shipping and fishing vessels and one outlet for the petroleum industry.

Defense plants in substantial numbers and magnitude are to be found over the State and are heavy users of manpower.

This, then, is a thumbnail sketch of the State, necessary in order to provide a concept of the problems confronting local and appeal boards in connection with classification.

The population of the State is estimated to exceed 12,500,000 persons. The westward migrator continues, and it is estimated the population is increasing at the rate of 1,000 each day.

Of its population, slightly more than 1,000,000 are registrants of California's 144 local boards.

These boards have jurisdiction in the State's 58 counties. Eleven of the less populated counties are served by five intercounty local boards.

Three Armed Forces examining and induction stations serve the State's local boards. To the San Francisco Induction Station come registrants from coastal counties north and south, as well as inland. The Fresno Station serves central California while the Los Angeles Station receives registrants from all southern California.

Two appeal boards, each consisting of three panels, decide the appeals from the local boards. The number of appeals is increased by virtue of the employment of out-of-State registrants in defense plants; many employers preferring to have the appeal settled by the appeal board nearest the place of employment.

An appreciable number of local and appeal board members now on duty served in the Selective Service System during the trying war years. Many others presently in the System have served continuously since the beginning of the Act in 1948.

It would be inappropriate to fail to pay a well-deserved tribute to the local and appeal board members and to the other uncompensated members of the System in the State who have given so unsparingly of their time and talents.

A word, too, should be said of the compensated personnel for their devotion to their assignments.

Together, these two groups—the uncompensated and the compensated—have made the California Selective Service System what it is



## End of Round One

On February 8, 1955, the House Representatives considered and voted upon the extension of Selective Service. The final vote on the passage of the bill was 394 yeas, 19 nays, and 36 Representatives not voting. The following pertinent facts are reported relative to the legislation as passed by the House Representatives:

(1) The authority scheduled to expire on July 1, 1955, for the induction of men under 26 who had not been deferred (section 17 (c), M. T. & S. Act) was extended for 4 years, to expire on July 1, 1959. There was heated debate on the floor and considerable support for an extension of only 2 years, but it was pointed out by Mr. Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, that an extension for 4 years was essential and warranted. In 1948 the Selective Service Act became a law to operate for 2 years. In 1950 the Congress extended it for 1 year. In 1951 the Congress, after careful consideration and conscientious deliberation, extended it for 2 years. The final vote as cast by the House on February 8 provides for 4 additional years.

(2) An amendment was offered from the floor and approved by the House providing that no person, otherwise found on his individual status to be eligible for deferment because of his employment which is determined to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest, shall be granted a deferment on account of the existence of a shortage of any agricultural commodity, or denied a deferment on account of a surplus of any agricultural commodity.

(3) Another amendment, as voted by the House of Representatives, removed the extension of liability beyond the age of 26 of those registrants who were deferred pursuant to the provisions of section 17 (c) (2) (A). Under the present law, men entering the National Guard prior to attaining the age of 18 years and 6 months are deferred from induction so long as they participate in the National Guard, but, having been so deferred, have their liability extended until they attain the age of 35. The amendment voted by the House of Representatives excepts these individuals from the extension of liability to the age of 35 and provides that their liability for service will cease to exist after they attain the age of 26.

(4) The House further voted that no person who has served honorably on active duty after September 8, 1940, for a period of 6 months or more in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or for a period of 24 months or more in the Public Health Service, shall be liable for induction for training and service except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress.

The Public Health Service requested and received the requirement indicated above for 24 months' service in the Public Health Service is necessary in order to keep that organization properly staffed. If the requirement had been for 6

## More Awards

The Incentive Awards Committee has announced additional awards to employees of the Selective Service System whose suggestions have resulted in more efficient operations and in a monetary savings to the Government. Miss Ella T. Spisak, in State Headquarters, Newark, N. J., received a cash award. Certificates of Adoption (Long Form) were awarded to the following:

Mrs. Mary I. Colony, State Headquarters, Sacramento, Calif.

Miss Elsie M. Pouttu, Clerk, Local Board No. 40, Worcester, Mass.

Mrs. Martha F. Luxon, Clerk, Local Board No. 108, Duluth, Minn.

In the January 1955 issue cash awards were announced to Miss June Todd and Mrs. Rose H. Smithson. Through an error in the compilation of these awards the designations were incorrectly given. They should have read as follows:

Mrs. June Todd, Clerk-Steno, Headquarters District No. 4, Fresno, Calif.

Mrs. Rose H. Smithson, Clerk, Local Boards 194-195, Springfield, Ill.

The above announcements bring to 27 the cash awards and to 39 the number of Certificates of Adoption. In addition, 45 Certificates of Improvement have been presented to employees.

There are at present 87 suggestions pending before this Committee. Keep up the good work, keep suggestions coming, and maybe you will be among the fortunate.

## Add, Hall of Fame

Cornelia Leighton, Supervisory Clerk, Area No. 2, Chicago, reports an Irish playwright, a Hoosier poet, and a Hollywood movie and television star as follows: George Bernard Shaw, James Whitcomb Riley, Conrad Nagle.

months, many of the personnel of that service would leave, and there would be no way to maintain that organization at the required strength. The Public Health Service has therefore been protected by the provision requiring 24 months of service.

(5) The House voted to do away with the extension of liability in the cases of those persons deferred at any time by reason of having been found physically or mentally unfit for service by an Armed Forces examining or induction station.

The attention of the reader is invited to the December 1954 issue of the *Selective Service* newspaper, page 3, where the legislative processes are outlined and discussed at some length. It will be noted that, under normal proceedings, the Senate Armed Services Committee will conduct hearings, and the Senate will vote on the bill reported by it. If the bill is amended it will then go to a Committee of Conference, the members of which are selected from members of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees. The report of this Committee must then be agreed to by each House before the bill is presented to the President for signature.

## Wolverine's Howl

The Michigan Selective Service System operates in a State of many contrasts—a State of magnificent distances and varied topography where heavy agricultural production vies with industrial might, and vast forest and recreational areas border the densely populated "industrial capital of the world."

Normally considered an inland State, Michigan has the longest shoreline in the Nation. Its two peninsulas are bounded by four of the Great Lakes with a shoreline of 2,242 miles. With a land area of 57,022 square miles and a 1950 population of 6,371,766, Michigan ranks 21st among the States in land area and 7th in population. Recent estimates indicate that the current population exceeds 7,000,000. Michigan is the largest State east of the Mississippi. It is as far from Ironwood in the Upper Peninsula to Detroit as it is from Detroit to New York City.

More than 52 percent of Michigan's registrants are concentrated in the Detroit industrial area. On a per capita basis no other major city has an equal number of factory workers, or as large a volume of manufactured products. Long known as the "arsenal of democracy," Detroit ranks first in automobiles, pharmaceuticals, adding machines, foundry products, machine tool accessories, ranges and heating devices, paint, and heavy chemicals.

On the other hand, Michigan also ranks 10th or better in production of the Nation's 20 major crops, leading in the production of sour cherries, navy beans, cantaloups, celery, cucumber pickles, and strawberries.

Michigan's 937,687 reforested acres lead all other States. With its 11,037 inland lakes, 36,350 miles of stream, and 3,121 miles of Great Lakes shoreline, Michigan is proud of its reputation as the "water wonderland."

The Lake Superior district is part of one of the greatest iron ore producing regions in the world, and the "copper country" of the Upper Peninsula contains the only large commercial deposit of native copper in the world. More shipping passes through the "Soo" locks than the Panama and Suez Canals combined.

Organization-wise, the Michigan Selective Service System operates through 106 local boards, with at least one in each of its 83 counties. Eighteen are concentrated in Wayne County. These boards administer 692,100 regular registrants and 6,722 special registrants. Michigan has several of the largest boards in the Nation with registrations over 20,000. Average registration for the 106 boards is 6,529, but 29 have registrations in excess of 10,000.

Smallest Michigan local board is Keweenaw County with a registration of 296. Largest is Wayne County Local Board No. 101 with 21,456 registrants.

The State headquarters is unique in that it operates in a building specially designed for Selective Service operations, with 30,000 square feet of floor space under lease to the Government. The

## A Man Can Change His Mind

Recently a young man in the uniform of a Naval Aviation cadet paid a visit to Illinois State Headquarters to report that he had successfully completed a year of flying training at Pensacola and expects to receive his commission and his wings after 3 months of advanced instruction. He hopes to go in the regular Navy and make it his career. Just a year ago this young man was wearing the uniform of an attendant at one of the Illinois State mental hospitals. He was a conscientious objector performing civilian work in lieu of induction. Because of a change in his convictions, brought about largely through his pastor's influence, he withdrew his claim of conscientious objection and joined the Navy. "I would advise any conscientious objector is do the same," he said on his recent visit to State Headquarters.

### STUDENT'S LAMENT

(Garrett J. Furey, Coordinator, Astoria Group, New York City Selective Service System, dreamed up the following, on break time of course, he advises us.)

To stay in college,  
To gain more knowledge,  
More and more I strive.

A student deferment  
Is my preferment  
'Til I reach thirty-five.

But Selective Service  
Has me nervous,  
They grant but one degree.

Despite my plea  
For a Ph. D.,  
They offer me a P. F. C.

building was dedicated in 1952 in honor of the late Col. Glenn B. Arnold, State Director from 1948 until his death, February 5, 1952.

Michigan local boards are particularly proud of their record of never having failed to meet the State's induction calls since 1948. A total of 94,373 registrants have been inducted by Michigan boards since 1948. An additional 196,722 have enlisted during the same period.

Full credit for the record established by the Michigan Selective Service System must go to the uncompensated and compensated members of the local boards and boards of appeal who carry on the frontline activities of the System. Operating with a 5-member local board system, Michigan takes pride in the patriotic public service of its 1,218 uncompensated local board members, appeal agents, appeal board members, and other volunteers. Ninety-five percent of all of the local boards have one or more members who are veterans of the armed services.

Local boards are operated by 142 full-time compensated employees and 28 part-time employees. Twenty-six local boards operate on a regular half-time schedule. Two appeal boards, each with one additional panel, operate in the State's two Federal judicial districts.



## "I Asked To Be Drafted"

(There appeared in the January issue of *The American Weekly* an article, titled above, by Pfc. Thomas A. Tenney. This article is reprinted with the permission of *The American Weekly* and the author as a matter of interest to Selective Service. While certain aspects of the writer's letter will not remain in force due to the expiration of veterans' benefits, the arguments set forth will be of interest to personnel of the System and may make a suitable item for the bulletin boards in the local boards.)

About two years ago, I went to my draft board with a request that I thought would surprise them: I asked to be drafted. Ten days later, I was in the Army. It was as simple as that.

My decision may seem strange, but, actually, I didn't decide to enter the Army. Everybody within the age limits and physically capable is called sooner or later. I just asked to have it come sooner, to get it over with.

It isn't easy to plan a life that will be interrupted for two years beginning at some unknown time. It's all too easy to live from one month's draft call to the next, not bothering to make plans when the future is so uncertain. That's no way to build a life, and there is a great deal of sense in what Galsworthy said: "If you do not think about the future, you cannot have one."

Such uncertainty is bound to make civilian life less happy. If a man of draft age is looking for a good job, he'll find the cards stacked against him. An employer simply doesn't want to train a man he's likely to lose any day to the draft. Such uncertainty plays havoc with school work, too. If hurrying to graduate only brings the Army closer, a student is inclined to stretch out his time in school. And what of the young couple beginning marriage with two years of separation?

My Army friends agree that picking an early age for service is a wise idea. Enlistment is for a minimum of three years, but one can voluntarily be drafted for two. One can also be drafted involuntarily for two years at an awkward time, and this happened to many of my friends. They would far have preferred coming in as soon as they reached draft age, when they had just finished high school and had no other plans.

A veteran needn't worry about these things. His future is far more certain and, in addition, he actually is better prepared for life by the service.

Maturity is a great asset, and the Army offers a good route to this. A variety of new experiences and new acquaintances opens whole new worlds to the young soldier. Of course, a few do get in trouble in the Army, but many get in trouble in civilian life, too. Bad companionship can be found anywhere, though the Army rejects criminals and others who are morally undesirable. Civilian life offers no such protection.

A veteran enjoys other advantages. The best-equipped army in the world needs experts to maintain its equipment, and Army experience and training often lead to better civilian jobs. A veteran gets

five points added to his grade automatically when he takes a Civil Service examination.

Through USAFI, the United States Armed Forces Institute, a soldier can study any subject from Diesel engineering to Latin. A registration fee of two dollars covers all expenses. And it is actually possible to be a resident student of an American university during off-duty hours in the States, or of special branches of Maryland and Southern California Universities—or a European university—if you're overseas.

Not only does a veteran find himself better qualified for what he wants to do, but a number of veterans' benefits are open to him through the K-Vet Bill, successor to the famous GI Bill of World War II. If a veteran wants to settle down and get to work, he may obtain GI loans for starting a business or buying a home of his own.

I talked with many veteran friends before I made my decision to enter the Army. To a man, they were glad they had already served. None had cause to worry about the draft. Those in school were better-than-average students, with their greater maturity and understanding of the world around them. They were using the K-Vet Bill to help pay for their education and many had taken advantage of USAFI courses. Indeed, one of them found time for a whole year's college work while in the Army. Ordinarily, four years of college plus two in the Army add up to six. Pete made them add up to five. Outside of school, many of my friends have already gone to work and are finding good use for what they learned in uniform.

I know I'm personally better off with things as they are. Through correspondence courses, I've already completed half a year's college work. I won't have to worry about being drafted when I graduate, and I'll be able to go directly to work. Because of the K-Vet Bill, I won't have to find spare-time work that cuts into hours needed for study. My decision gave me a definite future that I can plan for, and I don't regret it.

## An Oscar?

The world premiere of SSS new Public Information movie "Time To Go" was held on February 25 in Washington, D. C.

One of the highlights of the premiere was the band concert presented by the United States Army Band, under the leadership of Major Hugh Curry.

In addition to the personnel of National Headquarters, personnel from the D. C. Headquarters and nearby Virginia and Maryland local boards were in attendance. The press was also well represented, representatives from United Press, Associated Press, and International News Service being in attendance. The national magazines were also well represented, by the attendance of reporters from U. S. News and World Report, Time, News Week, and the Kiplinger Washington News Letter. It is hoped that the stories written by these representatives of the press will create a widespread demand for this film.

The audience also contained a good representation from the leading national education associations. Representatives were present from the United States Office of Education, the National Education Association, the American Council on Education, and the National Catholic Welfare Conference. All of these representatives indicated an intention to "plug" the movie in their various publications, which go down to every high-school principal and college president in the country.

The Department of Defense was also well represented. In addition to the various branches of the Department of Defense who cooperated in making this movie possible were representatives from the Army Radio-Television Branch.

After seeing the rough cuts of the film, Department of the Army officials requested permission from General Hershey to use it as a chapter in their weekly television series called "The Big Picture." Permission has been granted, and the Department of Defense expects to release this chapter the week of March 6. This will mean that the film is guaranteed showing on 344 TV stations and will be seen by

some 20 million people. All 344 TV stations do not run the same chapter simultaneously, so it will take a proximately 6 months for the film to make the circuit. Selective Service personnel desiring to see the TV version of the movie should contact local TV stations and determine if all of them show "The Big Picture." If they do, they should be asked for the date they will show the chapter on Selective Service.

Following the premiere and band concert, Selective Service personnel and their guests went to the ballroom of a nearby hotel for a late dancing party.

Following the showing of the movie, General Hershey presented certificates of appreciation to the branches and individuals who made this movie possible. Mr. Joseph Yodin accepted the certificate of appreciation awarded to the Pictorial Branch, OSD. Individual certificates were presented to Private Lawrence B. Spector who played the hero of our movie, and to Private Peter B. Benzoni, who played the role of the disgruntled GI. Another individual award was granted Mr. Maxwell Marvin, a local radio announcer who narrated the movie. Other certificates went to Co. Third Infantry Regiment, Fort Myer, Va., which provided troops to appear in our movie, and the use of their barracks for our interior shots. The Armed Forces Examining and Induction Station, Alexandria, Va., also received a certificate for their cooperation in providing personnel and the use of their facilities to make sequence on physical examination and induction.

"At the present time the Army is the only service which requires induction through the Selective Service System. There is no question, however, that the operation of the draft provides a major stimulus in assisting other services to maintain their strengths on a voluntary basis. Should we fail to extend this authority to induct men for military service or should there be any reduction in the term of service below the present 2-year period, the might be an important effect upon the numbers of men willing to volunteer in the Air Force, the Navy or the Marine Corps."

Secretary of Defense  
Charles E. Wilson.

"To maintain an armed force of strength of 2,850,000 through fiscal year 1959, with 1 million of the men in the Army, we estimate will take about 670,000 24-month inductees, or an average of 140 monthly. This is in addition to requirement for 2,100,000 voluntary enlistments in the same 4-year period. These figures are subject to modification as influences of the Career Compensation Act and other factors give us different enlistment and reenlistment experience.

While we use the induction authority to maintain the strength of the Army, the other services expect to maintain their strength entirely on a voluntary enlistment basis. Our analysis indicates this is feasible, provided they have the benefit of enlistments stimulated by the induction authority."

Assistant Secretary  
Carter L. Burgess.

### (Classification Picture January 1, 1955)

Class		Class	
Total	15,538,237	I-D Member of Reserve Component*	298,688
I-A and I-A-O Examined and acceptable	240,909	II-A Occupational deferment (except agriculture)*	17,733
I-A and I-A-O Not examined	1,317,057	II-A (Apprentice)*	6,669
I-A and I-A-O Induction postponed	5,823	II-C Agricultural deferment*	44,026
I-S Statutory deferment—High School	71,923	II-S Occupational deferment (student)*	165,812
I-S Statutory deferment—College*	3,937	III-A Dependency deferment*	1,128,775
I-O Conscientious objector, examined and acceptable	1,599	IV-A Completed Service: Sole surviving son	254,271
I-O Conscientious objector, not examined	3,039	IV-B Officials*	23
I-C (Inducted)	710,995	IV-C Aliens	8,999
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned)	1,418,648	IV-D Ministers, divinity students	61,444
I-C (Discharged)	735,315	IV-F Unfit for service*	1,992,376
I-C (Reserve)	1,051,380	V-A Over age of liability	5,993,694
I-W (At Work)	4,248		
I-W (Released)	854		

\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume V

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 1955

Number 4

## *It's Late, Very Late—But Not Yet Too Late*

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

The President of the United States has recommended to Congress the enactment of legislation which will provide for an adequate Armed Forces Reserve. The first President of the United States recommended legislation to accomplish a similar purpose.

The fact that the recommendations of the first President have never been enacted into law and that the Nation has survived is far from being proof that it will continue to survive unless steps are taken to provide an adequate Reserve Force.

A survey of the last three mobilizations is not reassuring. The margin by which we have escaped defeat has progressively lessened. We did not have sufficient ready Reserve Forces before any of these mobilizations to insure either avoidance of the mobilization or immediate application of force to terminate the necessity for it. Evidence is lacking that as a Nation we have understood the inevitable results of our inadequacies. There is likewise no evidence that we have taken measures to indicate that we had profited from our experiences.

As a Nation we can claim poverty in neither resources nor men. Two or three million nonveterans below twenty-six

years of age are available for training as reservists and the high birth rate of the forties will soon materially increase the supply of young men currently becoming available.

Natural resources are used lavishly for the manufacture of articles which we use for our comfort, our convenience, and our entertainment. Many of them we consider necessities but practically all of them would be considered luxuries in most places of the earth. In fact, to insure this comfort and amusement in a Nation deeply concerned about the utilization of its scientific and professional manpower, a recent study indicated that not one in seven of this group is engaged in activities which can be recognized by the man concerned as being connected with national defense.

The difficulties of securing legislation which will permit the building of an adequate Reserve are many. Few are of recent origin. There has been some consistent opposition to any form of military preparedness. This is probably far less than it has been when the world seemed a safer place then it does today. Yet there are today groups who hope for a more peaceful world and hope to accomplish it by varying degrees of disarmament. There have been periods in our history when this form of opposition has been formidable and was a main cause of the failure of legislation. It is not today.

There are today have been, and there are today, groups who believe that safety and National survival can be assured only by large forces continuously in being. This point of view is based on confidence in permanent forces, lack of confidence in other than permanent

forces, and the insistence by some types of forces that they can be operated only by the full-time members. The increase in the use of complicated equipment has been a favorite proof of this point of view. The cost in men and money has been a factor in the rejection heretofore of this point of view.

There always has been a fear in this Nation of too much power in the hands of the Armed Forces; this, too, has been a major factor in the rejection of large permanent forces as a means of survival. It is a fact that those who have favored a large permanent force have played a part in the defeat of programs to provide an adequate reserve. These factors jeopardize the present program.

Another reason there is no adequate Reserve in the United States has been the inability of the proponents to remain united on the main objective of an adequate Reserve program. Many would support it if it contained all the details they believed necessary. They have in the past preferred to lose the program rather than to compromise on details they favored.

No attempt has been made to suggest all the reasons that the recommendations of our first President for the formation of an adequate and trained Reserve have never been carried out. It has been a strange combination of those who oppose all efforts to insure survival plus those who believe solely in permanent establishments, aided by those who want an adequate Reserve but disagree on the kind the Nation should have.

This issue is now before Congress. It may be our last chance to re-

(Continued on page 3)

## Section 6(m) No Bar To Service

Section 6(m) of the UMTS Act does not make ineligible for training and service persons convicted of an offense which may be punishable for a term exceeding one year or punishable by death.

Such is the substance of a decision in the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, decided January 11, 1955. The defendants were four registrants surnamed Doty, all brothers, none of whom, the court said, ever voluntarily registered for selective service.

The first time the four Dotys—Joel Elias, Orin Don, Paul Edward, and Sid Irving—were sentenced was in Minnesota, in April 1951, when Joel was given a 2-year, the others 18-month terms. They were then registered at Ashland, Ky., by a local board representative, while serving prison sentences, though they themselves refused to sign the registration. All were released on parole in May 1952. None would respond to board requirements. "The only communication from any of them," the court said, "was a letter from Joel, stating that he was on parole and not subject to the whims of the draft board."

"Defendant's first point," the court said, "is that each was in the custody of the prison authorities and not subject to the orders of the draft board, because each was on parole at the time of his order to report for induction." The court said no judicial authority supported such a position, which was held to be without merit.

Sustaining neither an argument that better records might be kept or that Joel had had his liability extended out of the local board's "pique," the court gave effect to the meaning of section 6(m), to say:

"Defendants misinterpret the foregoing language. Persons convicted of an offense which may be punishable by death or by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year are not made ineligible for service under the Act. They may be rejected by the draft board or by the military authorities at the time they report for induction. But their acceptance or rejection rests in the discretion of the draft board or the military authorities. The statute grants such persons no immunity from their obligations under the Act. See United States v. Bouziden, 108 F. Supp. (Okla.) 395.

"Defendants further contend that since army regulations . . . provide that at the time a registrant reports at an induction center for induction, if he has a criminal record of the character specified in (6(m)) he shall be morally unacceptable for service 'unless such disqualification is waived by the respective department,' and that since the record shows no such waiver, the defendants should have been acquitted for failure of proof. The mere statement of the contention indicates its answer. Defendants did not report for induction. Until they did so, there was no occasion for an exercise of the discretionary power of waiver of their previous criminal record.

"Defendants say that their classification was arbitrary and without basis in fact because the evidence before the board showed their previous convictions and hence the board was required to

(Continued on page 4)

## SS in VA.

The name Virginia, in honor of the "Virgin Queen," Elizabeth of England, was first given to all of the territory along the Atlantic coast between the Spanish possessions in the south and those of France in the North. The first permanent English settlement in America was at Jamestown in 1607. The first democratic legislature in America, the House of Burgesses, convened in 1619.

Virginia has an area of 40,815 square miles and a 1950 population of 3,310,680. The Tidewater section is predominantly agricultural. Agricultural and forest products vie for leadership in the Piedmont section, while in southwest Virginia beef cattle roam the many hills from whose depths coal is brought to the surface to begin the long journey to the great coal piers in Newport News. Hampton Roads is one of the world's greatest harbors. Many of the ships of our Navy during World War II were built in the shipyards at Newport News, and since that time the liner United States and super carrier Forrestal have been built there.

There are 129 local boards in Virginia, one in each county and at least one in each of the independent cities. The largest board is in Richmond, the capitol city, with 11,603 registrants, and the smallest in Craig County, with 459 registrants. In all, Virginia has 336,377 registrants.

In addition to the State Director and his deputy, there are at present 5 officers and 25 civilians serving in the State Headquarters. In the local boards there are 106 full-time and 41 part-time clerks, as well as 1,076 uncompensated members, appeal agents, and medical advisors. Two part-time clerks and ten members of the two appeal boards complete the organization of the System in Virginia.

Many of our members and clerks  
(Continued on page 2)



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## You and Military Service

*(The book on the above subject, written by Lt. Col. Arthur J. Burks, United States Marine Corps Reserve, has recently come off the press of the State Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo., and is reviewed in the following article by Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow, Deputy Director of Selective Service.)*

At long last a void has been filled. Once a recruit or an inductee steps forward and becomes a member of the armed services he is deluged with books, pamphlets, and orientation lectures. The intention of the service is to get the information down to the private, to fully orient him, to make him a better soldier. Many of us have felt for a long time that there was a period before enlistment or induction, however, where there was nothing but a blank, a void, during which the young man somewhat fearfully anticipated the unknown. "You and Military Service" is a publication that will abolish this void. This book was written in a layman's language, and published for the young man who, having completed school, now is faced with military service immediately ahead.

Colonel Burks served in both World Wars and two Expeditions. He is possessor of a long and enviable record with the United States Marine Corps, but Colonel Burks has written his book in simple terms. It is concise and factual. The introduction to the book was written by Lt. Col. Henry M. Gross, Director of Selective Service for Pennsylvania. Colonel Gross and his staff rendered yeoman service, according to Colonel Burks, in the preparation of this book. In the preface of the book Colonel Burks extends his appreciation to the members of Colonel Gross' staff.

"You and Military Service" offers suggestions as to how a man should conduct himself immediately before and immediately after enlistment. It points the way to getting the most out of military service. The qualms and the doubts are set at rest, and the possibility of developing into a far better citizen after having had military service is described. I think that one of the important attributes of this book is that it is not a dry book. It does not lecture, it does not preach; the material is presented in a factual manner with no attempt to persuade or convince. The benefits of military service are described.

Colonel Burks is a professional writer between wars; it is understood that he supervised 150,000 recruits during World War II, and a somewhat fewer number during World War I. He knows marines; he knows all men in uniform. He appreciates the pride of a soldier; he understands how to develop a raw recruit into a soldier's soldier.

## SS in VA.

*(Continued from page 1)*

served in the same capacity during all or part of the operation during World War II. Mrs. Akline D. Deane, of Local Board No. 50, is truly the dean" of our local board clerks, having served during World War I, World War II, and the present operation. Three of the present officers on duty at State Headquarters served at the headquarters in an enlisted capacity at the start of the 1940 operation, while a fourth was a local board clerk for more than 3 years prior to his entry into the Armed Forces.

Selective Service in Virginia is presently set up to meet the demands that may be placed upon it, whether such demands be due to all-out war and mobilization or all-out peace and demobilization. It has met the call of the nation in the past, delivering its proportionate share of men to the Armed Forces with the least amount of disruption to necessary civilian endeavors as is believed possible. Credit for this remarkable feat goes to those patriotic, uncompensated, unthanked men serving on Virginia's 129 local boards and two appeal boards. Upon them rests the responsibility of determining who shall be forwarded for induction and who shall be deferred. No job could exact more of a man than to be placed in a position of affecting the lives of so many so vitally.

An Ohio registrant stated in his questionnaire under the classification he thought he should be in: "Do I have a choice? If so, I will take 4-F."

When I first perused the book I expected to see the material slanted toward Colonel Burks' own branch of the service, the Marine Corps. I found that to be not true. Before too many pages had been turned, I understood fully that he understands and appreciates the demands, the operations, and the prerogatives of each branch of the military. I can assure you of one thing, that "You and Military Service" is not the voice of the armed services; rather it is the voice of a civilian member of the armed services, speaking with the voice of authority, calling a spade a spade, and being purely objective.

Time spent with "You and Military Service" is not wasted. When the last page is turned and the book is placed on the shelf, the reader feels a glow of patriotism and a surge of pride in the wearing of the uniform. It tells the Selective Service story in easily understood language. It gives the answer to so many young men who say, "I am confused" or "I just don't know what to do, or how to plan my life."

Selective Service, and its operations, will be better understood by reading this informative book.

## Official Notices

February 15, 1955—Packet No. 50 of the Selective Service Regulations, containing corrected pages of Parts 1604, 1617, 1622, 1623, 1625, 1629, and 1655 to reflect the provisions of Executive Order No. 10594 which constitutes Amendment No. 60 of the regulations and to reflect the provisions of Amendment No. 61 of the regulations.

February 18, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 122, Subject: "Postponement of Physical Examination and Induction of Certain Registrants Whose Liability may be Affected by Pending Legislation," concerning such postponements in the cases of certain registrants who have had previous active duty or who have been deferred because of having been found to be physically or mentally unfit for service.

March 1, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 0, as amended, Subject: "List of Operations Bulletins," containing the list of current bulletins and the list of bulletins which have become no longer current and in effect since September 1, 1954.

March 7, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 18, as amended, Subject: "Lists of Critical Occupations and Essential Activities," which was amended to transmit the revised lists released on March 2, 1955.

### TO: ALL COMPENSATED CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

At a recent meeting of the Interdepartmental Savings Bond Committee it was my pleasure to note that among agencies with more than 1,000 employees, the Selective Service System maintained fourth position with 63.4 per cent of our employees participating in a payroll savings plan. The leading agency has 85.8 percent participation, or only 22.4 percent more than we have.

In a report for the month ending January 31, I note that there are 8 States with 100 percent participation, 6 more than 90 percent, 7 States 80 percent or more, 6 States with more than 70 percent, 5 States with more than 60 percent, and 8 States with 50 percent or better. I am wondering why we cannot all come nearer to the 100 percent group and thus enable the Selective Service System to take its proper place at the head of all agencies in this most worthy program.

It is unnecessary for me to point out at great length the many advantages of payroll savings participation. Suffice it to say, the main objectives of this program are twofold: first, to assist in the national debt management and sound money program of the Government; and secondly, to help Federal employees establish good personal thrift habits and obtain a measure of financial security and independence through regular purchases of saving bonds.

The President has stated that the national economic welfare requires the widest possible distribution of

*(Continued on page 4)*

## "What America Means To Me"

*(Corporal James R. Oderma, an inductee of Local Board No. 1 in Nevada, was adjudged first place winner in the Freedoms Foundation Awards. Corporal Oderma, who was inducted on February 11, 1953, was adjudged the winner among all service personnel. He is a married man and the father of one child. The essay is printed here with, as it so admirably indicates the feelings of most of the Selective Service inductees in the Armed Forces.)*

As an individual, a citizen, and soldier, America means to me the Goodness of Life, the Greatness of Liberty, and the granted pursuit of Happiness with the pride in personal dignity of being "master of my fate, captain of my soul." America means the privilege of choice in all things concerning me: the right to vote or not—to work where, when, and how I decide—to worship as I believe—to speak and write according to my judgment—plus the other innumerable benefits I receive through God's grace all through my being born in this country. During the learning years of my young life I've gradually come to realize that my personal rights and privileges are only a part of what America really means to me.

America means my obligation too: my responsibility to share in freedom, for without freedom for others there can be none for me; my responsibility to never use my liberty to lessen another's liberty; my responsibility to protest again any violation of the basic rights of men; and my willingness, if necessary, to give up individual rights for the rights of the whole. My obligation is to be tolerant, yet vigilant, for my rights and privileges as an American citizen have not been handed to me duty-free. America is an idea that each must win for himself, and having won she must be sheltered, nourished, and protected to keep her living reality.

America means the pursuit of the ideal, like the planning and building of the perfect home. A sturdy foundation has been laid with the strength of concrete, determinate, and held fast by the steel will of God's truth and justice. It is an invincible base that neither tin nor tumult can undermine. A good start has been made but the building isn't finished. It will never be entirely completed, for remodeling must always be done. Mistakes will be made and corrected—improvements made and retained. No hope and light will come from our churches—better education from our schools. Greater world interest will be aroused through our press, radio, and television. Better citizens will be developed through our democratic system. Better health and better living for all will result from the efforts of science and industry.

America is a nation of builders with a faith to believe in and a hope to work for: a blessed nation building for a pledged future, well guided by the framework of our pioneered past.



# The Engineer and the Draft

(The following article, authored by Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, appeared in the "Princeton Engineer" of Princeton University in the February 1955 issue, and is reprinted here as a matter of interest to the Selective Service System.)

A very famous and much beloved American once said the word "duty" is the most sublime word in the English language. I neither contradict nor seek to amend the observation. I would like only to point out the words "duty" and "obligation" are close kin. If not brothers, at least kissing cousins.

The obligation to serve in the Armed Forces of the United States is clearly set forth in the Selective Service Law. With very few exceptions, the law places the liability for service on all males between the ages of 18½ and 26, with liability extended to age 35 for those who are deferred. World War II veterans are the only sizeable group exempted. But the obligation is something more than an obligation to a law. The obligation is to the Nation, to home and family, to one's self. In a few months another class of engineers will enjoy the privilege of graduating. I say that they will enjoy the privilege "because that is just what it is. These graduating engineers entered their freshman classes at a time when other men their age were being drafted to go out and take part in a very hot shooting war. Instead of these men going at that time, someone else took their place because it was felt that by finishing their engineering education first they could make a greater contribution when they did enter the Armed Forces. Let me hasten to say that I do not begrudge these men the

privilege they have received, in fact, I am in favor of the college deferment program. It is good for the country, it is good for the man, and it is good for the Armed Forces. It assures that the yearly quota Selective Service delivers to the Armed Forces will have a fair cross section of college trained men available for the more skilled jobs. Some people who agree to the principle that service should be freely and universally shared in a democracy have stressed the arguable principle that each person should serve in the capacity in which he can make his highest contribution. Their argument attempts to resolve these apparently conflicting principles by stating that service, in industrial or other civilian activities essential to the defense effort, is equivalent to, and could be substituted for, service in the Armed Forces. I do not think that is possible under the present law. I think it is clear that the principle of equality of sacrifice runs very deeply in the thinking of the people at large. In view of this it is my personal guess that we as a people would never be willing to accept the concept of highest contribution unless the engineers and scientists or other persons critically needed to support the industrial structure could be compelled to work under conditions similar to those in service on projects designated as essential to the government, just as other individuals are obligated to enter service.

There it is. You who have been deferred are only waiting your turn. Should this bluntness be offensive, remember it was the man who left college—or left any capacity in civilian life—to enter the Armed Forces who made your deferment possible. Then it was his turn to go, yours to stay. Now the situation is beginning to reverse itself. It is nearing your turn to go, his to stay. So when you sit down to map your plans for the

future, each and every one of you should plan, if physically fit, on spending two years in service at sometime before you reach your 35th birthday.

When a student completes his education today he has two choices open to him: (1) he may go out and get a job in industry, acquire some experience and wait until his local board reaches him for induction, or (2) he may go to his local board and volunteer to go immediately. By doing this he can get his service over with and come back to a job with the assurance, barring a war, that he can stay. No matter which course a student chooses, he should at all times remember that he has been granted the privilege of completing his education before service for one reason and one reason only—so he can make a greater contribution when he does enter the Armed Forces.

The chances of an engineering graduate getting a II-A deferment to work in industry for a time before entering the Armed Forces varies from time to time in direct relationship to the supply of manpower and the needs of the Armed Forces. Near the end of 1953 when manpower was in extreme short supply and we were inducting some 19-year-olds the chances of an engineering graduate getting a II-A deferment were not very good. Every able-bodied man was needed in service. In very few cases some engineers with badly needed specialties were given II-A deferments for a time but each case was decided by the local board on an individual basis and upon the facts in each individual case. Today the chances of a graduate engineer getting a II-A deferment before entering service are much better than they were in 1953. The reasons for this are twofold: Manpower is quite plentiful at present and the Armed Forces must cut their present

(Continued on page 4)

## Registrant Entitled to Objective, Unbiased, Unprejudiced Consideration by L. B.

Where a local board regards a registrant with such hostility that it reopens "reluctantly" and in "shame" when directed to reopen by the Director of Selective Service, and after making short shrift of the reopening process communicates its feelings to the appeal board, the registrant has not had fair treatment at one level of selective service and the resulting induction order becomes invalid.

Such is the substance of a decision shared by Chief Judge Duffy and Judges Lindley and Schnackenberg of the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. Chief Judge Duffy wrote the opinion. In this case the board's "reluctance" was not only expressed, but one local board member actually ignored the regulations to vote in the negative on the question of reopening upon the Director's request.

The case had many legal ramifications, but turned on the question of whether the local board had fairly considered a classification problem placed before it.

The appeal papers following the "reluctant" reopening included a letter signed by all members of the local board which the court quoted as follows: "We respectfully request the Appeal Board to give this case quick action because of the morale status in the community, which we feel is undermining the integrity of Selective Service and the Local Board members."

The court said in part: "Defendant, under due process, had a right to have the Board consider his evidence fairly and without prejudice. 'A draft board loses jurisdiction when it proceeds arbitrarily and without due regard to the rights which a registrant is entitled under the Regulations.' Niznik v. U. S. . . . The record before us clearly demonstrates that the local board did not give defendant a fair hearing on his claim for exemption as a conscientious objector. . . . It was soon apparent that the entire board was bristling with hostility toward defendant. This was shown at the time the board was required to reopen the case to consider defendant's claim for exemption as a conscientious objector. The Board did finally reopen the case 'reluctantly.' The chairman of the Board voted to reopen 'with the greatest feeling of shame and reluctance;' the secretary was of like mind while the third member voted against reopening in spite of the request made by General Hershey and the Regulations notwithstanding. As might be expected the Board made short shrift of defendant's claim for exemption by voting on the same day that he be given a I-A classification once again."

The court concluded that the Local Board was arbitrary and capricious.

"The United States has never had an adequate Ready Reserve. It has always needed one. In fact, it has fought wars costly in money and in blood because it did not have a large enough Reserve ready to fight without additional time for training. Organization units, filled with trained men, and completely equipped, who are ready to fight are a must."

(Text of General Hershey's statement endorsing the proposed National Reserve Plan.)

## Reserves

(Continued from page 1)

tify this deficiency. It certainly is our earliest opportunity and more factors are favorable now than at times heretofore. Building an adequate Reserve is a task which will require years. The need of now is to start and start right. The Standby Reserve should be trained men who have served the required period in either the active forces or in the Ready Reserve. They should be mobilized only in general mobilizations and then selectively.

The Ready Reserve must be of all things ready. This requirement is the number one objective. Without this attribute the program fails. Adequate numbers should be reached eventually, but when the choice is between large numbers or greater readiness the answer must be greater, and ever greater readiness.

There are undoubtedly more than one approach to the building and maintaining of a Ready Reserve. Like Rome, it cannot be built in a day but it cannot be repeated too often that it must be started and now. The actions taken in the next year may not seem large in accomplishment, but if they are sound and in the right direction and we as a Nation stick resolutely to the course we shall have set, the probabilities of survival will be increased materially.

Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., at the Second Centennial convocation, honored outstanding alumni by the awarding of citations. Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow, of the School of Dentistry, Class of 1917, was awarded such an alumni citation in commemoration of outstanding achievements and services he has rendered and which reflect honor upon Washington University. General Renfrow is the first and only dentist to date to be commissioned in the Army as a brigadier general in the Dental Reserve Corps, on or off active duty. Such an award to an official of the Selective Service System is an award to the System itself.



## SSS in the "Land of the Midnight Sun"

Alaska—America's "Last Frontier"—comprising an area of 586,400 square miles of rugged mountains, uncharted wildernesses, myriad islands, and vast polar regions; the hunting and fishing paradise of the North American continent; the territory acquired by the United States in 1867 by direct purchase from Russia.

Access to the Territory may be gained in several ways, the most popular being by air. Several major airlines serve the larger cities and towns from the United States and Canada, with a multitude of feeder lines and bush operations penetrating the more isolated areas. The coastal region is further served by commercial steamship, while the interior may be entered by way of the famous Alaska Highway, a 26-foot-wide, all-weather road extending for more than 1,500 miles from Dawson Creek, British Columbia, to Fairbanks, Alaska's northernmost city of consequence, located approximately 125 miles south of the Arctic Circle.

Here confined within the borders of the Territory may be found an overabundance of natural beauty. One of the world's outstanding scenic attractions is the water voyage through the Inside Passage. Unforgettable to the visitor is the Glacier Bay National Monument containing the tremendous Muir Glacier, one of the most active on the Alaska coast, spreading 2 miles wide and terminating in a sheer ice cliff rising 265 feet above the water. In the interior there is to be found still another spectacular sight at Mt. McKinley National Park, where the scenic wilderness is dominated by the snow-capped Mt. McKinley rising 20,300 feet to the summit, establishing this as the highest point on the North American continent.

Fortunately, the Territory has a very small population, which Selective Service serves in all this vast area with five local boards. The Territorial Headquarters is located in the capital city of Juneau, as is the local board serving the southeastern coastal region. Another local board may be found in Fairbanks, serving the Arctic region and a large portion of the central interior. Nome is the home of that local board responding to all registrants of the western coastal area and offshore islands facing the Bering Sea and Russia. Anchorage boasts of two local boards whose jurisdiction includes the remaining portion of the interior, the central coastal region, and the long chain of the Aleutian Islands.

Distance and transportation present the greatest problem in all phases of operation, making close personal contact relatively impossible. In order to circumvent this situation, the volunteer services of some 150 uncompensated registrars have been utilized throughout the Territory to assist those registrants who never see their local board of jurisdiction.

The travel of civilian registrants is a time consuming, problematical situation, with all registrants being forwarded to Fort Richardson at Anchorage, for both physical examination and induction. All phases of transportation are utilized in this accomplishment, and many times all phases may be necessary for a single registrant. Adverse weather conditions, mechanical failures, poor connections, and weak sched-

ules all take their place in the operation, often times causing delays of such duration that complete trips last several weeks.

With the unwavering diligence and perseverance of its personnel, the flow of men continues toward the fulfillment of that portion of the strength which must be achieved to insure the security of this great Nation.

### Section 6(m)

(Continued from page 1)

put them in the classification of undesirable, to wit: IV-F. Section 456(m) (6(m) of the UMTS Act) heretofore quoted, makes no such requirement. Whether defendants' previous convictions made them unacceptable for service is a question within the discretionary judgment of the draft board in the first instance and later of the military authorities. Furthermore, there was no appeal from the draft board's classification. Ordinarily a failure to exhaust administrative remedies precludes the raising of a question of the propriety of the draft board's action. There is no justification in this case for relaxing that rule."

The court upheld the validity of a registration in behalf of registrants who are incarcerated and who refuse to register themselves.

## 100% Honor Club

All we want is this list to grow  
and grow  
That's all we want from you

The following chart shows States with 100 percent of employees participating in Savings Bond Program with percent of gross payroll invested:

State	Percent of Gross Payroll Invested
1. Nevada	10.23
2. Idaho	10.22
3. Puerto Rico	10.09
4. Alabama	8.41
5. Wisconsin	6.93
6. Vermont	6.71
7. Washington	6.42
8. Arizona	5.55

## Not Seeing Double

The local board in Des Plaines, Ill., believes in doing things by pairs. On February 11, two sets of twins were inducted; one set was James and Jerry Hausen. The Hausen boys are the third set of twins from that particular family to enter service. The Hausen family has furnished eight men to the service, with possibly two more boys to see service in the future.

## Address Unknown

Michigan Local Board 217 was unable to locate a registrant and had sent several letters to the last-known address. Finally the following letter was received:

"Say this man are not here at this address. His where abouts I dont no. The last time I knew of this man, if it's who I am thinkin of, he was in Prison at Jackson for 2 years. But his address wasnt never at this place. I forwarded that other notice you sent here to the State Prison at Jackson so I am sendin this card back to you. I dont know where he are now but he never had this address as far as I no. I have lived here 5 years."

## Bonds

(Continued from page 2)

the national debt through the continued sale of United States Government Bonds to the people. I has urged that Government employees continue their leadership in the purchase of savings bonds through the payroll savings plan.

I am asking each State Director of Selective Service, if he has not done so, to appoint a Savings Bond Officer whose responsibility will be that of securing the highest possible cooperation among the employees of the System.

It will be noted that this bond drive applies only to civilian compensated employees and to military officers on duty with the Selective Service System. Those in uniform are encouraged to participate, understanding that their participation will not affect our percentage participation but will improve the standings of their respective branches of service.

May I ask that, when this subject is broached to you early in April you do everything possible to assist your Government, increase your savings, and assist us in placing the Selective Service System number one position among Government agencies.

Remember, you're not required to donate or to give. This program benefits you. It works two ways. While you're benefiting, your Government benefits also. It's for you, no one else. It's a most worthwhile investment.

LEWIS B. HERSH

A youth in Stockton, Calif., explained to his local board why he was late registering:

"I did not register on time because I was traveling at the time of my birth."

## Engineers

(Continued from page 3)

strength considerably before July 30, 1955. This lowered strength has already resulted in a lowering of the planned draft calls for the spring of 1955. These low calls will result in manpower being rather plentiful supply for a time. This, of course, enhances the chances of the graduate engineer getting a II-A deferment after graduation. But each case will be decided individually by local board and each case will be decided on its own individual merits.

If you enter the service with the idea that these are going to be the rich years in your life and that you are going to get every bit out of them that you can, it can be a rewarding experience. Try to gain from your experiences and take advantage of every educational opportunity the Armed Forces offer. There are a great many of the available to the man who will take advantage of them.

In summary, I would say that service in the Armed Forces is really all "beer and skittles" but it can be a rewarding experience. The time is not wasted unless you waste it. The things you learn and what you get out of service you earn and you can keep.

## (Classification Picture February 1, 1955)

Class		Class	
Total.....	15,631,029	I-D Member of Reserve Component*.....	297,197
I-A and I-A-O Examined and acceptable.....	232,820	II-A Occupational deferment (except agriculture)*.....	17,245
I-A and I-A-O Not examined.....	1,343,931	II-A (Apprentice)*.....	6,568
I-A and I-A-O Induction postponed.....	4,979	II-C Agricultural deferment*.....	41,729
I-S Statutory deferment—High School.....	81,210	II-S Occupational deferment (student)*.....	166,414
I-S Statutory deferment—College*.....	4,656	III-A Dependency deferment*.....	1,125,598
I-O Conscientious objector, examined and acceptable.....	1,590	IV-A Completed Service: Sole surviving son.....	234,680
I-O Conscientious objector, not examined.....	3,184	IV-B Officials*.....	22
I-C (Inducted).....	682,363	IV-C Aliens.....	8,903
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned).....	1,406,780	IV-D Ministers, divinity students.....	61,257
I-C (Discharged).....	757,477	IV-F Unfit for service*.....	2,007,873
I-C (Reserve).....	1,083,501	V-A Over age of liability.....	6,055,821
I-W (At Work).....	4,088		
I-W (Released).....	1,143		

\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume V

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 1955

Number 5

## *A Day of Tribute*

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

A day in May will be observed as Armed Forces Day. There can be no question of the need for such a day to foster interest in our Armed Forces and to encourage knowledge of these Armed Forces among our citizens. The average citizen does not have enough knowledge of our Armed Forces to appreciate the problems of the Armed Forces and consequently the aid of the citizens in the solution of these problems must inevitably lack effectiveness.

Reading the newspaper, listening to the radio, or seeing television does not leave the reader, auditor, or viewer with a feeling that the world has become a safe place for the weak. The need

for the Armed Forces remains. The nature of these Armed Forces is a far more complex problem and one upon which opinions have always been far from unanimous. The reliance of the Nation on its Armed Forces for its survival has become more and more apparent as the factors of time and space have changed materially their relationship.

Each citizen has of course a basic vital interest in measures to insure his survival, but it is the most natural attitude to take for granted the thing one has. In primitive times dangers were of a type that made them constantly realized. The individuals who failed to realize them perished. In a real sense everyone was in the armed forces. As our society has grown, allegedly more civilized, and certainly more complicated, specialization has grown. No longer does everyone have to be prepared to defend himself at all times. His survival he has delegated to small and specially trained segments of the citizenry. Unfortunately as our citizen has forgotten that his measures for survival must be his own, he has also forgotten too often the members of the organization to which he has given a large share of his chance to survive in a world essentially dangerous.

Armed Forces Day is one effort to realert all our citizens to the state of the world in which they live and the part which must be played by those who constantly deter attack by the fact of their existence and their capacity to react rapidly and effectively. Should the deterrent fail, the Armed Forces must be prepared to meet the attack successfully enough to win or gain time to permit the mobilization of additional men and means.

To meet these objectives requires an Armed Force with many qualities. To achieve an Armed Force of this type requires many measures on the part of the citizens of a nation. Some of these measures are the responsibility of Congress, for Congress is the agent by which the citizens of a nation, such as ours, enact laws. Some of these measures must be taken by the Ex-

ecutive Departments of Government for they execute the laws and issue regulations in areas of responsibility. When Congress has authorized regulations much must be done by the members of the Armed Forces. The character of an Armed Force is determined by the qualities of its members. The citizens of this Nation must take the steps necessary to insure the desired qualities which should be found in the members of the Armed Forces. One day each year, designated as Armed Forces Day, will not meet the responsibilities of our citizenry for the qualities the members of our Armed Forces must possess. But it can be a factor in the attitude that our citizens have and the positive actions they take to implement their obligations to the making of effective soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines.

How often have we heard that our Armed Forces should teach their members the reasons for existence of our Armed Forces? This is a duty of our citizens, through the home, school, the Church, and the community. Of course, each of these agencies feel they are already loaded with responsibilities but none are more important than their own survival and assured the Nation must survive if any of these are to continue as they are at present. The meaning of the liberties we enjoy, yes the cost through the ages of the privileges we take for granted now must be learned by American youth and the teachers must complete this assignment long before the beginning of the age of military liability. The self-interest of the young in the continuance of our way of life is far greater than can be that of those who have far less future to be in jeopardy.

No one wants to discount the many necessary contributions that are made for national survival by persons who are not members of the Armed Forces, but the repeated assertion that the talents of highly capable young men are too important to waste in the Armed Forces of their country has had its influence on the problem of securing

(Continued on page 3)

## POWER for PEACE

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### Armed Forces Day

May 21st has been designated by the President as Armed Forces Day. The President has called for cooperation in the observance of this day. Each year a day is set aside for our armed forces to demonstrate to the people the increased teamwork and efficiency that exists between the various branches and to place upon display equipment, weapons, and materiel of latest designs. Throughout the country the army, navy, air force, marine corps, and coast guard will have open house, welcoming the public and demonstrating our new weapons. Again this year the slogan is "Power for Peace." It is most descriptive of the policy of this country to remain strong in order to insure peace. Hardly a hamlet exists anywhere in the country where the citizens will not have access to some military installation. Selective Service, as in the past, is cooperating fully in the proper observance of this day. Probably no group of Federal employees outside the military service will be so near to the

Armed Forces and understand so well the relationship of the individual citizen to the man in the service. This is especially true this year since major emphasis is being placed upon the Reserve Forces and other units dedicated to the defense of our country.

The period from May 20 to May 22 will be a wonderful opportunity for all compensated and uncompensated employees of the System to visit, where possible, the "Open House" installation. It is our duty to do that which we can to make this Armed Forces Day for 1955 the most successful one to date. In this connection it would not be at all inappropriate for the picture which appears above to appear on the bulletin board on the wall of the local board.

Public Law 396, 83d Congress, approved June 14, 1954, designates the pledge of allegiance to the flag, as follows:

"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Such pledge should be rendered by standing with the right hand over the heart. However, civilians will always show full respect to the flag when the pledge is given by merely standing at attention, men removing the headdress. Persons in uniform shall render the military salute.



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## Can't Miss 'Ole Miss

MISSISSIPPI, the Magnolia State, one of the East South Central group, is bounded on the north by Tennessee; on the east by Alabama; on the south by Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico, with the mighty Mississippi River forming the western boundary. The State is rolling but not rugged, and in general slopes downward to the great river and the Gulf shore. It lies in what is called the semitropical belt, and with its beautiful Gulf Coast has long been a paradise for vacationers the year around.

The State is 340 miles long and 180 miles wide, ranking 31st in size. Agriculture is the chief industry due to remarkable advantages of soil and climate. Cotton, in which Mississippi ranks second in total production, is the leading crop, and is grown mostly in the lush delta section along the Mississippi River. Timber and timber products rank high as income producers throughout the State. The State also leads the Nation in the production of tung oil. Cattle raising has become an important industry with the State ranking third in the South, and first east of the Mississippi River in production. Oil was discovered in 1939, and today there are 23 producing oil and gas fields with more than 1,200 producing oil wells. Exploration and discovery continue almost daily. The Gulf Coast has long been the Nation's greatest shrimp and oyster producing area, supplying nearly one-half the oysters canned in this country and almost one-fourth of the shrimp.

However, in recent years with the rapid industrial development of the South, and the geographical location of the State in the heart of this area, it has many advantages which are attracting industrial business leaders. One outstanding factor which has meant much in this development is its unique and original BAWI (Balance Agriculture With Industry) plan. This plan affords the services of State, local and private leaders in locating new or branch plants, assists in raising necessary capital, and helps to make certain there is an adequate supply of the needed labor, plus the assurance of community cooperation and support once they are established. The BAWI plan was adopted to stimulate industrial growth in Mississippi. Basically, it permits communities to enter into and promote industrial development.

The State moved off to a relatively slow start in its road-building program, but by capitalizing on other's mistakes and with more modern development of planning now has an excellent network of highways which makes communication between counties and the State as a whole no problem.

The population of almost two and one-fourth million people is fairly evenly distributed. Mississippi is

## Welcome Aboard

It has been the feeling of National Headquarters for a considerable length of time that uncompensated personnel of the Selective Service System should be eligible for Government Employees Incentive Awards under the Act of 1954. This belief was based upon the fact that uncompensated personnel are appointed by a Federal official; that they sign an oath of office and a waiver of pay; that they work under the direction of a Federal official, and that they perform Federal functions. An official opinion was recently requested of the Civil Service Commission, and the General Counsel of that agency has ruled that persons working under the above circumstances would be considered as Federal employees and therefore should be covered under the Selective Service System's Incentive Award Program.

This official opinion now makes it possible for uncompensated employees to participate in the Incentive Award Program on the same basis as compensated employees have participated over the past many months. It is sincerely hoped that all uncompensated employees will feel free to submit suggestions and recommendations that may be of benefit to the System. Only through full participation can full benefits of the Incentive Award Program be realized.

made up of 82 counties in which there are 90 Selective Service Local Boards with at least one board in each county. Of these 90 boards, 6 are part-time.

Administration of the Selective Service program is common to that of other States; however, since the primary industry is agriculture, probably more attention is centered on this phase than any other. There are two Appeal Boards, one for each Federal Judicial District, and with a total registration of 252,660, less than one-half of one percent have appealed to these boards. This emphasizes the thoroughness in which the local board members are carrying out their functions. As with any Selective Service operation, the backbone of the system is the local board, and those faithful, patriotic citizens who are devoting their time and energy to a thankless but a most necessary duty. Criticism is great, praise is small, yet they carry on with unswerving loyalty to their State and Country. Without their cooperation and devotion to duty, the State could not have attained its perfect record of having filled every call since 1948 with an average of 2.6 percent over call. Yes, we are proud of our Board Members, and justly so; and it would not be going too far to say they are only carrying out the motto of the State in which they live, "Virtute et Armis."

## Official Notices

March 30, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 122, as amended, Subject: "Postponement of Physical Examination and Induction of Certain Registrants Whose Liability May Be Affected by Pending Legislation," which was amended to include in such postponement registrants 26 years of age or over deferred at any time by reason of having been found physically or mentally unfit for service by an Armed Forces examining or induction station under the 1940 Act, or by reason of discharge from the Armed Forces on grounds of physical disability, and also to provide that this bulletin does not apply to registrants who failed or refused to report for or submit to induction prior to February 14, 1955.

April 1, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 123, Subject: "Processing of Certain Conscientious Objector Cases Which Are Affected by Recent Supreme Court Decisions," concerning the giving of an opportunity to the registrant to file a reply to the recommendation of the Department of Justice with the appeal board and the reopening of the classifications of certain registrants whose claims of conscientious objection have already been denied without the opportunity of filing such replies.

April 8, 1955—Transmittal Memorandum No. 79, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 57, concerning the processing of fictitious registrations.

April 15, 1955—Transmittal Memorandum No. 80, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 1, as amended, which was amended to set forth the current procedures for the use of Military Status of Individual (DD Form 44) in verifying claims of registrants for deferment or exemption by reason of their military status and to attach a copy of DD Form 44 as revised on May 1, 1954.

### What Goes Here?

Among the letters received by Ohio Local Board No. 72 was the following: "Thought I would write to let you know I have moved again. My address is ———."

Would you please send me a call to go. My wife don't want me to go but I do so I can get in the Air Force. Just send me a letter saying I have to go to the Army."

### Keep the Dentist Away

A youth from Maui, Hawaii, advised his local board that he had changed his course from law to dentistry. He explained that his mother ordered him to quit law, as she did not like lawyers on account of her experience during her cross-examination by them in a fleeing case in which she was the victim.

Members of the board are wondering if the registrant will have to change his course again if his mother goes to a dentist.

## Montana, the Mountain State

The name is derived from the Spanish MONTANA, meaning mountain. The State, third largest in the Union, is bounded on the north by Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia; on the east by the Dakotas; on the south by Wyoming and Idaho; and on the west by Idaho. Its area is 146,997 square miles, of which 866 square miles are water surface.

Across its wide area will be found many miles of pleasure filled driving. Its far flung highway system of nearly 6,000 miles of hard surfaced roads will take you to such scenic attractions as the Rocky Mountain wonderland of Glacier National Park, or nature's spectacular show, Yellowstone National Park—only a day's drive apart.

Montana was set aside as a Territory in May of 1864 and became a State on November 8, 1889. It is a State of great natural resources. Here rise the mighty Missouri and the Columbia rivers—here are found vast strip farming operations, fertile valleys, huge mines, and smelters, stately forests of pine, larch and fir—a gigantic storehouse which has given Montana its sobriquet—The Treasure State.

Montana has in operation one selective service local board in each of its 56 counties. Of this number, 25 are now operating on a part time basis. A large number of the 189 men now serving as local board members also served during the 1940 operation. More of these accepted appointments in 1948 but have since been forced to resign because of ill health, etc. At the present time many World War II veterans are serving as board members, and in several instances the sons of former members have accepted appointments. This would indicate that Montana has its share of patriotic citizens, willing to serve their country even when they must face many adversities in the performance of their duties.

The members of our one appeal board are required to travel many miles to conduct meetings but have never failed to have a quorum present for the transaction of business.

We might add that of the 63 clerical personnel now employed, 22 were employees under the 1940 Act.

While the U. S. Army/Air Force Recruiting and Induction Station is located in Butte, which is in the western part of the State, transportation of registrants to and from the Station presents no particular problem as it is served by three major railroads, as well as several bus lines.

Registrants of our local board at Plentywood, Montana, which is located in the extreme northeastern part of the State, are required to travel approximately 600 miles to reach the Induction Station. Four days are required for the trip for those taking physical examinations.

It would appear that Montanans are a fairly healthy lot as our State is near the top of the list in the least number of registrants classified as unacceptable for military service.



# The 1940 Records Finally Go

A recent directive issued by National Headquarters provides for the orderly disposal of greatest part, about 90 percent, of the individual files of registrants of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, which, since the early part of 1947, have been maintained in Selective Service Federal records depots established pursuant to Public Law 26, 80th Congress, otherwise known as the Selective Service Records Law. Certain exceptions have been made, and will be discussed further in this article. The Selective Service Federal records depots will, under the directive, continue to function in each State Headquarters for the purpose of maintaining and servicing the records that are retained, and such other records as may in the future be transferred to the records depots.

The following records obtained under the 1940 Act will be retained in the custody of the State Directors, and are to be serviced in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 1670 of the Selective Service Regulations:

- Registration Cards.
- Classification Records.
- Docket Books of Boards of Appeal.
- State Docket Book of Appeals.
- Records of Uncompensated Personnel.
- Cover Sheets, and contents, of registrants classified at any time in Class IV-C, as shown in the Classification Record (DSS Form 100).
- All cover sheets of registrants of local boards, the Classification Record of which has been lost or destroyed, or cannot be used to identify the records of aliens classified in Class IV-C.
- Records of aliens which have been kept together and not interfiled in or with the cover sheets including, but not limited to, the State Headquarters Alien Record (DSS Form 306).

The directive issued by National Headquarters provides for the identification, segregation and preservation of certain records of registrants who had been placed in Class IV-C, to aid in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, more commonly known as the McCarran Act. Other records will be retained for the benefit of the Veterans Administration in adjudicating claims filed under the provisions of Public Law 300, 78th Congress.

Under the terms of the directive all fiscal records in the hands of State Directors dealing with the 1940 Act, as amended, are to be destroyed. Provision has been made for the donation of certain records which have been authorized for disposal to the State Adjutant General or other State official in order that State legislation which requires an official of that State will compile and maintain records of its citizens who served in the Armed Forces during time of war or national emergency may be complied with.

In disposing of the records the confidentiality of the individual files will be retained and respected. Contracts for the actual destruction of the paper will include the provision that the individual files are not to be resold except as wastepaper, and prior to such resale must be macerated, shredded, or burned. The mu-

tilation of the records will not be sufficient. In those States in which macerating or shredding equipment is not available or cannot be utilized, the records shall be burned. The destruction of the records is to proceed as expeditiously as possible, after commitments made to State officials have been fulfilled, every effort made to complete the disposal operation by June 30, 1955.

The individual files of registrants of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 have played a very vital part in the administration of the present Act. Local boards of the present Selective Service System have made about 1 million, 200 thousand requests for information on the records of the older Act, since the passage of the Selective Service Act of 1948, and other Federal agencies have made about 1 million such requests. Requests for information have also been received from State agencies, registrants, and others in the numbers of 755,000, 170,000 and 119,000, respectively. These records will be missed, without a doubt, not only by the Selective Service System, but by the many other Federal agencies, and others who have found them useful. In the interest of economies in operation, however, the Director of Selective Service has determined that the benefits to be gained by their disposal will more than offset their continued maintenance and service.

## Day of Tribute

(Continued from page 1)

competent members for career service in the Armed Forces. We cannot maintain the interest of a young man in a career that seems to be appropriate only for less than the best, often times less than the average, in a system that provides mass education.

Let us make Armed Forces Day a day of dedication, a day which we, the people of the United States, resolve that we shall become a worthy citizenry, so evidently so that our young men will feel our way of life is worth protecting; and, secondly, let us see that we let our Armed Forces members know that we appreciate the things they do for us and that they have a right to be proud, not apologetic, that they wear the uniform which marks them as the protectors and defenders of our way of life against all possible enemies.

A good reputation is like a million dollars, hard to get and easy to lose. A bad reputation is like poison ivy, easy to get and hard to get rid of.

# Sincerity An Issue In C. O. Cases

Four cases affecting selective service were decided by the United States Supreme Court on March 14, 1955. Though largely dealing with procedures after referral of conscientious objector cases to the Department of Justice, the decisions also have the effect of preventing denial of a conscientious objector claim based on a belief in self defense or theocratic warfare, and reaffirmance of the principles which the court had previously stated relating to the availability of F. B. I. reports.

Basis in fact as a topic featured the decision in the *Witmer* case. This was a decision which did not give rise to any directives and might easily be overlooked. Its principal contribution to case law was the court's treatment of subjective and objective evidence by which a conscientious objector claim may

be distinguished from a ministerial claim in the type of proof necessary. The court too discussed what a *prima facie* case is, and what evidence may be the affirmative evidence necessary to rebut it.

Witmer's case was heard in the Supreme Court on certiorari from the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, which had affirmed conviction of induction failure. The Supreme Court, in its turn, also affirmed.

The court noted that in January 1951, in filing his questionnaire, Witmer noted he worked then 40 hours a week in a hat factory and also cultivated a portion of his father's farm. In a letter he promised to increase cultivation and production and "contribute a satisfactory amount for the war effort and civilian use." Opposite the line for ministerial claimants, he wrote, "does not apply," but he did claim to be a conscientious objector. He was classified I-A in February 1951. He then stated an intention to appeal as a minister, then soon left the hat factory, and communicated increased religious activities to the local board. After a personal appearance he was denied a ministerial claim. His appeal procedure followed. At his hearing in the Department of Justice on his claim of conscientious objection the registrant said he could not engage in noncombatant service since "the boy who makes the snowballs is just as responsible as the boy who throws them." The hearing officer recommended a conscientious objector classification, but the Department of Justice recommended its denial.

The Court, prefacing that it had a "narrow scope of review," cautioned that: "It is well to remember that it is not for courts to sit as super draft boards . . . nor should they look for substantial evidence to support such determinations." Comparison was then offered with the *Dickinson* decision which pertained to a ministerial claim.

"But in *Dickinson*," the Court said in part, "the registrant made out his *prima facie* case by means of objective facts—he was a 'regular or duly ordained minister of religion.' Here the registrant cannot make out a *prima facie* case from objective facts alone, because the ultimate question in conscientious objector cases is the sincerity of the registrant in objecting, on religious grounds, to participation in war in any form. In these cases, objective facts are relevant only insofar as they help in determining the sincerity of the registrant in his claimed belief, purely a subjec-

tive question. In conscientious objector cases, therefore, any fact which casts doubt on the veracity of the registrant is relevant . . . If, as here, the issue is the registrant's sincerity and good faith belief, then there must be some inference of insincerity or bad faith."

The Court acknowledged that Witmer had stated his beliefs with apparent sincerity, and that the record did not indicate he was shifty or evasive, therefore the objective facts need be analyzed. After recounting the factual situation the Court thought it would not be mere suspicion or speculation for the board to conclude Witmer was insincere in his claim of conscientious objection. "Even firemen become dubious after two false alarms," the Court said.

The remainder of the opinion concerned technical considerations on what constituted a reopening and reclassification, the Court finding no irregularities.

## Scientific Advisory Committee Program of the S. S. S.

The Director of Selective Service has authorized the establishment of Scientific Advisory Committees throughout the System. This program was begun in six States on an experimental basis more than a year ago. Today 39 States have established Committees to provide Selective Service boards with complete pertinent information on engineering, scientific and specialized personnel. All other State headquarters will provide Advisory Committees as the need arises.

There has also been established a National Selective Service Advisory Group. The chairman and members of this group individually and collectively advise the Director of Selective Service regarding scientific problems which confront him in the administration of the Selective Service Law. The membership of the State Committees vary according to the scientific problems which are peculiar to their State. Their selection is made from outstanding qualified men in the scientific field who are familiar with both the national problems involving scientific manpower and the problem peculiar to that particular State. The National Selective Service Advisory Group consists of heads of Government agencies which have specific

(Continued on page 4)



## Scientific Advisory Committee Program

(Continued from page 3)

responsibilities given to them by Congress in the various fields of scientific research and endeavor, and a representative of the Committee on Scientific and Specialized Personnel in the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Through the State Committees, which number from five to eight members, and the National Selective Service Advisory Group, nearly 200 engineers, scientists, and other highly qualified individuals have made their services available to the Selective Service System in order to afford to the whole scientific community the fullest opportunity to have the cases of individuals possessing critical skills or engaged in basic research or defense-supporting endeavors, most thoroughly considered.

These Committees during the course of the past year have considered individually and recommended upon hundreds of cases, in most of which the classifying boards of the Selective Service System have followed the recommendations made.

Headquarters Order No. 119, issued April 11, 1955; Subject: National Selective Service Scientific Advisory Group, is printed in its entirety below:

1. There is hereby established a National Selective Service Scientific Advisory Group.

2. The Chairman and members of this group, individually and collectively, shall advise the Director of Selective Service regarding scientific problems which confront him.

3. The following have been invited and have accepted invitations to serve as members of the National Selective Service Scientific Advisory Group:

Dr. Leonard Carmichael, Secretary, National Smithsonian Institution—Chairman.

Dr. A. V. Astin, Director, National Bureau of Standards—Member.

Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, President, National Academy of Sciences and National Research Council—Member.

Brig. Gen. Carlton S. Dargusch, Committee on Specialized Personnel, Office of Defense Mobilization—Member.

Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, Chairman, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics—Member.

Dr. Francis W. Reichelderfer, Chief, Weather Bureau—Member.

Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission—Member.

Dr. Alan Waterman, Director, National Science Foundation—Member.

4. The Chief Planning Officer, Selective Service System, shall provide the National Selective Service Scientific Advisory Group with necessary supplies, stenographic personnel, and a secretary from the staff of the Office of the Chief Planning Officer. Payment for necessary travel and per diem will be arranged for by the Chief Planning Officer.

Lewis B. Hershey, Director.



Rainy day or sunny, you'll be glad you saved your money.  
Sign up for Savings Bonds today,  
the easy Payroll Savings way!

## Selective Service in New Hampshire

New Hampshire in New England "The Granite State" has as its motto "Live Free or Die." Its emblem is "The Old Man of the Mountain," and this year New Hampshire is celebrating the 150th birthday of the discovery of the natural granite profile on Cannon Mountain—a peak with an elevation of 4,107 feet.

New Hampshire's area of 9,304 square miles is bounded on the north by the Province of Quebec, on the east by Maine, on the west by Vermont, and on the south by Massachusetts. With Mt. Washington, which has an elevation of 6,288 feet, and is the highest peak in the White Mountain Range, and with 1,300 lakes and 18 miles of seashore, New Hampshire is a 150 million dollar yearly recreational playground for campers, hunters, skiers, and swimmers.

The State has a population of 533,242 with 162,120 employed in manufacture, 91,120 in nonmanufacture, 12,371 in agriculture. The chief products manufactured are shoes, textiles, electrical instruments, paper, and lumber.

The Selective Service State Headquarters office is located in Concord, the Capital. Throughout the State, there are 12 local boards, one in each of nine counties and three in the tenth county; and, for convenience in registering, we have, besides our local board offices, 33 registration places about the State. Selective Service in New Hampshire serves many transient registrants because of the many out-of-State registrants who attend Dartmouth College and the State University, as well as those who vacation in New Hampshire.

In New Hampshire, Selective Service employs 30 full-time and 3 part-time persons; 7 of these have received 5-year certificates and 7 have received 10-year certificates. Our uncompensated personnel which includes 45 Local Board Members and 5 Appeal Board Members, totals 353 persons, of whom 95 have received 5-year certificates and 214 have received 10-year certificates.

The Local and Appeal Board Members in New Hampshire, have a strong patriotic community spirit as many travel to meetings over winding, hilly roads which are sometimes covered with ice and snow. Distances vary from round trips of 20 to 150 miles.

As the local board clerks in the State are very conscientious and efficient, problems are minimized. One hundred percent of our employees are currently enrolled in an extensive Selective Service correspondence course, and 36 percent of our employees have submitted suggestions for consideration of the Efficiency Awards Committee. The staff at State Headquarters cooperates with the National Guard Selective Service Unit by meeting with it each week, and this requires all concerned to keep abreast of current Selective Service directives and bulletins. New Hampshire's Selective Service people are always ready to aid and assist all concerned with Selective Service, which directly or indirectly affects everyone not only in New Hampshire but in all America as well, and they are proud of their slogan "The Selective Service System with the Open Door."

Due to the cutback of railroads and bus lines which forces the system to use charter buses and taxicabs, transportation of registrants is a continual problem but the Selective Service in New Hampshire always meets its Calls.

## (Classification Picture March 1, 1955)

Class		Class	
Total	15,711,937	I-D Member of Reserve Component*	293,803
I-A and I-A-O Examined and acceptable	228,772	II-A Occupational deferment (except agriculture)*	16,963
I-A and I-A-O Not examined	1,358,159	II-A (Apprentice)*	6,483
I-A and I-A-O Induction postponed	4,358	II-C Agricultural deferment*	40,302
I-S Statutory deferment—High School	87,717	II-S Occupational deferment (student)*	164,893
I-S Statutory deferment—College*	4,761	III-A Dependency deferment*	1,123,319
I-O Conscientious objector, examined and acceptable	1,612	IV-A Completed Service: Sole surviving son	220,597
I-O Conscientious objector, not examined	3,162	IV-B Officials*	22
I-C (Inducted)	654,894	IV-C Aliens	8,834
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned)	1,413,130	IV-D Ministers, divinity students	61,124
I-C (Discharged)	775,365	IV-F Unfit for service*	2,020,498
I-C (Reserve)	1,110,875	V-A Over age of liability	6,106,975
I-W (At Work)	3,883		
I-W (Released)	1,436		

\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.

## Time and Cost Survey

The Director pointed out in editorial in the December 1954 issue of Selective Service many of the problems confronting National Headquarters in the preparation a budget and in the justification the budget before both the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress. In his editorial the Director emphasized the impossibility of determining the workload of the Selective Service System for any particular fiscal year by estimating the number of men who will be inducted. The Selective Service System has many responsibilities under the law that must be carried out, even where there are no inductions.

The time has come when we, National Headquarters, as well as those at State Headquarters, must have a clearer picture of the working time each of us devotes to many diversified functions of the System. It is well appreciated that there are many difficulties involved in determining the proper allocation of time between each function. Ten or more projects may be under way at the same time. The only method available to determine the time spent by each of us is to make a survey and to analyze the results therefrom. With this in mind, National Headquarters has issued State Directors' Advice No. 497, prepared simplified forms in connection therewith. Each State Director has been requested to secure the basic data from all personnel compensated and uncompensated at his State Headquarters, in the local board, and in the appeal board. A survey will be conducted in the first month of May 1955. Supply of the necessary forms have been sent to each local board.

It is emphasized by the Director that the purpose of this survey is not to check upon the activities of any individual employee, but to determine the proper allocation of time and money between the major functions of the organization. Information as submitted will be handled statistically, and no individual will be identified in the process.

Any survey, like any chain of command, is only as strong as its weakest link. Therefore it is urged that every employee participate wholeheartedly and cooperate fully in this survey. It is believed that the results obtained therefrom will be of great assistance in the future planning of the Selective Service System, as well as in the preparation and justification of the budget.

Among recent visitors to National Headquarters was Mrs. Eleanor Hodgkins, Board 56, Houston, Texas. On her visit here Mrs. Hodgkins met the Director and a number of the other officials of National Headquarters. Whenever any compensated or uncompensated employee finds himself or herself in Washington it is sincerely hoped that they will pay a social visit to National Headquarters. Members of the Selective Service family are always welcome.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume V

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 1955

Number 6

## Scientific Advisory Groups Make Important Contribution

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

The Scientific Advisory Committees, which have been in the process of formation during the past 18 months, have played a most worthwhile part in the considerations which have been and are being given by Congress to the problems of scientific manpower.

The search for a solution to the scientific manpower problems by those completely in that field proceeds so often as if the problems existed apart and unrelated to any other manpower problem. This is the normal procedure by all special groups who know a very great deal about their problems and much less about the problems of similar groups, and especially about the ever-present need to consider all groups as integrated parts of a whole.

The complexities of modern living and the ever-increasing demand for more and more specialists have few and fewer to guard the interests of society as an entity. A balanced diet of living stands in extreme jeopardy with the onslaught of the pot-luck approach of specialization. Society, like an individual, can be undernourished if the balance is lost regardless of the fact that each food is of itself nutritious. To keep our specializations and specialists servants of society and not its masters is a problem our society solves and lives or fails to solve and dies.

The existence of these scientific advisory committees furnishes a means by which the specialized knowledge of the scientists becomes available in individual cases to the local boards, the appeal boards, and the staffs of the State and National Headquarters of the Selective Service System. The scientists who composed the boards have shown a most commendable zeal in familiarizing themselves with our laws and regulations, and have made their recommendations within the limitations imposed by law. There is every evidence that they have considered the whole and have not recommended solutions in a compartment or vacuum basis.

The extension of the services rendered by the scientific advisory committees is certain. The passage of the Reserve Bill will provide an alternate method of handling a highly selected few of the scientists. The details must await legislation followed by regulations, but it will seem safe to assume that Congress will expect selection for shorter periods of active duty, followed by much longer service in the Standby Reserve, to be administered by the agency which has the responsibility

for the selection of all other registrants for service in the Armed Forces.

There is always agitation by small minorities to create special boards of specialists to select other specialists or specialists-to-be for service to the Nation in some special manner. This method, in theory, offers the ideal solution to difficult problems. In practice it immediately collides with an inability of society to decide where the groups entitled to special preference begin and particularly where they end. Whenever there is hope of a different and perhaps less burdensome method of meeting obligations there are always an oversupply of applicants for the different method.

There are many indications that Congress realizes the burdensome nature of obligations to the Nation and the fact that many groups feel that their members are entitled to special consideration because of the nature of special contributions which they can make to the best welfare of their Government. The need for special knowledge is understood; whether it can be secured by granting special privileges to the possessors of this knowledge is far from certain.

The Congress has its own experience of the past 15 years to review in the handling of physicians and dentists, medical, dental, premedical, and premedical students. The individual registrants in these groups were permitted to continue their preparation for their careers without interruption because their professions needed more members.

It may or may not be coincident that compulsion has been

(Continued on page 2)

## REPORT ON OPERATION OF OBJECTOR WORK PROGRAM



**First Ride Free**—The first train ride of his life took Nial B. Jennison from his home in Westminster, Vt., to Springfield, Mass., all "for free." He went as the sole inductee at that time from Local Board No. 13, Windham, Vt., with Uncle Sam picking up the tab.

### Regional Office At New Site

To assure more ready accessibility to the territory it covers, the Selective Service Regional Field Office for Region II, has been moved from Philadelphia, Pa., to a new site near Hagerstown, Md.

The Region consists of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Personnel involved in the transfer are Col. Leo May, USAF, and Maj. Henry W. Story, USAF, the two field officers for Region II.

Mail address for the new office will be Selective Service Regional Field Office, Region No. II, St. James, Washington County, Md. The telephone number will be announced at a later date.

A report covering 33 months of operation of the Conscientious Objector work program discloses that since July 1953, a total of 5,433 registrants have been classified in class I-W because of their assignment to work projects in the national interest.

Of this total, 3,042 have been assigned to projects operated by State, county, and municipal agencies; 1,820 to religious hospitals and agencies; 251 to activities operated by Federal agencies, and 320 to projects abroad.

A total of 400 class I-W registrants were not assigned because they were not qualified for available work. Sixteen class I-W registrants are carried as delinquents.

The report in detail follows:

#### Classification Picture Mar. 31, 1955

I-O registrants not examined.....	3,252
I-O registrants examined and acceptable.....	1,547
I-W registrants at work.....	3,632
I-W rel. registrants released.....	1,785
I-W registrants delinquent.....	16
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10,232</b>

Number of agencies (listed and unlisted).....	1,700
States, Territories, and possessions with agencies.....	51
States, Territories, and possessions without agencies.....	5
Foreign nations where I-W registrants are working.....	41

#### Class I-W Registrants

Entered work under sections 1660.10 and 1660.20 (a)....	4,618
Entered work under section 1660.20 (b).....	730
Entered work under section 1660.20 (d).....	85

**Total (since July 1953).... 5,433**

**Not assigned because not qualified for available work..... 400**

Number of class I-W registrants assigned to:	
Domestic Federal agencies.....	251
Domestic State, county, and municipal agencies.....	3,042
Domestic religious, other hospitals and agencies.....	1,820
Foreign work agencies.....	320

**Total..... 5,433**

**Number of agencies previously listed not cooperating at present due to.....**

(Continued on page 2)

JUN 11 1955

SAN FRANCISCO



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue N.W., Washington 25, D. C.

## Scientific Groups

(Continued from page 1)

necessary to provide adequate medical and dental services to the Armed Forces. It is certainly a fact that society will claim the right to make special demands upon a group that receives special consideration. It is inevitable that when society permits a deviation in obligation it will demand a compensation in obligation.

There has been a continuing cry of the need for more scientists and engineers. The cry to use the engineers and scientists we have for our survival rather than for our entertainment and comfort has not been heard. The Nation needs more well-trained engineers and scientists; how to get them is a far more complicated problem than giving a few additional deferments.

The Reserve Bill, if enacted, will aid, and the good judgment of local and appeal board members, reinforced by information from scientific committees in State and Nation, will insure effective implementation of the law. These measures are important and will represent the contributions of the Selective Service System, but the difficulties lie much deeper.

Somehow American youth must be convinced he is willing to do the things required to become an engineer or a scientist, for there is much of hard work and denial. It is not a road of ease, and the candidate who comes believing that he may avoid the distasteful will find his error or become the kind of an engineer or scientist for which we have no need.

THE VANGNOMES by van Zelm



Beany SAYS -  
BUYING U.S. SAVINGS  
BONDS KEEPS THE U.S.  
STRONG.

## Selective Service In The Mountain State

On June 20, 1955, West Virginia celebrates her 92d birthday. War-born of the conflict between the North and South, she proudly looks back to 1863 when she became the 35th member of the sisterhood of States.

Often referred to as the Mountain State, West Virginia lies within the Appalachian Mountain range, claiming identification with no particular section of the country, but being tied closely to her neighbors, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, through friendship, bloodlines, business, and industry. Her people, for the most part, pushed through the mountains from Virginia, first making settlement in about 1727. Today, her population numbers approximately 2 million, all of whom sense the import of the State motto, "Montani Semper Liberi," Mountaineers Are Always Free.

Statistically, West Virginia is not unlike many of the other members of the Union. Practically all of her 24,000 square miles are mountainous and forested; a portion of the watershed drains to the Atlantic by way of the Potomac River, while the remainder reaches the Gulf of Mexico through the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Truly, West Virginia is neither east nor west, north nor south.

The seat of government is located at Charleston, a picturesque city of 75,000, spread through the valley and adjoining hills of the Kanawha River.

From this point, State Headquarters channels its administrative undertakings to the 56 local boards, situated in all of the 55 counties.

Registration under the current law approximates 244,000; the largest board serves some 15,000 men, while the smallest has fewer than 1,000 under its jurisdiction. The average registration per local board is 4,360.

West Virginia is particularly proud of her local and appeal board members. More than 100 of these men are veterans of previous wars; also impressive is the fact that one-fourth of our present board members gave faithful service during operations under the 1940 act. Similarly indicating a devotion to service, is the finding that more than 40 percent of our compensated personnel were with the System during the years of WW II. Indeed, a word from the "Three Musketeers" might well be borrowed in saying that "We're all for one, one for all!"

For many years, the State has been a large producer of bitumi-

(Continued on page 3)

## Official Notices

April 21, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 123, as amended, Subject: "Processing Conscientious Objector Cases," which was amended to provide for reopening of classification in cases in which claims of conscientious objection have been denied on appeal without securing an advisory recommendation from the Department of Justice, and to require that all appeals to the appeal board involving claims of conscientious objection be referred to that Department for the purpose of securing such recommendation.

April 22, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 124, Subject: "Special College Qualification Test Date," concerning applications for the special test to be given on May 19, 1955.

## Work Program

(Continued from page 1)

local labor surplus..... 12

### Source of Class I-W Registrants (Percentage-wise) Percent

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana,	
Kansas.....	50
California, Illinois, Iowa,	
Virginia, Texas, Michigan,	
Oklahoma.....	25
Oregon, Nebraska, Mary-	
land, Missouri, New York	
State, South Dakota, Wis-	
consin, Montana.....	12½
Washington, New Jersey,	
Minnesota, West Virginia,	
Tennessee.....	5
All other States and Terri-	
tories.....	7½

### Religious Denominations of I-W Registrants Percent

Mennonite.....	67
Church of the Brethren.....	9
Jehovah's Witnesses.....	+4
Quakers.....	-4
Old German Baptist.....	2½
Church of Christ.....	1½
Christadelphian.....	1½
Methodist, Church of God	
(each).....	1
Association of Bible Stu-	
dents.....	½ of 1
Pentecostal.....	½ of 1
Baptist, Seventh Day Ad-	
ventist (each).....	¼ of 1
Hutterites.....	¼ of 1
Congregational, Evangeli-	
cal and Reform (each).....	¼ of 1
Fifty other denominations.....	7

There are 102 fewer religious denominations represented among the Class I-W registrants as compared with the World War II experience.

### Special Cases

(Sections 1660.20 (d)-1660.30)

Work orders issued under sec-	
tion 1660.20 (d).....	375
Cases returned for reprocess-	
ing.....	378
Total cases processed.....	753

## I-W's Take Part In Diet Program

Nationwide publicity through the press associations was given to the part being played by I-W registrants who volunteered to assist in the program for the testing of atomic-treated foods.

Nine conscientious objectors who have been classified as available for work in the national interest, volunteered for assignment to the Medical Nutrition Laboratory, Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., where the experiments are being conducted.

The experiment, disclosed recently before a joint Congressional Atomic Committee, is being conducted in connection with the Army's plan for preserving food without refrigeration by "shooting" it with atomic rays. Scientists hope the tests will lead to a better understanding of human nutritional needs. The progress, if found feasible, would bring important benefits to the worldwide distribution of food as well as meet the needs of the armed forces.

The volunteers serving as "guinea pigs" were the subject of the entire March 1955 issue of the National Institutes of Health Record, a monthly publication of the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.

Descriptions of the studies being made with the help of experimenters on the volunteers, an article about the purpose of the National Institutes of Health, a story concerning typical volunteers and a number of photographs were included in this issue. The volunteers are in the Voluntary Service Program or either the Mennonite Central Committee or the Brethren Service Commission.

Number of registrants who complied with Director's order to work, section 1660.20 (d)..... 8  
Cases referred to Department of Justice for failure to report for work, section 1660.30..... 28  
Cases referred to Department of Justice as I-W delinquents..... 10

Total cases referred for prosecution..... 30  
Number of cases declined for prosecution by the Department of Justice..... 9

A tabulation of suggestions from State Directors concerning the future Conscientious Objector work program follows:

1. Favoring continuation of the present system..... 30
  - (a) Operation, as is..... 5
  - (b) Operation with modification..... 21
  - (c) Operation having definite Federal work available..... 10
2. Favoring administration by another Federal agency.....
3. Favoring administration by religious agency.....
4. Favoring the placing of all in Class I-A-O.....
5. Complete exemption.....
6. No choice (States with few or no Class I-O registrants).....



# Director Discusses CQT In "This Week" Article

In an article published in the April 17 issue of "This Week," a newspaper-supplement magazine with a total circulation of almost 11,000,000, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, provides some of the answers to the question: "Could you win a draft deferment?" The Director's article was inspired by a question from Hylas E. Smiley, president of the school board in Rocky River, Ohio, who asked: "We've heard of college students winning deferments by taking tests. Are there such tests and what are they like?"

In the copyrighted article in "This Week," General Hershey wrote:

ANSWER: Yes, there are such tests. On Thursday, April 21, about 35,000 students across the country will take a tough 3-hour exam. This test will help determine whether they finish college or get drafted.

At the end of this article is a condensed version of the Selective Service College Deferment Exam, specially designed for "This Week" readers. Just for fun, why don't you take the sample quiz which will give you some indication of whether or not you would be drafted if you were eligible.

Before you get out paper and pencil, I would like to describe the Student Deferment Program. By doing so, perhaps I can clear up the confusion over one of the most vigorously attacked and widely misunderstood programs ever set up by any Federal agency.

Hardly a day goes by that I am not charged with "exempting" all college students, or sending the poor man's son to service while the rich man's son is allowed to stay in college, or making the passing grade so low that anyone can pass. These charges are false. I assure you that we have made every effort to see that the program is as fair to all as is humanly possible. I think you will agree with me after I describe why it is needed, how it is set up, and how it operates.

Congress has declared that an armed force of about 3,000,000 men is the minimum consistent with our national security. Since the services have never been able to build up a force of much more than 1,500,000 through regular enlistments, Selective Service is a must.

The easiest way to fill the gap would be to pick names out of a fish bowl as we were forced to do during the World War II struggle for survival.

But, in planning for the long-term crisis that now confronts us, this method would be inefficient. Without a continuing supply of technically trained men, the services could not operate at peak efficiency. So college-trained recruits are needed to operate the increasingly complex weapons of modern wars.

Soon after the present draft law was passed in 1948, I appointed six scientific advisory committees and turned the problem over to them. After 2 years of study, some of the best brains in the Nation in fields ranging from biology and engineering to the healing arts and the humanities came up with a student-deferment program.

It provides that all college students holding a certain class stand-

ing or test score have a good chance to complete their education before facing the draft. Those in the upper half of their freshman class, the upper two-thirds of their sophomore class, and upper three-fourths of their junior class are eligible to be considered for deferment. However, it would be unfair to rely solely on this grading yardstick, since college-entrance requirements and academic standards differ widely.

That is why deferment exams are given at strategically located colleges three times a year. The test on April 21 was the fifteenth to be given to nearly 600,000 students since the program began in the spring of 1951.

Each exam consists of 150 five-choice questions. The minimum passing score is 70. The questions are specially designed to test scholastic aptitude in such a way that they give no advantage to students in any particular field. The questions give equal emphasis to your knowledge of language and to your mathematical or quantitative reasoning ability.

A passing grade of 70 or better does not automatically defer a student. But the final authority, the local draft board, rarely refuses to defer a passing student. If they do, he can take his case to the State Appeal Board.

Each exam is prepared and administered by an independent civilian organization. Currently, the program is being handled by the Science Research Associates, Inc., of Chicago.

I hope my remarks have given you a clear picture of how the program operates. Now, why don't you try your skill on the sample quiz that follows? To those students who will take the test, let me emphasize that this is an abbreviated version of the exam and different questions have been used. Also, certain types of questions, such as those on algebra, have been omitted because a knowledge of college courses in these fields would be necessary to pass them.

But comparing your score with the table on page 4 will give you a general idea of how you might do on the real test.

I confess I didn't make a perfect score myself.

**Directions:** Circle the word which has a meaning most nearly the same as the meaning of the capitalized word.

1. TALKATIVE: (a) pleasing (b) bewildered (c) loquacious (d) tiring (e) stressed

2. LACERATED: (a) disgruntled (b) mangled (c) fringed (d) stricken (e) striped

3. GAUCHE: (a) ruinous (b) indispensable (c) copious (d) discernible (e) awkward

**Directions:** Circle the word which has a meaning most nearly opposite that of the capitalized word.

4. CALLOUS: (a) desperate (b) worn (c) sensitive (d) calamitous (e) hollow

5. AUSPICIOUS: (a) sarcastic (b) industrious (c) ominous (d) sorcerous (e) delicious

6. IMPRUDENT: (a) stoical (b) simultaneous (c) belligerent (d) premature (e) circumspect

**Directions:** Select the word which, when inserted in the blank space, best fits in with the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

7. The simplest animals are those whose bodies are simplest in structure and which do the things done by all living animals, such as eating, breathing, moving, and feeling, in the most \_\_\_\_\_ way.

- (a) haphazard (b) bizarre (c) primitive (d) advantageous (e) unique

8. Although it is the individual worker who counts in the production side of the economy, it is the family which counts as the \_\_\_\_\_ unit.

- (a) competitive (b) identifiable (c) cooperative (d) consuming (e) social

9. You may inquire how the expert on fossil remains is able to trace descent through teeth, which seem \_\_\_\_\_ pegs upon which to hang whole ancestries.

- (a) interesting (b) reliable (c) specious (d) inadequate (e) academic

10. Music is a subject so \_\_\_\_\_ that no one ever attains absolute perfection in it.

- (a) ubiquitous (b) abused (c) profound (d) polemic (e) universal

**Directions:** Select the pair of words which are related to each other in the same way as the capitalized pair of words.

11. ELM: TREE:: (a) dollar: dime; (b) money: currency; (c) maple: leaves; (d) oak: maple; (e) dollar: money.

12. DOCTOR: DISEASE:: (a) miser: money; (b) illness: prescription; (c) sheriff: crime; (d) theft: punishment; (e) intern: hospital.

13. HOPE: OPTIMIST:: (a) pessimist: despair; (b) courage: hero; (c) joy: success; (d) study: scholarship; (e) Judas: perfidy.

**Directions:** Solve each of the following problems.

14. Which of the following fractions has the smallest value?

- (a)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{5}$  (c)  $\frac{2}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{3}{4}$  (e)  $\frac{4}{5}$

15. A stick 35 inches long is to be cut so that one piece is  $\frac{1}{4}$  as long as the other. How many inches long must the shorter piece be?

- (a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 10 (d) 12 (e) 15

16. 32 is  $\frac{2}{3}$  of what number?

- (a)  $9\frac{1}{2}$  (b) 14 (c) 64 (d) 112 (e) 224

17. A road from Village X to Village Y goes west 6 miles, then south 2 miles, then west 10 miles,

# Selective Service In West Virginia

(Continued from page 2)

nous coal, oil, and gas. West Virginia ranks first in production of bituminous coal, toys, and bluegrass, and second in the production of hardwood lumber and glass. In more recent years, the chemical industry has taken advantage of a plentiful water supply and close proximity to fuel and raw materials, with the result that numerous areas, particularly in the Kanawha River valley, are known country-wide as chemical centers of the world. Steel plants with imposing output are to be found in the Wheeling-Weirton area; in other sections of the State, glass, pottery, and metal products are produced. Serving this diversified economy are three major railroads, the C. & O., N. & W., and B. & O. In favored localities, river transportation on the Ohio and the Kanawha is to be had, much as was found several generations ago.

West Virginia's agriculture, while presenting no figures which could compare with the farm belt and cattle-producing States, nevertheless makes a creditable showing from the standpoint of diversity. Her apple and peach crops find ready markets; her cattle and sheep grow well on the bluegrass which abounds throughout the State. Even though most of the State's 80,000 farms are comparatively small, the total output is by no means inconsiderable.

Local Board No. 105, Nashville, Ind., received the following note from the parent of a registrant:

"I am afraid Harry, my son, won't be able to report to your board for induction on the 28th, since the Air Force has refused to grant him a pass."

then north 14 miles. If there were a road going directly from Village X to Village Y, how many miles would it be?

- (a) 16 (b) 18 (c) 20 (d) 28 (e) 32

18. To determine one-half of 1 percent of a number, multiply by

- (a) .50 (b) .05 (c) .005 (d) .00050 (e) None of these

19. Lumber is frequently priced in terms of 1,000 board feet. If the price of a certain kind and grade of lumber is \$36 per 1,000 board feet, what is the cost of 1,750 board feet of this lumber?

- (a) \$45 (b) \$54 (c) \$63 (d) \$72 (e) Not given

20. A three-digit whole number in which the three digits, from left to right, are represented as a, b, and c, respectively, is equal to

- (a)  $a+b+c$  (b)  $abc$  (c)  $3a+2b+c$  (d)  $\frac{a+b}{10} + \frac{c}{100}$  (e)  $100a+10b+c$

(Answers on page 4)



## Selective Service In Sooner-Land

We should have written this SOONER!

Oklahoma, admitted as a State November 16, 1907, comprises an area of 69,619 square miles. The population is pretty evenly divided over the State, with a few exceptions. Tulsa County, containing the city of Tulsa, has the highest density, and Cimarron County the lowest. The total population of Oklahoma estimated in 1954 was 2,685,400. Of this population, there are 250,975 registrants.

The first white man to visit Oklahoma was De Soto in 1541. During colonization, the greatest number of settlers in the region were French and Spaniards. Oklahoma was included in the Louisiana Purchase, and as this great region was divided into Territories, Oklahoma belonged successively to the Territories of Louisiana, Missouri, partly to the Indian Country, and partly to Arkansas. In 1834 the whole section comprising the present State of Oklahoma, except a narrow strip just north of Texas, was set apart by Congress for the five southern Indian tribes—the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, and the Quapaw Agency. After the treaty of 1866, these Indians permitted the entry of other Indian tribes—the Sacs, Foxes, Osages, Kansas, Otoes, Nez Perces, Shawnees, Poncas, Missouris, Pottawatomies, Wichitas, Pawnees, Kickapoos, Iowas, Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Sioux, and others.

In 1889 a large tract of land in the district known as Oklahoma was thrown open by Presidential proclamation to white settlers. The settlers who had entered prior to the date set (April 22, 1889) were called "Sooners," from which comes the nickname "Sooner State." This district was organized as Oklahoma Territory the following year. The remaining territory was called Indian Territory. The two Territories were united by a symbolic marriage ceremony on November 16, 1907. Indian Territory was represented by a beautiful Indian girl in full Indian dress, and a tall, handsome man in cowboy dress represented Oklahoma Territory.

The eastern portion of the State is mountainous, divided into a northern and a southern section by the Arkansas River. Numerous ranges of mountains are separated by extensive stretches of plateau country and forest land, abounding in deer and excellent fishing streams. This mountain region is succeeded to the west by wide, rolling prairies, and farther west by the High Plains, the whole region rising steadily toward the west and north (highest elevation, 4,978 feet), where the surface becomes broken and rough, with deeply eroded canyons, mesas, and buttes.

We hesitate to mention it, but the mean annual temperature ranges from 57° Fahrenheit in the extreme northwest to 62° in the southeast. At Oklahoma City, the

## Classification Picture April 1, 1955

Class	Total
I-A and I-A-O Examined and Acceptable	15,798,678
I-A and I-A-O Not Examined	226,565
I-A and I-A-O Induction Postponed	1,375,433
I-S Statutory Deferment—high school	4,212
I-S Statutory Deferment—college*	97,749
I-O Conscientious Objector, Examined and Acceptable	4,502
I-O Conscientious Objector, Not Examined	1,547
I-C (Inducted)	3,252
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned)	612,456
I-C (Discharged)	1,404,491
I-C (Reserve)	792,470
I-W (At Work)	1,149,016
I-W (Released)	3,652
I-D Member of Reserve Component*	1,785
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)*	296,946
II-A (Apprentice)*	16,589
II-C Agricultural Deferment*	6,347
II-S Occupational Deferment (student)*	39,149
III-A Dependency Deferment*	168,067
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	1,120,080
IV-B Officials*	204,850
IV-C Aliens	21
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Student	8,827
IV-F Unfit for Service	60,956
V-A Over Age of Liability	2,034,069
	6,165,647

\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.

capital and centrally located, the mean temperature is 59°. The west and central portions of the State are cooler and drier than the east, and the annual precipitation varies from 17 inches in the extreme west to 40 inches in the east.

Oklahoma has been second only to California in the production of petroleum, but is now being exceeded, unfortunately, by Texas. The State is fourth in the output of natural gas, and first in zinc.

Oklahoma produces in a gener-

ous measure cereal foods. Its wheat crop gives the State a high rank among the wheat-growing States, and it produces large quantities of corn, oats, barley, and rye. It ranks second in cotton and sorghums, first in broom corn, and is a large producer of peanuts and pecans, potatoes, and fruit.

Manufactures in Oklahoma were long based chiefly on its agricultural products, but in the late years of the development of oilfields and hydroelectric power, an increasing

When Local Board No. 119 Philadelphia, Pa., and Local Board No. 38, in Virginia, set about clearing up the identities of two registrants whose names and Armed Forces serial numbers were the same, the Virginia board came across the following on the registration card of it registrant:

"4. Name and address of person who will always know your address.

"A. James Jackson (deceased) Tappahannock, Va."

number of independent industrial activities are being established the State.

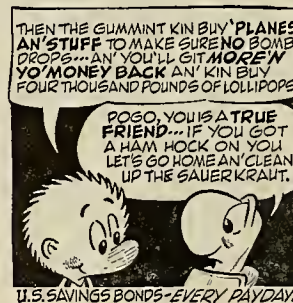
The problems in connection with the operation of the Selective Service System in the State of Oklahoma become many and varied, relative to agricultural and industrial activity. From an organizational standpoint, the Oklahoma Selective Service System operates through 81 local boards, with at least one each of its 77 counties. These local boards administer to the 250,975 registrants and 1,679 special registrants. There are three appeal boards in the State of Oklahoma—one for each Federal judicial district; and the State has 649 uncompensated members who comprise the appeal boards, local boards, Government appeal agency advisors to registrants, and medical advisors. Many of our members and clerks served in the same capacity during all or part of the operation in World War II. Oklahoma has awarded 221 Ten Year Certificates and 405 Five Year Certificates for length of service.

Selective Service in Oklahoma is presently set up to meet the demands that may be placed upon it, whether such demands be because of an all-out war and mobilization or an all-out peace and demobilization. It has met the call of the Nation in the past, delivering its share of men to the Armed Forces with the least amount of disruption to necessary civilian activities. Credit for this feat goes to those patriotic, uncompensated, and untiring workers of our local boards and appeal boards. It is the courage and fortitude to which State Headquarters of Selective Service in Oklahoma is deeply indebted.

### POGO FOR BONDS



### Walt Kelly



### ANSWERS TO QUIZ

(See page 3)

1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (e); 4. (c); 5. (c); 6. (e); 7. (c); 8. (d); 9. (d); 10. (c); 11. (e); 12. (c); 13. (b); 14. (b); 15. (b); 16. (d); 17. (c); 18. (c); 19. (c); 20. (e).

If you answered 17 to 20 questions correctly, it indicates you have a superior intellect. Thirteen to 16 is still good, while 8 to 12 is average. Four to 7 is not so good, and a score between zero and 3 should give you something to worry about.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume V

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 1955

Number 7

## HOOSIER LAD IS TWO MILLIONTH INDUCTEE



Photo courtesy of Indianapolis Star.

ROBERT H. FREEMAN is congratulated by Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow, Deputy Director of Selective Service, during ceremonies in Indianapolis, Ind., recently honoring young Freeman as the two-millionth man to be inducted through Selective Service since the beginning of hostilities in Korea. The 19-year-old Hoosier's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bayne Freeman, smile their approval.

## 19-Year-Old Volunteers For Army Duty

Red-haired, 19-year-old Robert H. Freeman, son of an Indianapolis insurance man, was appropriately honored on May 26 at ceremonies in the Indiana capital marking him as the two millionth registrant to be inducted by Selective Service since the beginning of hostilities in Korea in 1950.

Young Freeman, who completed his sophomore year at Butler University shortly before his induction, volunteered for service with the explanation that he preferred to "get it over with" before planning his future. He was enrolled in ROTC at Butler.

Robert, a registrant of Local Board No. 205 in Indianapolis, took the oath along with other inductees at a special ceremony which was attended by Brig. Gen. Louis Renfrow, Deputy Director of Selective Service representing the Director, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey; Governor George Craig, of Indiana; and an array of other notables from military, civic, and governmental circles.

Members of the local board, including Gregg Ransburg, Billy L. Stonecipher, Harry E. Wells, and William W. Miller, escorted Freeman and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bayne Freeman, to the Armed Forces induction station, where they were met by Lt. Col. Howard Gaghagen, the commanding officer of the station.

Colonel Gaghagen opened the ceremony with introduction of distinguished guests assembled, following which Governor Craig, nominal head of the Selective Service organization in Indiana, presented the 2,000,000th inductee to General Renfrow. General Renfrow, with a few remarks, turned the registrant over to Col. John N. Scoville, representing the commanding general, Fifth Army, and Colonel Scoville then introduced young Freeman to Colonel Gaghagen for induction.

As he entered the induction station, young Freeman was handed a telegram from General Hershey, which read:

"I extend my hearty congratulations and sincere good wishes  
(Continued on page 3)

## THE STATE DIRECTORS

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey  
DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

Late in 1940, when the Selective Service System was just in its infancy, the State Directors of the System organized under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 came to Washington. This year they were here for the week beginning June 6. Since 1943 they have generally had conferences semiannually.

These meetings have been and are a most important factor in the operation of the Selective Service System. The farflung nature of the System is indicated by the distances traveled by some of the State Directors. The varying problems of the operation are indicated by the areas from which the Directors come. There are wide differences in the kind of problems faced by areas such as

the District of Columbia and New York City, both completely urban, and any one of a dozen States west of the Mississippi that are almost wholly rural. One area has the problem of congestion, with transportation simple; the other has distribution with transportation often long and time-consuming. Under these differing circumstances it

(Continued on page 4)

## Seven Receive Merit Awards

The Incentive Awards Committee has announced award of the Certificate of Adoption (Long Form), to the following employees:

Mrs. Florence Stellwagen, National Headquarters; Mrs. Anna M. Rush, State Headquarters, Sacramento, Calif.; Mrs. Dorothy J. Edgerton, State Headquarters, Portland, Oreg.; Melvin E. Govig, State Headquarters, Portland, Oreg.; Miss Elizabeth W. Corbett, State Headquarters, St. Augustine, Fla.; Mrs. Rose H. Smithson, Local Boards 194-195, Springfield, Ill., and Mrs. Susan C. Pentland, Local Board No. 80, Santa Barbara, Calif.



## BOARD MEMBER COMMENTS ON BASIS FOR HIS SERVICE

Anonymous communications ordinarily would not find a place in the columns of Selective Service.

However, the Director was so impressed with the content of the following unsigned letter, mailed in Philadelphia, Pa., that he found it worthy of the attention of others throughout the System:

"Dear Director:

"Each year on the eve of Armed Forces Day, I receive your letter, addressed to the uncompensated members of the Selective Service System. I have been one since October 1940. Often I have thought I should answer your letter, even though you might never see the answer in the press of your duties. One phrase only, in the last letter, I would like to comment on, because I think the comment will be shared by most of my colleagues in the System. It is that 'our only reward has been the personal satisfaction of knowing we have done well a job that needed to be done.'

"This is flattering; many of my friends and acquaintances have voiced the same sentiment in the last fifteen years; but it is only a small part of the story to us.

"Our primary and continued emotion is gratitude to the United States, under God, for the privilege it gave us, through Selective Service, to say 'Thank you' for being our country. In the moving picture, 'Young Mr. Lincoln,' someone says that Lincoln loved his favorite river in Illinois as a man loves a woman. We have found that a man can love his country as he loves his father and mother and children and wife. If they let him show his love by doing things for them, he has his reward. It cannot be taken from him, no matter how thankless the task in hand. No matter how incomprehensible this point of view may be to the unthinking, we know it is the only admissible one for us. Hence we need nothing more to keep us zealous.

"A Local Board Member."

## Navy Dropping Drones From Reserve Ranks

The Navy, beginning September 1, will begin issuing honorable discharges to approximately 16,500 inactive Naval Reserve officers who have not participated in training programs for at least 2 years.

Notices will be sent to the officers affected through Commandants of the respective Naval Districts. The great majority are in the ranks below lieutenant commander.

## Such a Short Term

Florida Local Board No. 169 has a registrant who must have met himself coming out of the service.

The registrant was inducted in January 1952. The local board recently received a report of separation which states he entered active service January 29, 1952, and was separated from the Armed Forces on January 28, 1952.

## Guard Recruits To Train With Active Army Units

Under a new Army plan just put in effect, some 12,000 National Guard enlisted men may volunteer each year for 8 weeks of basic combat training at Army installations where they will be integrated with other trainees.

The new plan is considered an inducement to National Guard recruits to complete their individual basic training in 8 weeks. Implementation of the program will permit National Guard commanders to place more emphasis on unit-type training during armory drill and summer field training.

Upon completion of his 8 weeks of basic training at any Army installation under the new program, each Guardsman will return to his State organization prepared to take advanced individual training.

These men can then be utilized as a source of future noncommissioned officers in the National Guard. State authorities will be responsible for the selection of individuals who volunteer for training, and each trainee will retain his State status during the 8-week period.

However, the Department of the Army will prescribe training policies, and the Continental Army Command will be charged with overall responsibility for execution of the program. The commander at each installation will exercise direct responsibility for the training.

Individual quotas have been allocated to each State by the National Guard Bureau, which will provide all funds necessary to support the program except those required for installation maintenance and training.

Five active Army installations have been selected for training of the Guardsmen: Fort Jackson, S. C.; Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.; Camp Chaffee, Ark.; Fort Ord, Calif.; and Schofield Barracks, T. H.

In order to maintain an even flow of trainees to each installation, 1,000 volunteers will start their training each month.

## In Training

Mrs. Maria M. Olivieri, of the administrative division in Selective Service State Headquarters, San Juan, P. R., was a visitor at National Headquarters for several days recently to acquaint herself with operations of the System at "topside." During her sojourn in the States, Mrs. Olivieri also spent several days at Alabama State Headquarters in Montgomery.

Let me not judge my brother until I have walked 3 miles in his moccasins.—*Indian Prayer.*

## Official Notices

May 31, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 125, Subject: "Individuals With Six or More Months of Active Military Service Since September 16, 1940," concerning the processing and postponement of physical examination and induction of registrants, including volunteers, who have had such active service.

June 6, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 126, Subject: "Teachers of Science and Mathematics," concerning the critical shortage of such persons and the consideration which should be given to their deferment.

June 9, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 127, Subject: "Assignment of Selective Service Numbers," concerning the assignment of such numbers to registrants who volunteer for induction while 17 or 18 years old.

June 13, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 81, as amended, Subject: "Jewish Holy Days," regarding registrants of the Jewish faith not being forwarded for physical examination or induction on certain Jewish Holy Days, which was amended to set forth the dates thereof for the coming year.

## 27,654 Take 1954-55 Tests

A total of 27,654 college students throughout the Nation took the Selective Service College Qualification Test during the 1954-55 academic year. Of this number, approximately 83 percent scored 70 or better.

Dates of the three testings, with the totals tested at each, and the percentage scoring passing grades, were:

December 9, 1954, 12,753, 80 percent.

April 21, 1955, 11,294, 85 percent.

May 19, 1955, 3,607, 86 percent.

Since the first test was offered in May 1951, a total of 564,782 students have been tested. The percentage of those making passing grades of 70 or better has ranged from a low of 52 percent on the special test in May 1953 to the 86 percent making passing scores on the most recent special test on May 19 of this year.

A registrant in Class V-A addressed this inquiry to Local Board No. 72, Bishop, Calif.:

"In reply to your notice of classification, I would like to know if I have a wife and two (2) children, or just one (1). Would you look in your files and check?"

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D. C.

## Army Regroups Its Non-Coms, Specialists

The Army's new noncommissioned officer-specialist program went into effect on July 1.

The program provides that noncommissioned officer identification and status be given only to enlisted personnel holding leadership positions. A separate category of enlisted personnel, called specialists, includes those who have technical and administrative skills.

Keynote of this program is to identify as an NCO the true leader whether in a combat arm, technical, or administrative service. The Specialist will be given special recognition by title and a separate insignia. Designed to increase the prestige of the noncommissioned officer by restoring him to his traditional position as the backbone of the Army, the program will also preserve the respect properly due the Specialist.

Separation of the NCO from the Specialist is to be made in the top four pay grades. Thus, Specialist will be in the same pay grades as NCO's in recognition of their technical or administrative ability. On the conversion, no one will lose pay.

Under the new plan, technical and administrative services are authorized NCO positions commensurate with their needs in the same manner as the combat arms.

Starting this month, titles in the top four enlisted grades will be as follows:

Grade	NCO	Specialists
E-7	M. Sgt.	M. Spec.
E-6	Sgt. 1cl.	Spec. 1cl.
E-5	Sgt.	Spec. 2cl.
E-4	Cpl.	Spec. 3cl.

Noncommissioned officers will be addressed as Sergeant or Corporal as appropriate. Specialists will be addressed by that name. NCO's will continue to wear the insignia now in use to distinguish the top four grades. Separate distinctive insignia will be worn by Specialists. The NCO will rank above all other enlisted personnel, regardless of pay grade.

Most Army enlisted personnel have already been notified whether they will be retained as noncommissioned officers or will be appointed as specialists. Those who feel that their designation as either NCO or specialists should be changed will have an opportunity to have their cases considered individually by a board of officers.

Georgia Local Board No. 98 received a letter which was addressed:

"Issued by Local Board No. 9 state ar ga from approved budget bureau no. 33-r107."



# 9-Year-Old Indiana Youth Is 2-Millionth Inductee

(Continued from page 1)

a fellow Hoosier who today becomes the 2,000,000th man to be inducted by Selective Service since the beginning of hostilities in Korea 5 years ago. Perhaps I am somewhat prejudiced, but to me it seems entirely fitting that a signal an honor should go to a native son of the State of Indiana.

"You symbolize the spirit of this great Nation, its determination to maintain peaceful relations with its neighbors throughout the world, and its will, when all other measures fail, to defend itself to the limit against aggression. You, like those who have preceded you, are testimony to the fact that this Nation will not tolerate any threat to the security of freedom and democracy in the world.

"I wish you Godspeed. I am confident that you will return richer in soul and mind because of your contribution to your country's security."

In a letter to General Hershey, which was forwarded to young Freeman and his parents, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson wrote:

Dear General Hershey:

"I was interested to learn that today in Indianapolis, Indiana, the Selective Service System is inducting the two millionth man to be drafted since Korea was attacked in 1950.

"This Indiana youth's entry into service focuses attention upon the outstanding accomplishment of the Selective Service system. It is particularly noteworthy that you and your organization have procured the additional manpower needed for the Nation's Armed Forces without disrupting other phases of our national life. I am sure that any would-be aggressor, in the light of this record, will hesitate to make a move that would arouse this Nation to action at arms.

"So long as we maintain our strength and determination to defend our freedom, we need not fear. I trust that the ceremonies for Indiana's incident to this young man's induction will serve to remind our people of this fact. I congratulate him for having a part in this significant event."

Sincerely yours,  
C. E. WILSON.

Also participating in the ceremony honoring young Freeman were the following:

Col. Frank R. Kossa, State Director of Selective Service for Indiana; Col. Carroll E. Case, Selective Service Regional Field Officer, Region No. V, Chicago, Ill.; Lt. Chester G. Minton, State President, Department of Indiana, Reserve Officers Association; Col. Robert G. Smith, Jr., Post Commander, Fort Harrison; Maj. Gen. H. A. Doherty, Adjutant General of Indiana; Col. F. B. Mann, Chief, Indiana Military District; Lt. Col. Robert G. Moorhead, President, Indiana National Guard Association;

Lt. Col. Wilbur J. Meyers and Lt. Col. Charles B. Pearson, representing Michigan State Headquarters, Selective Service; Maj. Sinclair Russell, Jr., Ohio State Headquarters, Selective Service; Lt. Col. Frederick D. Manz and Capt. Linwood G. Wilhelm, Kentucky State Headquarters, Selective Service;

Ira Lyon, Department Commander, American Legion; E. A. Blackmore, Assistant Adjutant, National Headquarters, American Legion; Mrs. Jane G. Rishworth, National Secretary, American Legion Auxiliary; Glendon Henshaw, Senior Vice Commander, Department of Indiana, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Mrs. Weaver, President, Indiana Department, V. F. W. Auxiliary; Frank Myers, Department Adjutant, American Legion; Mrs. Mildred Murphy, representing the Indiana American Legion Auxiliary; W. A. Brennana, Jr., 11th District Commander, American Legion; and Mrs. Ruth Wagner, West Lafayette, Ind., State President, American War Mothers.

After the swearing-in ceremony, the group, including young Freeman, was sent to Fort Leonard Wood, near Rolla, Mo., for basic training.

Before departing, Freeman declared that "it seems so much simpler to get my 2 years behind me so that I can plan for my future."

"I hope," he added, "that my brother has the opportunity and chance to serve his country as I have."

## Colombians Train With Island Staff

Puerto Rican State Headquarters, Selective Service, was host for 2 weeks in June to three army officers from the Republic of Colombia who were there for the purpose of studying the operation of the Selective Service System.

The three officers, two lieutenant colonels and a major, were given an intensive orientation course, with the State Director, Col. Rafael Gimenez de la Rosa, and members of his staff serving as instructors.

## We're Satisfied—Are You?

"I was told to write in to you and let you know when my wife had her baby. She received a baby girl at the Iron County Hospital on August 27, 1952, by Dr. (So and So). I am sending you this information and hope it is satisfactory."

This letter was received by Utah Local Board No. 11.

# No Texas Tall Tale This; SSS Operates Up-and-Up

Some foreigners have told us Texans that all those tall tales we tell aren't true. May be. But at least we have guts enough to stand up and lie about it.

We've heard a rumor that National Headquarters takes about 25 percent off the figures of our SSS Form No. 116 each month, estimating that will allow for the exaggeration.

This time we're going to tell the truth. Texans have convinced a lot of people that all Texans are rich down here and have oil wells in their backyards.

As a matter of fact, quite a few of them are dog poor and lucky to have water wells the past few years, the drought being what it is.

As to our history, everybody by now knows Davy Crockett won our independence for us, our industry ranges from making things to making up tall tales, and on the farm we raise everything from a fuss to the fantastic.

One of our chief citizens down here is Brig. Gen. Paul L. Wakefield, State Director of Selective Service, who is a master of the old Chinese treatment. He depreciates himself and builds the other fellow up.

State bigwigs usually call on him to meet worthy foreigners who come to our borders. He gets along well with them. Although he privately thinks Texas is the best, he doesn't let on, then brags on the other fellow's country.

He also brags on his staff, composed of Lt. Col. Morris S. Schwartz, Deputy State Director and chief of the manpower division; Lt. Col. R. B. Hall, Jr., assistant manpower officer; Capt. Russell J. Horn, legal officer; Lt. Col. Marlin D. Lewis, chief of the field division, and his assistant, Capt. Elo A. Hoppe; Mr. Sidney Smith, chief of the records division; Capt. Walter A. Gaetjens, State procurement and fiscal officer, and assistant, Mr. Louis J. Holubec; Maj. Boyd Sinclair, chief of the administrative division, and assistant, Mrs. Lee Dannelly.

General Wakefield has taught them in turn to brag on those who are responsible to them at State headquarters, and not to forget all the bragging Texans out in the local boards when they do a good job.

As a result, he has an organization people are generally inclined to brag about. His people usually admit it when they make a mistake and don't care much who gets the credit when they don't make any.

We're proud of all our dedicated board members and other uncompensated and compensated personnel, and we'd especially like to mention Mr. Melville C. Flournoy, of Broadus, our oldest board member—also Miss Minerva Davis, of Austin, our oldest compensated employee in point of service.

We have 137 local boards in 254 counties scattered over our plains, mountains, forests, swamps, and seashores. We have learned much

from them and expect to learn more.

We have nearly 900,000 registrants in Texas. One may be a humble farmhand following his walking plow on a red sand farm in east Texas. Another may be of high estate, with wealth of the mind, or money, or rich because he wants little. Another may be a cowboy of the brush country. Whoever and wherever he is, we pray to Almighty God we shall administer his affairs wisely and justly.

## Army Launches Emergency Plan For Reservists

The Army, on July 1, initiated its new Emergency Reinforcement Plan whereby officers and enlisted personnel released from active duty with 8-year obligations are designated for specific assignments in the event of mobilization.

The plan is designed to assure the prompt filling of recall quotas for active duty during early phases of a mobilization, as well as to encourage voluntary participation in National Guard and Army Reserve training programs.

Men selected for emergency reinforcement designations will be from among those who are not participating as members of reserve component units.

These reservists will be designated for 3-year periods as reinforcements to active Army units or installations and to National Guard and Army Reserve units located as near their homes as practicable.

However, the reinforcement designations can be terminated by men who enlist in the Regular Army or a National Guard unit, or those who volunteer for assignment to an Army Reserve unit with the objective of full and active participation.

The plan will not be applied to obligated reservists who have undergone hardships and suffering in, or as a result of, combat.

The reinforcement designations are not "assignments" in the ordinary sense. The men will not become organic parts of their respective organizations, merely being preselected for assignments on or after M-Day when the unit and individuals are ordered to active duty.

In all cases the designations will be limited so as not to cause any unit or installation to exceed 115 percent of its authorized strength plus emergency reinforcements.

In reply to the question "Other Obvious Physical Characteristics That Will Aid In Identification." A registrant of Oklahoma Local Board No. 21 reported: "Left lung clouded from pneumonia."



# State Directors

(Continued from page 1)

may seem strange that the people that are widely scattered know each other better than those who live in congested areas.

From beyond the continental limits, Guam, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Canal Zone, come State Directors to bring an understanding of the modifications of Selective Service operation that result from conditions in those widely distributed areas. Under conditions that vary from the Arctic Circle to the Tropics, and from the far Pacific to the Caribbean, the principles of Selective Service are being applied.

The situations in the areas are different, the applications of the principles vary but the basic approaches of all are not unlike. The similarities among the 56 areas are many and fundamental, the differences are few and are of method rather than of philosophy.

These semiannual conferences of State Directors have fulfilled for a dozen years many unique functions in the Selective Service System. They have been the means by which the experiences of each State Director have been made available to all. In these conferences the State Directors have learned to know the personnel of National Headquarters as people. It has made for understanding in the conferences but far more important throughout the rest of the year.

The review of the past, the analysis of the present, and the forecast of the future of Selective Service operations have been normal activities of the State Directors' conferences. The pattern for the operation of the months following each conference has been outlined to the greatest possible degree. There is no sure way to know the direction of future events and their reflection on the Selective Service System, but all possible eventualities can be surveyed and courses of satisfactory action explored.

The Director of Selective Service and the Headquarters Staff gain immeasurably from the experience of living among the State Directors during the conference period. The feel of the operation of the System comes from the State Directors' group as from no other. The existence of problems, their prevalence, their volume, can be understood in these conferences as in no other manner. It is not unusual to find a problem irritating but inconsequential when brought into the light of the general discussion of a State Directors' conference. It is not unusual for a State Director to find his troubles are not news because they are common to all and an inevitable accompaniment of the kind of an operation that Selective Service is.

The State Directors, as a body, are custodians of the methods and the know-how of Selective Service

Classification Picture May 1, 1955	
Class	
Total.....	15,874,700
I-A and I-A-O Examined and Acceptable.....	226,475
I-A and I-A-O Not Examined.....	1,397,634
I-A and I-A-O Induction Postponed.....	4,199
I-S Statutory Deferment—high school.....	105,613
I-S Statutory Deferment—college*.....	4,499
I-O Conscientious Objector, Examined and Acceptable.....	1,518
I-O Conscientious Objector, Not Examined.....	3,337
I-C (Inducted).....	575,568
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned).....	1,393,124
I-C (Discharged).....	805,751
I-C (Reserve).....	1,181,170
I-W (At Work).....	3,510
I-W (Released).....	1,992
I-D Member of Reserve Component*.....	300,993
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)*.....	16,164
II-A (Apprentice)*.....	6,159
II-C Agricultural Deferment*.....	38,470
II-S Occupational Deferment (student)*.....	169,459
III-A Dependency Deferment*.....	1,115,846
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	191,384
IV-B Officials*.....	22
IV-C Aliens.....	8,803
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Student.....	61,768
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	2,049,120
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	6,212,122

\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.

operation. In the group of State Directors there are several who have spent a decade and a half in the operation of the Selective Service System. There were some attending a State Directors' conference for the first time. The great majority had at least 5 years of service in their present position and 10 years' tenure was not unusual. The elder statesmen of the System have experienced much in the operation of the past decade. They have outstanding contributions to make to insure that more recently appointed State Directors need not learn with pain the things the older Directors can tell them. On the other hand, the State Director who has just joined the System has a great contribution to make in bringing a fresh viewpoint and a more recent reflection of the popular reaction to the operation of the Selective Service System.

Each and every one brings to the conference his contribution. Each takes from the conference his interpretation of the objectives of the Selective Service System and the most effective means for their accomplishment. Each State Director comes to the conference seeking to secure from it the answers to his problems.

The great majority of the answers are found. These are not found in the directives of the National Headquarters. These are not generally found in any one place or at any one time, but in many places and at many times bits are collected by each State Director. These bits are woven by each State Director into the means available in his particular State to fit the pattern of the peculiarities of his area and in the end the State Director contrives his solution. This solution is probably like no other State Director's solution to a like problem and it need not be, for maximum liberty is found when each State in its way can be a part of the whole, assuming its obliga-

## Navy Inaugurates Next-of-Kin Aid

The Navy has announced a new program of personalized aid to the next of kin of deceased active duty naval personnel.

Termed the "Casualty Assistance Calls Program," the plan will include assignment of a commissioned officer on active duty to act as official representative of each Naval District and River command. He will provide next of kin of deceased personnel with whatever assistance the Naval service can render.

The designated officer will, as appropriate, counsel and advise on funeral arrangements, aid in rendering financial assistance where necessary, and assist where possible in any other emergency.

### P. O. Didn't Register

"A registrant of our board who was living in Chicago, Ill., and was anxious to get into service," says a letter from Local Board No. 9 in Elizabethtown, N. C., "wrote us a letter asking us to send him as soon as possible. On the outside of his envelope he wrote 'are male' and placed two 3-cent stamps on it. The Post Office Department evidently didn't catch this one because it didn't come 'are male'—(air mail)."

tions and yet do it in its individual way.

In these meetings, in these discussions, in the inevitable differences and the compromises—which please no one—are found the forings of Selective Service philosophy and the integration of the Directors into a fraternity whose bonds are not measured by a description of their official relationship.

## C.O. Registrant Requests I-A

The deep concern with which many of the youth of today view the current world situation—even those who are conscientiously opposed to military service because of their religious beliefs—is aptly illustrated by a letter received from one of its registrants by Local Board No. 134, Santa Ana, Calif.

This registrant wrote:

"Please accept this letter as formal request that my classification of I-A-O be changed to I-A."

"I am not familiar with the procedure required in this instance and do not know whether or not reasons for seeking this change in classification must be given at the time. At any rate, I have taken the liberty of including a very short version of my reason.

"The decision to have my classification changed did not come about overnight. It took me a little over a year of studying the works of such men as Karl Marx, Lenin, Stalin, and other Communist writers, coupled with what you might call an 'intensive soul searching,' to come to the decision. Even though I still believe that is a sin to take the life of another human being, I cannot at the same time continue believing that I would stand by and let communism take over this country and all that stands for. My religious convictions have not changed; it is just that with marriage I have begun to think of the type of world that I want my children to live in—and communism certainly is not the world that I had in mind."

From somewhere above the Arctic Circle, a local board in Oslo received this brief message:

"Having a wonderful time. Wish you could all be here—instead of me."

## Headquarters Visitors

Recent visitors at National Headquarters included the following:

Mrs. Jess Anderson, clerk of Local Board No. 31, Dubuque, Iowa, and Mr. Anderson.

Miss Shelba Hicks, an employee of Local Board No. 84, Memphis, Tenn., and a friend, Miss Peggy Crane.

Mrs. Genevieve N. Fage, Local Board No. 80, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Mrs. Marie Knight, Local Board No. 159, Gardner, Mass.

Mrs. Scism, Local Board No. 10, Blue Ridge, Ga.

Mrs. Lorene Houston, Clerk of Local Board No. 12, Heber Springs, Ark.

A letter sent to Kansas Local Board No. 42 read: "Dear Draft Board: I write to tell you we here just had another baby.

"My husband is in the hospital at Halstead. Please take this into your considerations."



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

Volume V AUG 15 1955 WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 1955 Number 8

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## Selective Service And The 84th Congress

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service

The first session of the 84th Congress has considered more legislation affecting the Selective Service System than most sessions since the end of World War II.

Some of the legislation is usual, such as the appropriations bill; some extends responsibilities already carried out by the Selective Service System; and, finally, it adds new responsibilities relatively extensive in workload for the Selective Service System. These new responsibilities will increase as the implementation of the legislation progresses.

The appropriation bill, as always, contains less than had been asked for. It contains more than originally voted by the House of Representatives and less than the amount restored by the Senate. The appropriations for fiscal year 1956 have reduced flexibility due to restrictions which have been placed on the funds allocated for the local board project. The funds for fiscal year 1956 were appropriated without consideration for any of the increases in salaries or allowances provided by the first session of the 84th Congress. It does not provide funds for the payment of the expenses of the Medical Advisory Group. It will be necessary to absorb these increases from the present appropriations or later attempt to secure a deficiency appropriation. The funds are sufficient to begin the operations for the fiscal year, provided permission can be had from the Bureau of the Budget to spend disproportionately in the first, second, and third quarters.

The extension of power to induct all liable registrants has been made for 4 years. The most significant change in the Universal Military Training and Service Act is the amendment which extended the so-called "Doctors' Draft" for a period of 2 years. Included in this amendment were the age change in special registrants from 50 to 46, and the provision which relieves from liability special registrants if they are above 35 years of age and have been rejected for commission in the medical services on sole grounds of physical disqualification.

The extension of the Universal Military Training and Service Act includes an amendment which relieves a member of the National Guard from further liability if he entered the National Guard prior to the time he became 18½ and remained in the National Guard until he reached the age of 28.

An amendment dealing with deferment for farmers came as a result of compromise and leaves much to be desired in determining what the amendment actually says and, even more, what Congress intended should be done in its implementation. The amendment came about over the discussion as to the influence of agricultural surpluses in the classification of farmers.

This discussion strikes at the very heart of the philosophy of classification. The Selective Service System has insisted, since its inception in World War I, that classification of the individual registrant must be based always on the use the Government can make of the individual registrant rather than the well-being of the registrant. In the application of this philosophy it is imperative that there be a need of the Government that cannot be met by its citizens without the use of registrants who are obligated for military service.

Unless there is a need that can be met in no other way, there exists no basis permitting one registrant to be deferred from military service and another registrant to serve before his normal time because of this fact. On the other hand, it has been a policy of the Selective Service System to recognize the need to use a registrant where he could best serve at any particular time.

In the amendment under discussion, it would seem there is conflict with both of the Selective Service philosophies noted above. The purpose of the introduction of the amendment was to permit deferments to be made to farmers even though they were producing products not at the moment needed. However, as passed, the amendment contained the provision that deferments should not be given solely because of a shortage, which, heretofore, had been the primary and main reason for the deferment of a registrant. How this conflict will be resolved in actual operation remains to be seen.

In the area of added responsibility, time alone will determine the numbers and the extent of the responsibilities which will result from the implementation of legislation passed by the 84th Congress. Some of the responsibilities which the Selective Service System must assume and expand are concerned with the records which must be assembled

(Continued on page 2)

## Selective Service Extended Four Years to July 1, 1959, Doctor Draft to July 1957

Little more than minutes before the deadline at midnight June 30, President Eisenhower signed H. R. No. 3005 extending for 4 years to July 1, 1959, the Selective Service System's authority to induct registrants, under 26 years of age, and extending for 2 years to July 1, 1957, authority to induct physicians, dentists, and those in allied specialist categories.

Pending the publication of amended regulations embodying amendments approved by the Congress, National Headquarters published Operations Bulletin No. 128 summarizing changes in the act affected by H. R. 3005.

They are as follows:

Section 6 (a) of the act was amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new sentence:

"Any person who subsequent to June 24, 1948, serves on active duty for a period of not less than eighteen months in the armed forces of a nation with which the United States is associated in mutual defense activities as defined by the President, may be exempted from training and service, but not from registration, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President, except that no such exemption shall be granted to any person who is a national of a country which does not grant reciprocal privileges to citizens of the United States: *Provided*, That any active duty performed prior to June 24, 1948, by a person in the armed forces of a country allied with the United States during World War II and with which the United States is associated in such mutual defense activities, shall be credited in the computation of such eighteen-month period."

Section 6 (b) (3) was amended to read as follows:

"(3) Except as provided in section 4 (i) of this Act, and notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no person who (A) has served honorably on active duty after September 16, 1940, for a period of not less than one year in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or (B) subsequent to September 16, 1940, was discharged for the convenience of the Government after having served honorably on active duty for a period of not less than six months in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or (C) has served for a period of not less than twenty-four months

(i) as a commissioned officer in the Public Health Service, or (ii) as a commissioned officer in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this title."

Section 6 (c) (2) (A) was amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new sentence:

"No person who has been or may be deferred under the provisions of this clause shall by reason of such deferment be liable for training and service in the Armed Forces by reason of the provisions of subsection (h) hereof after he has attained the twenty-eighth anniversary of the date of his birth."

Section 6 (h) was amended by inserting immediately after "Provided further," the following:

"That the existence of a shortage or a surplus of any agricultural commodity shall not be considered in determining the deferment of any individual on the grounds that his employment in agriculture is necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest \* \* \*"

The authority providing for the induction of persons in medical, dental, and allied specialist categories was extended to July 1, 1957.

The last sentence of section 4 (i) (1) was amended so as to read as follows:

"No person in the medical, dental, and allied specialist categories shall be inducted under the provisions of this subsection (A) after he has attained the thirty-fifth anniversary of the date of his birth, if he applies or has applied for a commission in one of the Armed Forces in any of such

(Continued on page 3)



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## Selective Service And The 84th Congress

(Continued from page 1)

and maintained for the members of the Standby Reserve, and the part which must be played by the Selective Service System in the extension of the Ready Reserve.

The responsibility of the Selective Service System in the possible mobilization of the Standby Reserve will require that there be established individual records for each Standby Reservist. This record must be complete enough at all times to permit a current classification to be available so that if a mobilization should come at any time the Selective Service System would be able to indicate to the Department of Defense what Standby Reservists are immediately available for mobilization.

To reach this goal will require time and a considerable workload on the part of the Selective Service System. An immediate consideration of the means to implement the requirements of new legislation is imperative.

The part of the Selective Service System in the operation of the Ready Reserve will not be small. It will be involved in the entrance of the registrant into the Ready Reserve unit. It will be concerned with his performance there because it must be prepared to take action based on complete and accurate information should he be charged with failure to meet his obligation.

In the use of the shorter period of service to permit greater use of registrants with critical skills for the furtherance of the national interest, the Selective Service System must play a part in the selection of such registrants; it must be prepared to observe the employment of the registrant after the completion of his active-duty period, and his entrance into the Standby Reserve. This observation must be of a kind that will permit the capacity to determine if the registrant is making the contributions to the national interest required to insure a continuance by the individual in the Standby Reserve.

Legislation of the first session of the 84th Congress has extended all liabilities of the regular registrants for 4 years more and the liabilities of special registrants for 2 additional years. In addition, the Selective Service System has had its duties in connection with Ready Reserve materially increased while an entirely new field of activity has been created in the administration of the Standby Reserve.

## Editorial Lauds Hershey Statement

Commenting editorially on the efforts of Congress to come up with a Reserve Plan worthy of the name, the Washington Daily News, under the heading "Let's Get Started," stated succinctly that "there has been enough talk."

It commented further that "now it's time for clear thinking and decisive action . . . Everybody has had his say . . ."

"One of the more sensible statements made this week before the Senate Armed Services Committee was that of Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, 'father' of our Selective Service System. It was also one of the shortest.

"General Hershey tried his best to put the problem back in focus.

"I'll take any program that'll help," he told the Senators.

"I have seen and participated in four mobilizations since February 1911. In all four instances, our woeful unpreparedness was costly in time, money, and lives.

"Each time, the margin by which we escaped utter catastrophe was narrowed.

"Come the next emergency, the margin of escape will have shrunk to somewhere near zero.

"The initial blow from an aggressor may well spell our utter destruction unless we have in being a force capable of striking back with some semblance of organized effort.

"I am convinced that a trained, ready reserve is our only answer."

A proud father wrote to Illinois Local Board No. 159:

"My wife and I have a baby now. Will you please add this to my qualifications for the Armed Forces."

A Georgia registrant wrote to Local Board No. 98: "Please write and tell me how I got Class 4-F. I don't see how I got from I-A to 4-F as my 'personalities' is ok. Please tell me why it is that way."

## Selective Service In Alohaland

World War II was announced to Hawaii Territorial Headquarters on December 7, 1941, by the explosion of a Japanese bomb just across the street from the Territorial Director's office.

Nothing so unusual has happened since, but there are many things that make operations in Hawaii rather bizarre.

The area under the jurisdiction of Hawaii Headquarters extends over 1,300 miles to the northwest to include Midway and over 1,000 miles to the south to take in Palmyra Island. The bulk of the operation centers around the six main islands of the Hawaiian group, and each of these islands has at least one local board located thereon.

The Island of Hawaii has three local boards and the Island of Oahu has six.

The only method of commercial transportation to the islands is by air, so all examiners and inductees except those living on Oahu are flown to Honolulu and then transported by bus to Schofield Barracks for their examination or induction.

Hawaii has been called the "Melting Pot of the World," and the racial background of the 210 uncompensated Americans working with Selective Service here bears that out. There are 52 Japanese, 21 Chinese, 18 Filipinos, 24 Hawaiians, and 95 Caucasians who, as in all Selective Service operations, are the backbone of the organization.

Alohaland has always cooperated with Selective Service, and many problems have been solved before they occurred. An example of this type of assistance is exemplified by the membership of the Territorial Director on the Kokua Council. "Kokua" is an Hawaiian word meaning "help," and the council is composed of the military leaders and business men on the Island of Oahu who meet to discuss current or impending problems, and the best method of handling them before they occur.

Despite the lack of fanfare in some areas regarding men entering the service of their country, induction ceremonies are regularly held at the local boards. Local Board No. 4, located at Wahiawa, has had a farewell ceremony at every induction since the local board was opened although several times only one man was being inducted.

While bombs do not drop every day, there is no dearth of excitement locally. The most recent near-disaster came to our attention on a recent induction morning. The Territorial Director was notified that a call had just come in from an official of the Atomic Test Control saying that we were inducting a necessary technician that day. After alerting the executive and manpower officers, it was discovered that the call came in from the Atomic Pest Control (a local termite exterminating company) and at last reports the "technician" was applying his technical knowledge to learning the manual of arms.

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Official notice has been given of a change in the mailing address for the Regional Field Office, Region No. 2, which recently was moved from Philadelphia to St. James, Washington County, Md.

All mail for this office should be addressed to:

Selective Service System  
Regional Field Office  
Region No. 2  
Hagerstown, Md.

The telephone number of the office is Hagerstown 4694.

## He is Grateful To Local Board

Once in a great while, an inductee will have a good word for his local board.

One such individual is Private Richard W. Konig, of San Mateo, Calif., who was inducted by Local Board No. 58, of that city, in May of this year, and is now taking his basic training with the 63d Infantry Regiment.

In a letter to his board, Private Konig wrote:

"On May 13, 1955, I entered the Army of the United States. I am now assigned to the 63d Infantry Regiment for basic training.

"During the period I was registered with your board you granted me student deferments to allow me to complete my formal education before entering the Armed Service. I appreciated the deferments, and I take this opportunity to express my thanks to you.

"Particular reference is made to the delay granted for the purpose of allowing me to take the bar examination. This week I receive notification that I passed the examination. You have my special thanks for allowing me to take the examination.

"Deferments are, of course, merely a postponement of military service, giving an opportunity to develop skills which may be useful in the service. With this in mind I am now proud and happy to devote myself to becoming a good soldier in the Army of the United States."

## Puerto Rican Editor Wins Cash, Citation

Jose Arnoldo-Meyners, public relations officer for Selective Service State Headquarters in Puerto Rico, was honored recently by the District Lions Club convention in Puerto Rico with a cash award and a citation as the most distinguished newspaperman of the year in the Island Commonwealth.

Mr. Arnoldo-Meyners, who edits Puerto Rico's weekly publication "El Bolotin Semanal," received a cash award of \$500 and a plaque emblematic of the honor.





STATE DIRECTORS POSE AT CONFERENCE

As is customary, State Directors were photographed in front of the National Headquarters building during the recent semiannual conference.

First Row, left to right: Col. Raymond T. Finks, Missouri; Mr. Frank D. Norton, District of Columbia; Capt. Chester J. Chastek, Washington; Gen. Louis H. Renfrow; Gen. Lewis B. Hershey; Maj. Gen. Guy N. Enninger, Nebraska; Col. Solon F. Russell, Kentucky; Lt. Col. James Hunter, South Carolina; and Mr. John Greenaway, New Hampshire.

Second Row, left to right: Lt. Col. Morris E. Schwartz, Texas; Lt. Col. G. L. Spear, North Dakota; Lt. Col. Leo W. Davis, Louisiana; Lt. Col. Harold C. Wall, Florida; Col. Bentley Courtenay, Wisconsin; Lt. Col. Ralph J. Moor, Georgia; Col. Thomas H. Upton, North Carolina; Cmdr. Henry W. Whillock, Idaho; and Col. Chester J. Furbish, Massachusetts.

Third Row, left to right: Col. Rafael de la Rosa Gimenez, Puerto Rico; Col. Arthur A. Holmes, Michigan; Brig. Gen. Ernest E. Novey, Connecticut; Col. Lloyd E. Lilygren, Minnesota; Brig. Gen. J. Wallace West, Utah; Col. William H. Boughton, New York; Col. Donald A. MacGrath, New Jersey; Brig. Gen. John P. McFarland, New Mexico; and Maj. Matthew M. Dwyer, New York City.

Fourth row, left to right: Col. John W. Patton, Jr., Mississippi; Lt. Col. Fred M. Croom, Arkansas; Lt. Col. Herbert T. Hope, Oklahoma; Maj. Gen. Rhodolph L. Esmay, Wyoming; Maj. Joseph S. Reeves, Tennessee; Col. William A. Boyen, Hawaii; Col. Fred S. Kent, Vermont; and Col. Lloyd Charles Wilson, Rhode Island.

Fifth Row, left to right: Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Arndt, South Dakota; Mr. John L. McCormick, Alaska; Mr. James W. Jones, Alabama; Lt. Col. Joseph A. Christmas, Virgin Islands; Col. Francis W. Mason, Oregon; and Col. Paul G. Armstrong, Illinois.

Sixth Row, left to right: Col. Charles F. Going, California; Brig. Gen. Harry B. Van Sciver, Delaware; Lt. Col. Henry M. Gross, Pennsylvania; Col. Henry C. Stanwood, Maryland; Maj. Gen. S. H. Mitchell, Montana; Col. Kenneth H. Leitch, California; and Capt. Thomas White, Virginia.

Seventh Row, left to right: Col. Ralph A. Lancaster, Iowa; Maj. Gen. George M. Carter, Maine; Col. Harold J. Hays, Ohio; Col. Howard E. Reed, Colorado; and Col. Frank R. Kossa, Indiana.

Present at the Conference but not in the picture were: Maj. Gen. A. M. Tuthill, Arizona; Maj. Gen. Joe Nickell, Kansas; Maj. Gen. James A. May, Nevada; Col. Juan Muna, Guam; and Maj. Gen. Charles R. Fox, West Virginia. The Canal Zone was not represented at the Conference.

## Selective Service Extended to '59

(Continued from page 1)

categories and is or has been rejected for such commission on the sole ground of a physical disqualification, or (B) after he has attained the forty-sixth anniversary of the date of his birth."

In addition to these amendments, the act clarified certain other matters in committee reports and in debate on the floor of both the House and the Senate.

One such matter was the status of ordained ministers of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon), who are assigned to serve in missions of the church.

Senator Bennett of Utah appeared before the Senate Armed Services Committee and proposed an amendment to the Selective Service extension act to dispel any question as to ministers of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon), while assigned to serve in missions of the church.

The Director of Selective Service advised the committee that the Selective Service System had always considered that such persons, while so assigned, came within the definition of the provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act defining ministers of religion.

After giving the matter full consideration, the Senate committee, in its report on the extension of the Selective Service Act, Report No. 549, page 12, stated that under existing law ordained ministers of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon), and assigned to serve in the missions of the church, fall within the definition of a minister of religion, and that the amendment proposed by Senator Bennett was therefore not considered necessary. The matter was pursued further on the floor of both the Senate and the House during debate on the bill, and in both cases the managers of the bill on the floor of the respective houses took a position with respect to these persons identical to that taken by the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Other phases of legislative action on the Extension of Selective Service, will be discussed in later issues.

## Newspaper Lauds Draft Service

In a recent editorial commenting on the results of an election of members of the school board in that city, the Press-Telegram, Long Beach, Calif., had this comment: "Perhaps if more persons served on draft boards, there'd be greater interest shown in elections at all levels.

"What we mean by that is illustrated by a statement made to this department by a local draft board member, H. D. Pottenger.

"Mr. Pottenger has been serving as a draft board member for 14 years, classifying young men, watching them go into uniform and off to military service.

"You see, these kids go out to protect our rights and privileges—among them the right and privilege

## Headquarters Visitors

Among recent visitors at National Headquarters were the following:

Mrs. Eloise P. Baca, Local Board No. 25, Socorro, N. Mex.

Mrs. Barbara Jeffcott, Local Board No. 41, Ft. Myers, Fla.

of voting—and then you see people ignoring their voting duty. A 12-percent turnout! It's a pretty sad state of affairs."

"Mr. Pottenger is right, and the people who stay at home on election day deserve the criticism. They are flunking out on a main test of good citizenship."

## He Is Too Eager

When Missouri Local Board No. 122 notified one of their registrants that he was I-A, he promptly wrote back as follows: "I'm in I-A classification, that's good let uncal sam fix me up as I need a new parsel plate. My eys treated and my ulser treated. thank you and rush my call to me."

## Wonder Where He Works

A father appeared at Local Board No. 72, Burgaw, N. C., and requested that the clerk defer his son. He claimed that his son's work was essential and that he could not be replaced. "What kind of work does your son do?" the clerk inquired. "He is a baboon trainer," the father replied.

From Paris, Tex., comes the report that among one group of 22 inductees recently sent to the induction center were three sets of twins.

Local Board No. 135, Gainesville, Tex., has more than its share of "incidents."

First there was a 5-hour fire which fortunately was quelled with not too much damage. Then an earthquake shook down most of the plastering in the board's offices.

More recently, Mrs. Glenna L. Evans, the clerk, started up the stairs to the office, but retreated screaming at sight of what she took to be a "bomb." When police arrived, they found it was only a sleeping armadillo.



## Classification Picture June 1, 1955

Class	
Total	15,967,100
I-A and I-A-O Examined and Acceptable	224,722
I-A and I-A-O Not Examined	1,449,297
I-A and I-A-O Induction Postponed	4,286
I-S Statutory Deferment—high school	102,609
I-S Statutory Deferment—college*	4,426
I-O Conscientious Objector, Examined and Acceptable	1,469
I-O Conscientious Objector, Not Examined	3,440
I-C (Inducted)	516,573
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned)	1,379,004
I-C (Discharged)	817,928
I-C (Reserve)	1,232,043
I-W (At Work)	3,407
I-W (Released)	2,263
I-D Member of Reserve Component*	303,513
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)*	15,825
II-A (Apprentice)*	6,012
II-C Agricultural Deferment*	37,717
II-S Occupational Deferment (student)*	168,041
III-A Dependency Deferment*	1,110,648
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	174,807
IV-B Officials*	22
IV-C Aliens	8,687
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Student	60,440
IV-F Unfit for Service	2,058,108
V-A Over Age of Liability	6,281,813

\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.

## Guam Joined System in '51

A State Headquarters for Selective Service came into being formally on the Island of Guam on May 10, 1951, and upon recommendation of Carlton Skinner, the then civilian Governor of Guam, Col. Juan Muna, the Island's Director of Civil Defense, was designated as the first State Director.

A group of staff members from National Headquarters traveled to Guam to assist in the formal establishment of the island office. In the group from Washington were:

Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow, Deputy Director; Col. Daniel O. Omer, General Counsel; Col. John E. Lawler, Assistant Chief, Fiscal and Procurement Division; Lt. Col. R. J. Bossidy, Assistant Chief, Manpower Division; Lt. Col. William A. Boyen, State Director for Hawaii, and Maj. William T. Armstrong, of the Field Division.

On June 1, 1951, Raimundo D. Camacho, then a Police Lieutenant, Government of Guam Police Department, was appointed Deputy State Director under Colonel Muna.

Because of the geographical situation of the Island of Guam, it was then divided into two sections with the Local Board areas designated as Local Board No. 1 for the central and northern part, and Local Board No. 2 for the western and southern part of the Island.

Initial registration began on September 6, 1951 through September 14, 1951 with a total of 5,962 registrants, both United States citizens and aliens.

The State Headquarters and its subordinate units, including the names of present individual members of the staff and others, are as follows:

Col. Juan Muna, State Director (a career government employee with 41 years of continuous and faithful service, dating back since 1914. He is also Commanding Officer of the First Regiment, Guam Militia with 1,200 officers and enlisted men under his command); Maj. Raimundo D. Camacho, Deputy State Director, also Adjutant of the Guam Militia and former Police Lieutenant; Mrs. Maria C. Belanger, Fiscal Accounting Clerk, formerly with the Department of Finance, Government of Guam; Mr. Carlos C. Guerrero, Clerk, Local Board No. 1, Agaña, Guam; Mrs. Carmen P. Escamilla, Clerk, Local Board No. 2, Agaña, Guam; Mr. Francisco G. Franquez, Roving Clerk, Local Boards 1 and 2; Attorney Robert E. Duffy, Government Appeal Agent; Dr. Raymond H. Barker, Medical Advisor to the State Director; Attorney A. W. Jackson, Chairman, Appeal Board, veteran of World War I, formerly Island Attorney, Judiciary Department of Guam; Mr. Manuel F. Torres, member, Appeal Board, veteran Guam Congressman, and a prosperous farmer; Mr. Vicente D. Lizama, member, Appeal Board, veteran Guam Congressman, and presently Marine Terminal Superintendent, Guam Commercial Port; Mr. Gonzalo R. Eclavea, member, Appeal

## Woman Guilty Of Advising Draft Evasion

A total of 90 years in prison, at fines totaling \$180,000 could be meted out to Mrs. Lucille S. Miller Brattleboro, Vt., as the result of her conviction on 18 counts of advising young men to refuse to submit to induction in the Armed Forces.

A Federal court jury took little more than an hour to return its verdict as the climax of a trial that lasted 3 days in the court of Judge Ernest W. Gibson. Judge Gibson postponed sentencing the woman until August 8, at which time the court is to receive a probation officer's report on the case.

Mrs. Miller's attorneys indicated they would appeal.

Mrs. Miller, in her testimony admitted that she "deliberately intended" to violate the law when she wrote letters to nine young men urging them to evade the draft.

The woman and her husband figured in the news last May when she and her husband, a justice of the peace, stood off a United States marshal and police when they went to the Miller home with a court order to commit the woman to mental hospital. Tear gas forced Miller to lay down his rifle after an all-day siege. She later was given a sanity test and found to be sane.

"I am writing to let you know my whereabouts. I am just here, see if I want to make this my permanent home. If I do so I will notify you."

The above letter was received by Missouri Local Board No. 101.

Board, and member of the Guam Shipping Commission, and Dr. Philip A. Pritel, member, Appeal Board.

Local Board No. 1.—Jose L. Untalan, Chairman, Local Board No. 1 and an executive with Bank of America, Guam Branch; Lloyd O. Haig, member, and personnel officer with Andersen Air Force Base civilian employees; Edward E. Perez, member, and a prominent businessman; Vicente S. A. Benavent, member, and Commissioner of Dedo; Joaquin S. Santos, member, and Commissioner of Asan.

Local Board No. 2.—Felix T. Dasco, Chairman, and Guam Commercial Port Superintendent Frank Iezaki, member, and prominent fisherman-businessman Alfred S. N. Flores, member, and former Guam Congressman, presently a cattleman-farmer; Keith Hodges, member, and local importer for Guam firms, and Juan A. Robeto, member, a retired Chief of Police of Guam, a career government employee with 38 years of continuous and faithful service.

## Official Notices

July 8, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 128, subject: "1955 Amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act," concerning the extension of the authority to induct both regular and special registrants, and the amendments made to the Act on June 30, 1955.

July 13, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 126, as amended, Subject: "Teachers in Schools and Colleges," which was amended to add reference to the critical need for teachers in the fields of physical and biological science, medicine, and dentistry.

## HowAboutBonds?

The recent increase in the pay of Federal employees has focused attention on the need for greater participation by Selective Service workers in the payroll savings plan for the purchase of Savings Bonds.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has reminded every employee of the System that U. S. Savings Bonds are a safe and productive investment.

"Even if you can afford to buy the lowest denomination of bond, you are helping yourself and affirming your faith in your Government by doing so," General Hershey said.

"I urge you to buy to the limit of your ability," he declared, "but remember that in doing your share for the Selective Service team, it is your participation and not the amount you invest which counts."

Let's mark up a 100-percent score for the Selective Service System.

## SRA Again Wins Testing Contract

Science Research Associates, Inc., of Chicago, has been awarded the contract for administering the Selective Service College Qualification Tests during the 1955-56 academic year.

SRA, which conducted the tests last year, was the successful bidder among four agencies seeking the contract.

## Gen. Leech Dies

Maj. Gen. George E. Leech, who was head of the National Guard Bureau from 1931 to 1935, died recently in Los Angeles. General Leech, a former mayor of Minneapolis, and a veteran of Mexican Border and World War I service, was 78 years of age.

THE VANGNOMES

by van Zelm



Clipper says -  
U.S. SAVINGS BONDS  
ARE GUARANTEED BY  
YOUR GOVERNMENT  
AGAINST LOSS.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

 SAN FRANCISCO  
 FREE PRESS

Volume V

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 1955

Number 9

## RESERVE FORCES ACT OF 1955 BECOMES LAW

### *President Opens Door For Enlistments in Army, Marine Reserves*

The President, on August 9, 1955, signed the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, and a few days later issued Executive Order No. 10269 which opened the door for enlistments in the Army and Marine Corps Reserves.

Meanwhile, the Staff at National Headquarters of Selective Service was busily engaged in a word-by-word analysis of the Reserve Act and formulation of such rules and regulations as will be necessary for the prompt and expeditious performance of such functions as may be required of the Selective Service System in administering the new reserve program.

The System's responsibilities in possible mobilization of the Standby Reserves were outlined by the Director in the August issue of "Selective Service." As he pointed out, there must be maintained at all times records for each Standby Reservist sufficiently complete to permit a current classification to be available so that if a mobilization should come at any time, the Selective Service System would be able to indicate to the Department of Defense what Standby Reservists are immediately available for mobilization.

He pointed out that "to reach this goal will require time and a considerable workload on the part of the Selective Service System. An immediate consideration of the means to implement the requirements of new legislation is imperative."

It is this consideration which is currently claiming the attention of the entire staff at National Headquarters, and as rapidly as regulations and other material are written and cleared, they will be made available to the respective State Headquarters for distribution throughout the System.

Following is a summary of the principal provisions of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955:

1. The heart of the legislation is a 6 months' training program. Under this program persons less than 18½ years of age may enlist directly into units of the reserve for a total period of 8 years, 6 months of which they must serve on active duty for training. Persons so enlisted are not subject to induction after completion of 8 years, nor during the 8-year period of reserve service, so long as they continue to satisfactorily participate in required training.

2. Provision in the Universal Military Training and Service Act for the deferment of persons who

enlist in the National Guard before attaining the age of 18½ years is continued, but is modified by reducing the age of liability from age 35 to age 28. This program was further modified by reducing the period of obligation to 8 years for those members of the National Guard who during the 8 years serve on active duty for training for a minimum period of 3 consecutive months.

3. The Reserve Act created an additional enlistment program for persons enlisted in the reserve units before age 18½. This program extends to reserve units the program already in existence for the National Guard.

4. The act also establishes a program whereby a person who agrees to go on active duty may enlist directly into the reserves for a period of 2 years. Such enlistment, however, does not establish grounds for deferment, and unless such a person is placed on active duty prior to being ordered to report for induction, he will be inducted by the local board.

5. The act relieves all persons who were members of the Armed Forces prior to its effective date of liability from participation in reserve training following release from active duty.

Persons who became members of the Armed Forces subsequent to the effective date of the act, August 9, 1955, except persons who enter the 6 months' training program are liable for a total obligation of 6 years, and upon release from active duty must participate in reserve training. These persons, however, may shorten their period of reserve service following release from active duty by serving additional periods of time on active duty.

6. Persons who enter on active duty subsequent to August 9, 1955, would normally be released from active duty beginning in 1957. In order to bridge this gap and insure that the reserve will continue to get a supply of veterans, the act offers an incentive to persons who are released from active duty and not required to participate. Accordingly, persons who are currently on active duty, if they are released after at least a year of service and will agree to participate in

(Continued on page 2)



**NORTHWARD BOUND.**—Major General and Mrs. Lewis B. Hershey were greeted by United Air Lines Stewardess Anne Rogers as they boarded a plane at National Airport in Washington for the first leg of their 6 weeks' tour of Alaska and the Northwest United States.

### Director Reports on His Visit to Our Northernmost Frontier

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey and Mrs. Hershey returned to Washington August 23, after a trip of 6 weeks that took them to a number of places in Alaska, including, of course, the State Headquarters in Juneau for a visit with State Director John McCormick and his staff. Following are some of the Director's impressions of that part of the United States which lies almost within stone's throw of the Soviet Union.)

THE members of the local boards farthest north live up to the best traditions of the Selective Service System. They have a right to understand more clearly the need for measures to insure survival than do most of their fellow board members. Living on one of the Nation's outposts removes the feeling of remoteness from danger. It is unlikely that anyone in Alaska feels that we do not need all the defenses that we have. The great majority living where they do would feel far more secure with additional defenses. They realize that defense means men and to have men in the Armed Forces there must be adequate methods for procuring them.

The relationship of area to its population is materially different than in any other part of the Selective Service System. The problem of moving registrants is increased by weather conditions and the absence of

(Continued on page 2)



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## HEADQUARTERS VISITORS

Among recent visitors at National Headquarters were the following:

Mr. Miguel Nieves-Arce and Mrs. Jose S. Menendez, members of Local Board No. 19, Ciales, P. R., and Mrs. Nieves-Arce and Mrs. Menendez.

Mr. Luther Barnes, clerk, Local Board No. 9, Princeton, Ky., and Mrs. Barnes.

## DIRECTOR REPORTS ON VISIT

(Continued from page 1)

much of the transportation which we take for granted in most parts of the Nation.

The impression the visitor gets is the great strides that have been made in reaching places which are most remote. Without the airplane the problem would be far more difficult. Even with bush planes, plus the net of airlines that reach all cities and most villages of any size, it is a time-consuming operation for some registrants to secure a preinduction physical examination. Distances are extremely long and plane service is confined to certain days of the week. In outlying districts, a week or more can be used in going to and from the examination station, providing there are no enforced delays on account of weather.

Alaska has undoubtedly had most inaccurate treatment in regard to its weather. Fundamentally this is probably due to an effort to describe Alaska as if it were a mere point on the earth.

Probably the size and great variety of terrain and climate is known as a statistical fact, but is not understood or appreciated. There is 3 hours' difference in time between State Headquarters and the local board in Nome; 2 hours' difference in time between the State Headquarters and the boards in Fairbanks and Anchorage. There are no local boards on Yukon time, which is between Pacific Standard used in Juneau and Alaska time used in Anchorage and Fairbanks.

It is hard to describe accurately the temperature of a land that may, on a given day, vary by as much as 100 degrees. This is understandable when the distance that Alaska reaches from north to south is considered. There have been exceptional times when this much change in temperature occurred in one place in a period of 24 hours. The mildness of the climate in parts of coastal Alaska has been as difficult to appreciate as had the excessively high temperatures in the interior in the summer months. The land of ice and snow that has traditionally been the concept of many of us of Alaska is hard to accommodate to the gardens growing even along the Bering Sea. The Point Barrow country I did not see, but most of the places I visited had days that were the kind we like to have in the summer.

Many have written of the beauty that is so abundant in the landscape of Alaska. There is ample reason for the most glowing descriptions. There are many who believe it to be much more beautiful when covered with snow. Be that as it may, it is our frontier and a direction from which danger might come. How we keep the watch there may well decide how successfully we meet our future dangers. In fact, I can but believe that if we maintain our guard and our vigilance in Alaska, it may well be a large factor in saving us from the necessity of contending everywhere.

It was an inspiration to see the Selective Service System operating under unusual and difficult circumstances in a manner which gives pride to us all.

## RESERVE FORCES ACT OF '55

(Continued from page 1)

Ready Reserve Training for a period of 3 years, they will be transferred to the Ready Reserve.

7. The act further provides that persons with critical skills who are engaged in civilian occupations in any critical defense-supporting industry and those engaged in research may, under rules and regulations prescribed by the President, regardless of age, be permitted to enter the 6 months' training program. Following the 6 months' training program they will be screened out from the Ready Reserve to the Standby Reserve in excess of the numbers of such persons needed by the Department of Defense. They will remain in the Standby Reserve so long as they continue to engage in essential industry.

Local boards have the responsibility of determining, under criteria to be established, which persons should be selected for the 6 months' training program because they possess critical skills or engage in research.

Local boards also will have the responsibility of policing those individuals who are transferred to the Standby Reserve and of reporting to the appropriate Secretary those persons who have failed to continue to perform the essential duties for which they were originally screened to the Standby Reserve.

Persons in the Ready Reserve who fail to satisfactorily perform will, unless otherwise deferrable, be subject to induction out of turn by their local boards into the service of which branch the reserve component is a part.

## Selective Service in Delaware

Delaware is the 47th largest State in the Union. Its capital is Dover. One of the Middle Atlantic States, it is not quite 100 miles long and varies in breadth from 9 to 35 miles. It is bounded by New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. The population is about 318,000, and the area is approximately 2,400 square miles. It has been said that "Delaware has three counties—except at high tide; then it has only two." This facetious remark rather neatly makes the point that Delaware is essentially a flat State. Both Kent and Sussex Counties are pretty much at sea level or a few feet above sea level. The highest elevation, 440 feet, is attained at a point in New Castle County.

While Kent and Sussex Counties are predominantly agricultural, the northernmost county of New Castle, with its chief city, Wilmington, and over half Delaware's total population, is predominantly industrial. Wilmington is known far and wide as the Chemical Capital of the World, as it houses the home offices of that titan of the chemical industry, the Dupont Co. Both General Motors and the Chrysler Corp. also have plants in the Wilmington area.

The Selective Service System has four local boards in Delaware as compared with 10 during the war years. Each county is covered by one local board with a separate local board having jurisdiction over the city of Wilmington. The Wilmington local board has a registration of almost 12,000. By way of contrast, the Kent County local board has not quite 4,150 men registered. There are 15 full-time employees in the System in Delaware.

Because of its varied population and diversification of industry, Delaware, despite its size does have all of the problems and difficulties shared by its sister States, although, of course, she may not have them in as great numbers. We, like the others, must give ear to the farmer, listen to the chemist, evaluate the student, consider the apprentice, cope with the doctor and dentist, and place the conscientious objector. Each, of course, has his own problem and cannot see beyond his own special sphere.

It is the job of Delaware State Headquarters and the personnel of the boards to fit these special interests into the whole picture so that each segment of the total

## Edwin H. Felt, Illinois Deputy Director, Dies

Illinois State Headquarters of Selective Service lost a veteran and long and faithful service early in August with the death of Edwin Hart Felt, who had served that office in various capacities since its establishment in September 1940.

Felt, who was Deputy State Director at the time of his death, was born in Grand Rapids, Mich. June 30, 1895, and when quit young, moved with his family to Washington, D. C., where his father operated a pharmacy. He entered the University of Michigan after receiving his elementary and high school education in the Washington public schools, but withdrew before graduation to enter the Army to serve in World War I. He attained the rank of first lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps during the war, and in 1919 served as executive officer of the Army Zone Finance Office in Chicago.

After World War I, he studied law at the Kent College of Law in Chicago, and received his law degree, but never engaged in active practice. After joining the State Headquarters in Illinois in 1940, he served in several capacities. He was administrative assistant in the Chicago office during World War I when the State Headquarters was in Springfield. In 1947, he became Assistant State Director of the Office of Selective Service Records and after the Act of 1948 became effective, he was named Deputy State Director, a position he held until his death.

Among Felt's duties as Deputy Director was liaison with United States attorneys in Illinois, and largely through his cooperation with the Federal prosecutors, an outstanding record for successful prosecution of Selective Service violators was achieved in that State.

Felt was widely known and active in American Legion affairs and also served as an official in Big Ten sports. He was also active in the work of the Twentieth Century of Christ Scientist in Chicago.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Mildred Felt, of the home in Chicago, and a son, George, and daughter, Mrs. Ann Marie Milford both of Morton Grove, Ill.

group receives its full share of the obligation to serve and no group has an extra obligation foisted upon it.

No picture of the Selective Service life of a community would be complete without a tribute to the hard-working, sincere group of uncompensated personnel who serve on our local boards and appeal board. Many of them have been with us since the early days of operation during 1940. Without such people willing to give of their time and energy unstintingly, often without praise, and with only the reward which comes from within in the knowledge that they are performing a vital service, the Selective Service System, as we know it today, would not be.



## OFFICIAL NOTICES

July 18, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 119, as amended, Subject: "Postponement of Processing of Certain Alien Registrants," which was amended (1) to provide for the postponement of the processing of each alien registrant for whom the local board has received the certificate of the Department of State that the registrant qualifies for exemption under the last sentence of section 6 (a) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, and (2) to set forth the list of countries which the Department of State has advised are considered as being associated with the United States in mutual defense activities.

July 18, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 129, Subject: "Revised Application for Issuance of Duplicate Registration Certificate (SSS Form No. 5) and Transcript of Military Record (SSS Form No. 721)," concerning the purpose and use of these two forms.

July 26, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 130, Subject: "Data for Determining Certain Qualifications of Special Registrants (DD Form No. 390), concerning the change of the title and revision of that form and advising that in the future only the revised form shall be used.

July 29, 1955—Transmittal Memorandum No. 81, containing: (1) Local Board Memorandum No. 46, as amended, Subject: "Information Received by the Selec-

tive Service System From the Armed Forces and the Public Health Service," which was amended to (a) provide in paragraph 4 of part II and paragraph 4 (a) of part III for posting dates of entry on and separation from active duty, respectively, in the appropriate column of SSS Form No. 102, (b) add at end of paragraph 4 (c) of part III a sentence concerning filing of Reports of Separation, and (c) to correct typographical errors in the last lines of paragraph 4 (g) of part III and paragraph 1 of part VII; and

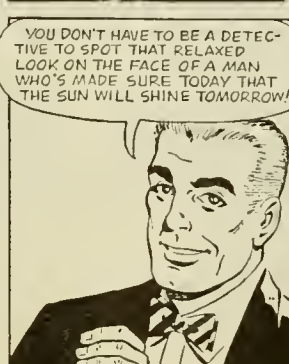
(2) a revised attachment to Local Board Memorandum No. 31, Subject: "Reporting of Alien Registrants Suspected of Being Illegally Within the United States," in which attachment the present offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service are listed.

July 29, 1955—Packet No. 51 of the Selective Service Regulations containing corrected pages of part 1670 to reflect the provisions of amendments Nos. 62 and 63 of the regulations.

August 5, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 131, Subject: "Reexamination of and Completion of Security Clearance Forms by Certain Special Registrants," concerning the taking of such action in the cases of certain designated special registrants who were examined prior to August 1, 1954.

## KERRY DRAKE

By Alfred Andriola



# President Cites Deficiencies in 1955 Reserve Program

Two deficiencies in the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 were cited by President Eisenhower in a statement made public at the time he signed the measure into law.

The President expressed "concern" over failure of the bill to afford the same guarantees of prior training for the National Guard as for the Reserves. He also pointed to failure of the measure to grant authority to induct into the Reserve if sufficient numbers to meet military requirements are not obtained voluntarily.

The President's statement in full follows:

"I have today approved the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. Although the bill falls short of the program which I sent to the Congress by my special message on January 13, 1955, and which the Department of Defense urged the Congress to adopt, nevertheless the bill does contain provisions that will definitely strengthen the Reserve structure.

"(1) It provides a statutory means of assuring that our Federal Reserves will be composed of prior-trained men on a planned basis.

"(2) It will permit an increase in the Ready Reserve manpower ceiling from 1,500,000 to 2,900,000.

"(3) It clearly establishes the obligation to participate in reserve training and provides for effective and reasonable enforcement measures to achieve this participation.

"(4) It authorizes the President to order up 1,000,000 Ready Reservists in an emergency proclaimed by him.

"I am, however, concerned by the failure of the bill to afford the same guarantees of prior training for the National Guard as it has done for the Reserves. The bill is also deficient in failing to grant authority to induct into the Reserve if sufficient numbers to meet military requirements are not obtained voluntarily.

"The securing of sufficient numbers in the Reserve on a voluntary basis will undoubtedly be hampered by the unwarranted disparity under the bill between the \$78 per month offered to members of the National Guard who volunteer to undergo initial active duty for training, and the \$50 per month provided for members of the Reserve who undergo identical, initial training.

"In my special message of January thirteenth and in recommendations of the Department of Defense, it was urged that provisions be included to insure a hard core of prior-service personnel to the National Guard. Not only did the Congress fail to include such provisions, but it also excluded the National Guard from the provisions for interim incentives to secure participation of prior-service personnel in the various reserve training programs.

"I have serious doubts that in the absence of further statutory authority, the National Guard can fully attain its planned size, and the standards of military proficiency and readiness, that are essential in our mobilization planning. I am, therefore, in-

## Former Oregon Director Dies

Elmer V. Wooton, former State Director of Oregon and former member of the Field Division staff at National Headquarters, died at mid-August at his home in Salem, Oreg., following several years of failing health. He was 62 years of age.

Colonel Wooton joined the Selective Service System in 1940 as State Director of Oregon, and served in that capacity, and as State Director, Office of Selective Service Records, until relieved from active duty in 1947.

He joined the Field Division at National Headquarters as a training officer September 1, 1949, and remained until ill health forced his resignation in June 1951.

Colonel Wooton first joined the National Guard in 1911 as a member of Co. B, Third Oregon Infantry. He served through the non-commissioned grades and was commissioned during World War I, attaining the rank of captain. Following the war, he accepted a commission as a second lieutenant in the Guard, and was promoted through the various grades until his promotion to the grade of colonel in 1942.

Colonel Wooton is survived by his widow, the former Ida Crooks Wooton, and two daughters.

structing the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to conduct a continuing review of National Guard programs and standards to determine whether they meet the imperative requirements of our first line defenses.

"The bill reduces the present eight-year military obligation to six years. The effect of this reduction will not manifest itself to any great degree in the immediate future. Such reduction is, however, a matter that merits careful study to determine whether, at some future period, it will be necessary to request restoration of the eight-year obligation.

"Taking into consideration all factors and the essential need to build strong reserves, I am instructing the Secretary of Defense to take immediate and effective action to utilize the means that the bill provides to augment and strengthen the Reserve Forces throughout the country and to prepare for presentation to the next session of the Congress amendments necessary to correct the deficiencies in this legislation."



## Discussion of Recent Decisions in Jehovah's Witnesses Cases

Two dispositions by the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in which pioneers of the Jehovah's Witnesses had claimed a ministerial exemption have served to bracket the subject in such jurisdiction. In one, *U. S. v. Diercks*, conviction for refusal to perform civilian work was affirmed; in the other, *U. S. v. Ransom*, conviction for refusal to perform civilian work was reversed. The court itself took pains to distinguish the two. Diercks has petitioned for a writ of certiorari seeking to have the case reviewed in the Supreme Court. The Government has not entered such petition in the *Ransom* case.

In sum, the two cases indicate that the doctrine that the registrant bears the burden of proving eligibility for a deferred or exempt classification has not been relaxed, but it would also appear that when he bears his burden, and asks for a reopening on the strength of a prima facie, or pat, claim, the board is not excused from reopening.

There were several other facets to the two cases.

Diercks claimed to be a minister of religion from the time of his classification questionnaire in 1948. He then worked 40 hours a week at farm labor. He executed SSS Form No. 150; nevertheless he was classified in Class I-A. He had a personal appearance and was placed in old IV-E, and later was given I-A-O.

Again he obtained a IV-E and I-O successfully; at that time he was in the insurance business, and the board considered his secular work as his vocation, his ministry his avocation.

He appealed, and was awarded a conscientious-objector classification. He asked the local board to reopen, claiming appointment 6 days before as a full-time minister, and filing his pioneer appointment from which he said he was obligated to preach, the court said, 100 hours a month.

The local board refused to reopen. He failed to accept work. Among other defenses he claimed the State Director had misadvised the local board to the effect that 100 hours a month did not constitute a full-time vocation. The court thought one sentence too broadly stated, but believed that the judgment of the local board was stated to be the controlling factor. The doctrine of finality of local-board decisions was repeated, based upon the decision in the *Estep* case.

"The important question," the court said, "before the board was not whether registrant had received an appointment as a 'Pioneer' minister, but whether, in fact, he was a full-time minister."

The court took note of the absence of apparent arbitrariness or hostility in the local board, and thought the board was rightly suspicious of a claim urged from the beginning "and during a period when, his counsel now admits, he

was not entitled to a ministerial classification."

The court noted that Diercks had not shown a decrease in his secular activities, or proved that he was putting in the hours required by his religious appointment.

In the *Ransom* situation, however, the registrant was a pioneer who had testified to 100 hours a month preaching, with approximately 1 day a week secular employment on his parents' farm for board and room. He was assistant to the company servant, and territory servant. The court thought he had made a prima facie case as opposed to a pioneer who did not show that he was actually (court's emphasis) spending at least 100 hours a month preaching.

"The general picture presented," the court said in part, "is that of a conscientious objector who joined the church known as Jehovah's Witnesses, and thereafter became progressively more active and was given more and more responsibility. . . . The local board's original determination was probably correct, but the question before us is whether or not it could constitutionally refuse to consider defendant's classification in the face of the defendant's subsequent allegations and the evidence tending to support them."

The court thought the rule requiring a basis in fact for an original classification is equally applicable when the question is whether changed conditions justify a reopening.

It was conceded that there are situations in which a local board need not on the face of the evidence or in the manner of its presentation require itself to make further investigation, but thought such was not the case where registrant had been prompt in notifying, his letters and testimony were sincere and straightforward, and where the board, as here, was said to have insisted that it believed what the registrant said.

Without extensive elaboration the court appeared to extend the function of minister, as contemplated by the act, beyond the conception of the office in the more conventional churches.

### TWO WIN AWARDS

The Incentive Awards Committee has announced approval of cash awards for two employees—Sherwood O. Scarborough, at National Headquarters, and Mrs. Ruth R. Meyers, Wisconsin State Headquarters.

### One Never Knows

"Received your notice today of my I-A classification. Could you give me an approximate date for taking my physical if this classification is not changed? I am to be married on August 17. Will there be any conflict?"

This letter was received by Texas Local Board No. 10.

## Take Kerry's Tip, Buy U. S. Bonds

Elsewhere in this issue, Kerry Drake, the famous comic-strip detective, does a bit of sleuthing to learn that his partner, Dude, is happy because he has invested his extra cash in U. S. Savings Bonds.

You don't have to be a Kerry Drake or a Dick Tracy to discover that Dude is right. U. S. Savings Bonds, bought on the payroll savings plan or at your bank, are the safest investment you can find, and the return on your investment is good—3 percent compounded semi-annually. They come in denominations to suit every pocketbook, and you can buy bonds for as little as \$3.75 deducted from your paycheck each pay period.

In a recent statement, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey emphasized the twofold advantage of investing in U. S. Savings Bonds.

"First of all," he said, "U. S. Savings Bonds assure you of earnings at an attractive rate. And you can earn this interest for as long as 19 years and 8 months, if you wish to hold your bonds that long."

"Then, U. S. Savings Bonds help to keep your country strong—so strong, in fact, that the very strength they help to maintain makes them one of the finest and safest investments in all the world."

General Hershey urged employees of the Selective Service System to invest in U. S. Savings Bonds through the payroll savings plan.

"You can help bring your organization up near the top among Government agencies by starting today to participate in the program," he said. "And it's your participation that counts—not the

## Here's The Story Of S. S. Insigne



In response to several requests, inquiry was made as to the origin and significance of the device worn by Army Reserve officers earmarked for Selective Service duty.

From the Chief, Heraldic Branch, Research and Development Division, Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, it was learned that the design for the insignia was approved for the Staff and Administrative Reserve in February 1941 and that the sample design was approved on May 11, 1943.

Paragraph 1, SR 140-5-3, date September 23, 1949, redesignate the insignia for the Staff Specialist Reserve. The insignia is described as follows:

"A sword 1 3/8 inches in length laid horizontally across the upper part of an open book. Below the sword and across the lower corner of the book two laurel branches crossed at their stems. Insignia to be 1 1/2 of an inch in height, of gold or gold color metal."

The book represents regulations and the laurel sprays symbolize the honors received in the administration of the military regulations. The sword represents the military nature of the regulations.

amount you invest. Invest what you can, but, by all means, join in the plan, even if for the minimum each payday."

## Classification as of July 1, 1955

Class	
Total.....	16,034,114
I-A and I-A-O Examined and Acceptable.....	230,044
I-A and I-A-O Not Examined.....	1,523,920
I-A and I-A-O Induction Postponed.....	4,528
I-S Statutory Deferment—high school.....	65,457
I-S Statutory Deferment—college*.....	3,428
I-O Conscientious Objector, Examined and Acceptable.....	1,507
I-O Conscientious Objector, Not Examined.....	3,574
I-C (Inducted).....	468,576
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned).....	1,371,553
I-C (Discharged).....	825,828
I-C (Reserve).....	1,276,225
I-W (At Work).....	3,277
I-W (Released).....	2,439
I-D Member of Reserve Component*.....	300,446
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)*.....	15,586
II-A (Apprentice)*.....	5,816
II-C Agricultural Deferment*.....	37,437
II-S Occupational Deferment (student).....	156,865
III-A Dependency Deferment*.....	1,107,639
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	164,210
IV-B Officials*.....	20
IV-C Aliens.....	8,562
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Student.....	60,284
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	2,068,055
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	6,328,838

\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume V

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 1955

Number 10

## Time Will Determine Wisdom Of Reserve Bill Provisions

By MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director of Selective Service

The initial legislative phase of the Reserve Bill is finished. History and good or bad implementation must decide the wisdom of provisions. It does not require unusual familiarity with Reserve Bills in general or this one in particular to be able to point out omissions that are needed and inclusions that are unneeded. Interesting as such activities are, we are not now in that phase. The present phase is one of implementation. Any future request for legislation must be based primarily on the experience gained from the operation of the law just passed. It is evident that the need of the present is to operate it.

It is an over-simplification to note that the heavy responsibility for the implementation of the new Reserve Act lies with the Department of Defense. From the Secretary of Defense to the Advisor to the Reserve units, a large number of members of the Department of Defense must make their contributions to ensure the greatest possible success in the implementation of this law. In any law, the greatest share of its success is derived from the administration of the law.

There is always the danger that comes from the lack of faith in the wisdom of a law on the part of its administrators. The Department of Defense must insure that this does not occur in the administration of the new Reserve Act. The Congress has provided a variety of ways in which a young citizen can render his military service to his nation.

The Department of Defense must prevent any of its segments, driven by commendable but misused enthusiasm, from actions or words that have the impression with the public that there are degrees of importance among the several options provided by Congress for service by the young citizen in the several components, regular or reserve.

**Healthy competition between regular and reserve, between National Guard, Air National Guard, and all other kinds of reserve should be encouraged. Any indications that there is any escape involved in entering any of the services cannot be tolerated. If this is permitted it will inevitably cheapen all services.**

The responsibilities of the Department of Defense are positive and well defined. The responsibilities of each citizen are not as positive or as well defined as are the duties of the Department of Defense.

Yet, unless all citizens accept their responsibilities in the execution of this law, it will fail. Because there are so many citizens to carry these responsibilities it is difficult to keep each citizen alert to the fact that he has a responsibility.

The responsibilities of the citizen are not so well defined and his confusion concerning his exact duties is to be expected.

If this law which affects or will affect most of us is to be successfully implemented all of our citizens must accept and successfully carry out their obligations. Undoubtedly there is appreciation on the part of our citizenry of the dangerous character of the world we live in.

*Unfortunately we have a tendency to believe that survival can be bought by money. This belief has something to do with our ac-*

*(Continued on page 2)*

## Army Launches 'Servitude' Issue Three Programs Clarified by Court Ruling

The Army has taken steps to carry out three enlistment programs provided for in the Reserve Forces Act of 1955.

Army commanders have been instructed to accept immediate enlistments for 6 years in the Army Reserve of persons who have not yet been ordered to report for induction. They will be required to serve 2 years on active duty, participate with a Ready Reserve unit for 3 years, and serve 1 year in the Standby Reserve, where no Reserve training is required.

Effective in the immediate future, enlistments will be accepted in the Army Reserve with draft-deferred status for men under 18½ years of age. The Department of the Army has been authorized a quota of 90,000 for enlistments of this type during the remainder of Fiscal Year 1956.

Volunteers under this program must agree to participate in 6 months active duty for training. Enlistees will be paid \$50 per month during the active duty training period. They will also be re-

*(Continued on page 3)*

The test of whether employment is in the national health, safety, or interest would appear to be whether such work aids in the nation's preparedness, according to a decision in the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, affirming convictions of three registrants for refusal to perform civilian work. Where the work involved meets this test it cannot be involuntary servitude, the court held.

The cases, combined for purposes of the appeal, were *U. S. v. Hoepker*, *U. S. v. Thomas*, and *U. S. v. Smith*. The three have since petitioned the Supreme Court in the hope of obtaining a review of this decision.

"It is of no moment under whose direction the work is done," the court said, thus placing approval on the University of Chicago Clinics, and of two State hospitals. The court might or might not have differed with the decision in *U. S. v. Copeland*, for it said: "If, as defendant contends, that decision is to be read as holding that assignment to any privately controlled institution is *per se* unauthorized, we are in respectful disagreement."

The court scouted the argument that such an assignment was comparable to an order to work in "Macy's basement."

The court thought that Congress has authority to conscript manpower, a principle stated by the courts in the 1917-18 operation, and as a "necessary correlative" all Americans owe the duty to serve when called; that conscientious objectors are relieved from duty to serve in the Armed Forces; and Congress, which had power to require military service of all, has, then, "the lesser power to require of registrants who invoke the privilege of exemption by claiming a I-O classification, civilian work calculated to strengthen the Nation in times of emergency."

Each defendant was classified I-O, the court noted, on his own application. Hoepker and Smith were ordered to State hospitals, Thomas to the University of Chicago Clinics. Smith reported to his hospital but refused to work. Hoepker and Thomas refused to report at all. They maintained that the work in each instance was private, not national or Federal.

But the court listed numerous cases to refute such an argument, stating "we are convinced that these decisions embody the correct rule governing this question with

*(Continued on page 2)*



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

### NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

431 INDIANA AVENUE NORTHWEST  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 30, 1955

IN REPLYING ADDRESS  
THE DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE  
AND REFER TO NO.

TO: Personnel of the Selective Service System

My Dear Fellow Workers:

Every member of the Selective Service "family" should be gratified to learn that, percentage-wise, the Selective Service System is in second place among Government agencies in the purchase of United States Savings Bonds.

This speaks well for the efforts of all of you in buying bonds as well as encouraging your co-workers to do so. I hope that each of you will keep up the good work by purchasing bonds to the limit of your ability and by continuing to encourage others to do likewise.

Let's join forces to put Selective Service on top. It can be done and if all of us work together we can reach that coveted goal of first place among agencies of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

*Lewis B. Hershey*  
DIRECTOR

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

OCT 17 1955

SAN FRANCISCO



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## Official Notices

August 26, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 129, as amended, Subject: "Revised Application for Issuance of Duplicate Registration Certificate (SSS Form No. 5) and Transcript of Military Record (SSS Form No. 721)," which was amended to provide that when SSS Form No. 5 is completed by a local board other than the registrant's own local board, the form shall be mailed to the State Director for the State in which the registrant's local board is located for transmittal to his local board.

September 1, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 132, Subject: "Expedient Processing of Physicians who have completed Internships and Recent Dental Graduates," concerning the expediting by local boards of the classification and physical examination of Priority I and II physicians and dentists and the younger physicians and dentists of Priority III.

September 1, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 0, as amended, Subject: "List of Operations Bulletins," containing the list of current bulletins and the list of bulletins which have become no longer current and in effect since March 1, 1955.

September 13, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 133, Subject: "Individuals Found Unacceptable for Military Service When Processed for Initial Enlistment," concerning the furnishing by the Armed Forces to local boards of information concerning persons rejected for initial enlistment and the classification in Class IV-F of such persons who are registrants.

manpower requirements, (3) continuing attempts to balance the service credit picture over the State through the allocation of calls, (4) greater emphasis on personnel training programs, (5) assurance of maximum benefits to registrants under budget-conscious operation through the promotion of better understanding of problems at all levels of operation, including liaison work with three induction stations and fifteen transportation companies. Such goals are discussed at weekly State Headquarters staff meetings conducted by the director, periodic clerks' schools, and conferences with induction station personnel.

These aims, as modern as today's serious peacetime demands, are all embodied in basic Selective Service principles and traceable to Biblical days, when Moses "numbered" the security-conscious children of Israel in the Wilderness of Sinai. They are the principles that led Daniel Boone and his buckskin pioneers from the backwoods of Virginia, along the Wilderness Road through eastern Kentucky in 1775, to the establishment of permanent settlements in the "Happy Hunting Ground." They are inculcated in the "united-we-stand" spirit from the Land of the Bluegrass and the thoroughbred.

## Time Will—

(Continued from page 1)

*ception of the expenditure of considerable sums of money for the research and development necessary for the production of atomic and nuclear weapons. This belief has permitted the spending of large sums to make possible allies capable of providing for their own defense in combination with other free nations. The problem posed by the Reserve Law is whether or not service will be given with the same acceptance as money.*

The citizen's responsibilities in the implementation of this law involve understanding—understanding that the Congress has decided there are many kinds of service needed from our citizens to insure their survival.

Each of these services contributes to the survival of the Nation. They are not new ways to escape the draft obligation but additional ways to perform an obligation that each young male citizen owes. Because it is a part of mutual effort to insure group survival, all citizens must recognize its value and give to the doer of the duty the deference that should be accorded to one who insures survival of the Nation.

*It will mean some reassessment of values. There will be better understanding of the relationship of measures for comfort, for entertainment, even luxury, which compared with the measures which are necessary to defend the Nation. Thoughtless talk about taking time out of boys' lives for training that all may survive will be heard less frequently if at all when all our citizens understand the necessities that require a life such as the Reserve Act and the need for the services of many at the support of all if it is to be effective.*

The law is a fact; now is the time for implementation which will require something from each. If the law during its operation develops inadequacies, then it will be time to devise remedies and seek legislation to correct them.

## 'Servitude' Issue

(Continued from page 1)

respect to the appeals of Hoepf and Smith."

The court then considered the eligibility of the University of Chicago, which it found to be no sectarian, and nonprofit, who clinics "minister, on a charitable basis, indiscriminately, to alleviate the physical ills of the general public."

In addition, it was noted that, aided by Federal grants, they carried on extensive research in cancer and other diseases. "We hold that this is work of 'national importance'."

The work program was held not to collide with the Fifth or the Thirteenth Amendments to the Constitution.

## Navy Calls for 10,000 Men in November

The Navy has asked Selective Service to deliver 10,000 men in November. It is the first time in ten years that the Navy has levied a call for the induction of recruits.

In making the announcement, which simultaneously requested the induction of 10,000 men for the Army, the Department of Defense indicated that Navy calls probably would continue at 10,000 a month until next June.

The Navy said it invoked the "draft" reluctantly, and hopes it can go back to a completely volunteer basis by next summer.

Last induction of men for the Navy was in December 1945. During the period from January 1943 through December 1945, Selective Service delivered a total of 1,729,924 to the Navy. From August 1951 to May 1952, Selective Service inducted a total of 81,430 men for the Marine Corps.

## Kentucky Justly Proud Of Its Draft Operation

Tomorrow is today in Selective Service in Kentucky.

At the hub of vital changes taking place within the Bluegrass State—industrial expansion, agricultural development, educational-scientific-and-cultural improvements, plus the unprecedented utilization of natural resources—stands the Commonwealth's most important consideration, the military obligation of its young men.

The 125 local and two appeal boards, serving 120 counties in this Ohio River Valley State, are conscious of the contribution they must make to national defense, their need to help alleviate local growing pains, their moral obligation to Kentucky's future.

Linked with both North and South, considered East by the West and Mid-West by Easterners, the forty-thousand-square-mile area of Kentucky is decidedly individual. Its three million people are confronted with contrasting problems that find their way into the files of its 350,501 registrants. Ranging from 312 registrants in rural Robertson County to 51,672 in metropolitan Jefferson, its operational needs are as contrasting as its classification problems.

Almost 700 uncompensated local and appeal board members ponder the educational rights of highly trained young men from Central Kentucky communities rich in college and university opportunities against that of equally deserving registrants from mountain areas where educational facilities are practically non-existent. The classification of men from highly industrialized Louisville and Northern Kentucky cities must be weighed with that of hundreds of unemployed selectees in ghost towns of the Eastern Kentucky coal mining area.

Even agricultural problems are vastly different—boys register from prosperous Bluegrass estates and remote share-cropping sections. They raise seasonal crops of fruits and berries, while others are engaged in year-around activity on dairy farms, in cultivating

tobacco or harvesting grains. Still others are gainfully employed at racehorse farms or historic State parks.

Criscrossed by excellent-to-mediocre highways and varied time zones, confronted with racial, political, geographical, and religious issues all the way from the Big Sandy to the Mississippi Rivers, Kentucky has produced almost every problem, considered peculiar to certain national areas, to enliven discussions at local board meetings.

Colonel Solon F. Russell, who assumed the responsibilities of State Director in 1946, has been with the Kentucky system since its organization in 1940, having formerly served as board member, coordinator, and manpower chief.

He is proud of the fact that despite its handicaps—reflected in its rather high rejection rate (45.7%), Kentucky has never failed to meet induction calls issued by National Headquarters. He also is proud of the conscientious service rendered by all compensated and uncompensated personnel, and the lengthy Selective Service connections of many of his board members and civilian employees, a large number of whom have been serving since 1940. Major Sam E. Hicks, also of State Headquarters staff, has served Kentucky since 1940 except for a period of overseas duty.

Current Kentucky goals are wrapped up in a program designed to fit present needs. They include (1) maintenance of a manpower pool of available men sufficient to meet anticipated national calls, (2) prudent evaluation of the registrant's status in the light of reduced



# More Than One Claim To Fame s Boast of "Gopher State"

Minnesota, The Land of Ten Thousand Lakes, can make more claims to fame than just being the most "watered-down" State of any in the Selective Service System, to wit:

At exactly 49 degrees, 23 minutes and 4 seconds, NL, and 95 degrees, minutes and 11 seconds, WL, you will find the most northerly point in the United States. That point is located in Minnesota and is called the "Northwest Angle." Historically, it is interesting to note that the Northwest Angle came into being through an error caused by the lack of knowledge of the geography of our country when the boundary between the United States and Canada was established at the Treaty of Paris in 1783, following the Revolutionary War.

Great excavations have been made in the Northeast Section of the State, some of them several miles long and a mile or more in width. From these canyon-like excavations have been extracted the iron ore which has furnished the United States with 90% of the guns, shells, automobiles, and ships—in fact, almost all iron and steel used in this country since about the middle of the last century.

This supply of ore is now rapidly reaching exhaustion, but Minnesota will still supply this country's needs for ore for steel production for the next hundred years or more through the discovery of another source. A series of hills and low mountains in the north section of the State was found to contain a granitelike substance called aconite consisting of 25% to 35% iron. Methods of processing this hard material have been developed and shipments are already going forward to steel mills in the East. At the present time, large steel corporations are pouring hundreds of millions of dollars into northeast Minnesota, building plants, harbor facilities, docks, and breakwaters.

The vast farmlands in the central, southern, and western sections of Minnesota produce dairy and food products for national and international consumption in an amount that places Minnesota fifth among the States in the production of these commodities. Approximately 30% of this State's three million population are engaged in agricultural activities.

Industry in this State is to a large degree located in the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth, whose combined population is something in excess of a million.

We recount the foregoing, not as a sop to the Chamber of Commerce, but to show how diverse are the problems of classification that confront our local board members.

The State has been divided into 31 local board areas in 87 counties. Twenty-five of these local boards are grouped at one location in Hennepin County (Minneapolis). Also grouped are 12 local boards in Ramsey County (St. Paul), and five in the City of Duluth.

In the 1940 operation, an attempt was made to place each local board in the geographical area which it represented within the city. This method was found un-

economical. Supervision and coordination were difficult. Under the 1948 act they were centralized in the one location in each city. This has proved most satisfactory.

State Headquarters is divided into four staff divisions very much, as in every other State; the supervision and audit of local boards are handled by two coordinators.

Minnesota's local board membership totals 439, of whom 269 have served in the Armed Forces. Of these, 149 are World War I veterans, 117 World War II veterans, and 3 Spanish-American War veterans. The board membership, in view of the lowering of local board activity caused by the slackening of Selective Service requirements, has remained remarkably static, the turnover in the past year being less than 10%. It is too early to tell what the results will be under the Director's proposal to relax requirements of the regulation. It is not assumed, however, this will make any difference because the board members have at all times fully realized the necessity for Selective Service in the National Defense.

## Marine Corps Reviews PLC

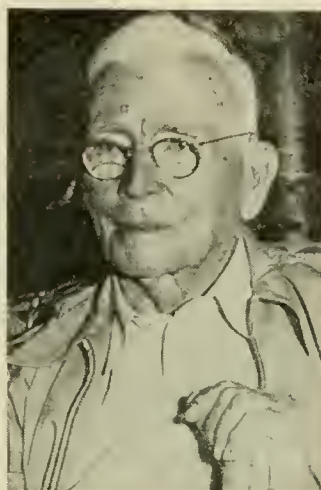
The U. S. Marine Corps, in accordance with provisions of Local Board Memorandums No. 1 and 55, has advised National Headquarters that all cases of men who are members of the Platoon Leaders Class have been reviewed and new D. D. Forms 44 issued to the local boards concerned.

The Marine Corps suggested that any local board having a Form 44 issued on a registrant prior to September 1, 1955, immediately contact the Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps, Code D. I. C., Washington 25, D. C. New Forms 44 were issued on that date in all cases which were reviewed for determination of the registrant's qualification to remain in the program.

Members of the PLC program come under the provisions of Section 1622.13 (e) of Selective Service Regulations and Operations Bulletin No. 26 as amended December 26, 1951. The D. D. Form 44 is the only notification the local board requires in considering a registrant for classification in Class I-D as a PLC member. The local board seeks additional information only when it has reason to believe the registrant is not properly enrolled in the PLC program.

To qualify for the PLC, a registrant must be a regularly enrolled freshman, sophomore, or junior in good standing at a 4-year degree-granting institution which is listed in "Accredited Higher Institutions 1952" published by the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

## May Be Oldest Board Member



MR. FLOURNOY

Texas, where most things are bigger and better, comes up with another claim to fame—that of having the oldest active member of a local board.

Candidate for the honor is M. C. Flournoy, member of Local Board No. 94, Nacogdoches. Mr. Flournoy, who was 85 in December 1954, has served as a local board official since September 1940, when he was called upon to organize the St. Augustine County board. He had been a member of the St. Augustine local board during World War I.

Mr. Flournoy saw service during the Spanish-American War with Company B of the Old Stone Fort Rifles in Nacogdoches.

Born December 18, 1869, in Greenwood, La., Mr. Flournoy moved to Texas in 1878 and has resided there since. Although he has retired from active participation in farming and stock raising, Mr. Flournoy professes a dislike for the word "retirement."

"I'll be doing something as long as I live," he says, and lends credence to this assertion by continuing to take pride in his work with the local board.

The Army spends approximately \$3,200, on the average, to clothe, maintain, and train an inductee during the first 6 months of his service.

A registrant of Local Board No. 19, Wayne, W. Va., wrote in his questionnaire that he suffered a great deal from "migrating headaches."

One local board had a letter from a registrant advising that his wife "expected confinement" and asking that his induction be delayed until "after the confinement arrives."

## Army Launches

(Continued from page 1)

quired to participate satisfactorily in the Army Reserve training program for the balance of their 8-year enlistment.

High-school students who volunteer for this program may be deferred from the initial active-duty training period until completion of their high-school courses or attainment of age 20, whichever is earlier.

Another program being placed into effect is to offer a shortened reserve enlistment to men with a Reserve obligation who complete their term of active service after the date of the Act and before July 1, 1957. Individuals in this category can fulfill their Ready Reserve obligation by serving satisfactorily for 1 year with an Army Reserve unit. Any remaining military obligation will be completed in the Standby Reserve, in which participation in reserve training is not required.

The Army emphasized that men accepting a military obligation under a draft-deferment program must train satisfactorily or be subject to either 45 days active duty for training or placed on a priority basis for induction into active service. Unit training consists of 48 drill periods of 2 hours each and 15 days annual training.

## CQ Tests Scheduled Nov. 17, April 19

Dates for holding the Selective Service College Qualification tests for the 1955-56 academic year have been announced as November 17, 1955, and April 19, 1956. Both dates fall on Thursday.

Deadline for filing applications for the November 17 test is at midnight Tuesday, November 1, while applications for the April 19 test must be posted no later than midnight March 5, 1956.

As previously announced, the tests will be administered again this year by Science Research Associates, of Chicago.



"I CAN'T UNDERSTAND IT, MR. HIGBY. EACH TIME I TOUCH MY TYPEWRITER \$ KEY IT AUTOMATICALLY SPELLS OUT. 'BUY U.S. SAVINGS BONDS THRU PAYROLL SAVINGS!'"



## SSS Officials Visit Abroad

At the invitation of the Department of Defense, two officers from National Headquarters have participated recently in pilgrimages outside the continental United States.

Col. Richard H. Eanes, Chief Medical Officer, went to Alaska recently via military aircraft to attend a conference arranged by the Office of the Surgeon General. While there, he inspected medical and health facilities at several military installations in that area.

Currently on a tour of Europe, North Africa, and the Far East is Col. Bernard T. Franck III, Chief of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information. He is the guest of Secretary of Defense Wilson and Assistant Secretary Carter Burgess.

During his stay abroad, Colonel Franck will study manpower-procurement programs in several countries in that area, and will report his findings to the Director upon his return.

## Maybe Someone Should Take the Test for Him

On January 21, 1952, Ohio Local Board No. 66 received the following note from a registrant: "I wonder why you forgot me for examining. There is nothing wrong with me."

On May 27, 1952, the registrant was forwarded for preinduction physical examination and rejected.

On June 20, 1952, the following note was received: "My doctor said there is no reason why I should be rejected. He said I was in good health and I was not examined very good."

On October 20, 1952, the following note was received: "Is there any way I can get in the Army? I was in Class 4-F last time. I don't trust those Army doctors. My doctor says there is nothing in the world wrong with me."

On February 23, 1953, the following note was received: "Is there any way at all you can help me get in the Army? I am sure if I was given another examination I would pass it. I would appreciate it if you could help me get in."

The man went up to the recruiting office for the umpteenth time and was given a mental test. He didn't pass. After the last rejection the local board received another note from him saying: "You didn't even try to help me pass the test they gave me Monday. If I had a little help I could have done better. Lots of questions I didn't understand."

Local Board No. 77, Warsaw, N. Y., received the following from a registrant:

"I wish to tell you that on my draft card they have my eyes as blue. They are brown. Is that all right, or can I change them myself?"

## Classification as of August 1, 1955

Class	
Total	16,095,431
I-A and I-A-O Examined and Acceptable	233,768
I-A and I-A-O Not Examined	1,564,058
I-A and I-A-O Induction Postponed	4,644
I-S Statutory Deferment—high school	47,529
I-S Statutory Deferment—college*	2,189
I-O Conscientious Objector, Examined and Acceptable	1,509
I-O Conscientious Objector, Not Examined	3,681
I-C (Inducted)	441,576
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned)	1,364,384
I-C (Discharged)	829,334
I-C (Reserve)	1,306,241
I-W (At Work)	3,092
I-W (Released)	2,655
I-D Member of Reserve Component*	294,374
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)*	16,371
II-A (Apprentice)*	5,636
II-C Agricultural Deferment*	36,998
II-S Occupational Deferment (student)	153,236
III-A Dependency Deferment*	1,104,875
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	154,781
IV-B Officials*	20
IV-C Aliens	8,478
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Student	59,886
IV-F Unfit for Service*	2,078,012
V-A Over Age of Liability	6,378,104

\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.

## HEADQUARTERS VISITORS

Mrs. Mary E. Haley, clerk of Local Board No. 80, Alva, Okla., and Mr. Haley.

Mrs. Amelia Kelso, clerk of Local Board No. 122, Fairfield, Ala.

Mrs. Oretta M. Butterworth, clerk, Local Board No. 27, Noblesville, Ind.

Miss Sue Waller, clerk, Local Board No. 71, Stone County, Miss.

## What! No Garbage?

A registrant of Local Board No. 17-52, Miller, S. D., stated under Item 3, Series VIII, of his questionnaire, that his present job entailed the following activities: "sweep floors, wash windows, fill shelves, candle eggs, sack spuds, post bills, check freight, order stock, make deposits, wait on trade, carry out groceries." (Note: His employer, the grocer, is a member of the local board.)

## BEETLE BAILEY

by Mort Walker



## Air Reservists Win Promotion

The Air Force recently announced that 51,422 Reserve officers in grades ranging from second lieutenant through major had been selected for permanent promotion in the Air Force Reserve.

This was the largest group of Air Reservists ever selected at one time and is the result of action taken under the Reserve Officer Personnel Act of 1954 which became effective on July 1 of this year.

Approximately 21,000 of the newly selected officers are serving on active duty with the Air Force. However, upon promotion, these officers will continue to serve on active duty in their present grade. The remaining 30,000 officers, including over 800 in the Air National Guard, are currently affiliated with Reserve and Air National Guard programs.

The selections include 16,017 to the grade of first lieutenant, 13,300 to captain, 14,158 to major, and 7,942 to lieutenant colonel.

Officers were selected for promotion on the basis of their proficiency, provided they met the following time-in-grade requirements: Three years in grade for consideration for promotion to first lieutenant, 4 years for promotion to captain, 4 years for promotion to major, and 7 years for promotion to lieutenant colonel. Officers becoming eligible prior to January 1, 1956, were considered.

## General Dargusch Aide to Flemming

Brig. Gen. Carlton S. Dargusch, who was Deputy Director of Selective Service during World War II, recently assumed office as Assistant Director for Manpower of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

As assistant to Dr. Arthur Flemming, ODM Director, General Dargusch will be responsible for developing measures to insure maximum utilization of national manpower resources to meet present and potential requirements of defense mobilization.

General Dargusch was on active duty at National Headquarters from 1940 to 1947. Since his retirement, he has served as a consultant to General Hershey and to the Director of ODM. He is a member of the National Selective Service Scientific Advisory Committee, and has served on the Committee on Specialized Personnel and the Committee on Manpower Resources of ODM.

Dargusch is a practicing attorney in Columbus, Ohio.

The clerk of Local Board No. 46, Texarkana, Ark., believes she is the only clerk in the country serving two local boards, each in a different State. She also is clerk of Board No. 11 in Texarkana, Tex.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume V

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 1955

Number 11

## Nation Must Select Its Best For Service in Armed Forces

By MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director of Selective Service

*The Selective Service System has a limited responsibility as deals with manpower problems, but the very nature of the responsibility brings almost unlimited results. To solve today's problems many will create potential problems for the future. Given action which may seem most necessary to meet a present situation may disturb some other balance and thereby create a even greater problem.*

*The clash between our best interests for today and those for tomorrow, is present in manpower administration as it is in so many other segments of our daily life. For today, it is in the Nation's best interest to select only the very best of our manpower for service. For tomorrow, this is short sighted policy. We should be compelled to mobilize a large part of our manpower, because we should, in an emergency, be compelled to use one group a disproportionate part of our less fit.*

*If they must be used it would be the part of wisdom to train them when time is of less importance and scatter the less fit as widely as possible among the better qualified. Yet, this policy carried out now would cost more in money and time and for today would provide less acceptable members of the Armed Forces.*

*Almost inevitably we are forced in times like the present to choose the course that is best for today, knowing that should an all-out mobilization be necessary we would be compelled at a dangerous time to repay what we had borrowed in order to better meet a peace-time problem.*

*Equity is always a problem in the Selective Service System. Every one agrees that there should be complete equity among our citizens and among our registrants. Of course, every one, when he stops to think, knows that this is an utter impossibility.*

*Our law established years of liability for service which is of course a denial of equity to those too old or too young. Time will perhaps correct the one, only a grave emergency will correct the other, and for many even this would not do so. Age is but one of the factors that makes equity an unobtainable objective. In fact, equity means something different to each person. To the registrant who is due for immediate induction under the law and the regulations, it may still be difficult to convince him that equity and equity alone requires that he go while millions of others stay.*

*In the selection of men for induction there is always the need of the Nation. The most we can mean when we talk of equity is that, of the ones the Nation at that moment can use the most effectively, the ones selected have been taken by rules made in the interests of no particular individual registrant.*

*The fact that the need of the Nation for men is not constant poses many problems, and the fact that time never stands still insures that the solution of many of these problems must be far less than the ideal.*

*Registrants grow older each day, and when the needs of the Nation are small some become less acceptable during these periods. The result is that there are always registrants who grow too old to be inducted before they are reached. The fact that in retrospect we wonder how they came through without being taken does not change their age or their dependents.*

(Continued on page 2)

## Personnel of System Devote 1,150,000 Hours Each Month To Duties

If May of this year can be considered a typical month, compensated and uncompensated personnel of Selective Service devote an average of 1,150,000 hours of work a month to their duties.

This is disclosed in the System's Time and Cost Survey which was conducted in May. The survey was participated in by all officials and employees of the local boards, appeal boards, State Headquarters, National Headquarters, and the National Selective Service Appeal Board. The survey for the first time made available information as to the total number of hours consumed by the system's employees, as well as other worthwhile facts as to the system's operation.

The survey revealed that the total hours worked were divided as follows with reference to the types of work performed:

Kind	Number	Percent
Total	1,147,692	100.0
Registration	155,484	13.5
Classification	425,576	37.1
Appeals	18,949	1.7
Examination (Medical Advisor)	8,179	.7
Examination (AFES)	30,394	2.7
Induction	29,231	2.5
Assignment of CO's	4,973	.4
Delinquents	10,344	.9
Preparing reports	68,158	5.9
Information requests—		
From general public	103,280	9.0
From Selective Service	41,101	3.6
From other Government	17,653	1.5
Training	44,229	3.9
Records	20,517	1.8
Finance	43,170	3.8
Personnel	18,720	1.6
Planning	2,546	.2
Other	89,303	7.8
Not specified	15,885	1.4

The not-specified hours above represent the time worked for overtime pay and without pay by compensated personnel. It will be recalled that the survey did not require the reporting of such hours by kind of work.

The hours given above do not include any time taken as leave of whatever type during May. The figures are entirely for hours actually devoted to Selective Service work.

### Activity Information

Statistics on the number of (1) registrant classifications made, (2) registrants referred to medical advisors, (3) reports prepared, (4) information requests filled, (5) personnel trained, and (6) the like were among the other new data collected. In regard to classifications, 396,125 were made by local boards in May. This means that in a present year about 5,000,000 such classifications are still made, even though calls for inductions are somewhat lower than formerly.

As to the filling of requests for information, the staggering total of 480,879 were handled by all of the System's personnel during the month. This covered 355,909 from

the general public including registrants, 84,603 from within Selective Service itself, and 40,367 from other governmental agencies, including the Congress.

### Cost of an Activity

The Time-Cost Survey likewise gathered material on personnel and other costs for the month of May. Using these cost figures along with (1) the hours worked by compensated personnel for regular and overtime pay and (2) the numbers

(Continued on page 2)

## Navy Asks for 10,000, Army 8,000 in December

The December call upon Selective Service by the Department of Defense asked 10,000 men for the Navy and 8,000 for the Army.

The Navy's call for December matched that for November which, incidentally, was the Navy's first levy upon Selective Service for men since December 1945.

The Army's 8,000 represented a drop of 2,000 from the 10,000 requested each month since last May.



## Nation Must Select Its Best For Service in Armed Forces

(Continued from page 1)

The smaller the Armed Forces the greater need for quality in their ranks if they are to insure our survival successfully. The new reserve program particularly requires that young men be trained so that during the years they are in the Ready Reserve they may be ready in organization, in training, in equipment, and ready as well in maximum physical fitness which is a decreasing quality as age increases.

The serviceman with dependents creates a problem for his organization commander and for the Nation no matter how much equity required his induction. It is necessary to provide allowances for dependents; but this provision does result in the Nation paying one man more for performing the exact service performed by another for less—many times less.

In addition, the serviceman with dependents, especially the new or short-time serviceman, many times has not been able or has not had time to adjust life in the service to the care of his family. Here again the demands of equity clash with the best interests of the Armed Forces.

Resolving all factors it would seem that a satisfactory compromise of all interests at the present time would support the establishment of categories of different liable groups. In this way the interest of the Nation could be served by using first the most acceptable and by retaining, for use when necessary, the less acceptable.

This does not require any deferment or relief from liability; it merely requires that from those immediately liable for service those under children and under twenty-six and above nineteen go first, followed by those with children under twenty-six and over nineteen, following these two groups would be those above twenty-six who retain liability for service.

**Ripley's Believe It or Not!**



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of the Houston, Texas Y.M.C.A.  
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HISTORY OF THE GAME

"IT'S THE TEAM  
THAT WINS...  
IN SAVING...  
THE FAMILY IS THE  
TEAM. ALL  
PULLING TOGETHER  
YOU'LL MAKE A  
'HIGH SCORE'  
IN UNITED STATES  
SAVINGS BONDS"

James Wortham

## Official Notices

September 22, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 116, as amended, Subject: "Armed Forces Reserve Medical Officer Commissioning and Residency Consideration Program," which was amended to announce the continuation of this program and to attach a copy of the information bulletin of July 15, 1955, and a copy of Statement of Service Preference (SD Form 249).

September 23, 1955—Packet No. 52, containing corrected pages of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, including related laws, which reflect the provisions of Public Law 307, 83d Congress, approved March 15, 1954, Public Law 403, 83d Congress, approved June 18, 1954, Public Law 428, 83d Congress, approved June 24, 1954, Public Law 112, 84th Congress, approved June 30, 1955, the 1955 amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act (Public Law 118, 84th Congress), approved June 30, 1955, Public Law 146, 84th Congress, approved July 12, 1955, and the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (Public Law 305, 84th Congress), approved August 9, 1955.

September 28, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 88, as amended, Subject: "Classification of Persons Who Are Both Regular and Special Registrants," which was amended to provide that the induction of a regular registrant who is a physician or dentist shall be postponed if he has made every effort to secure a commission and enter on active duty, which postponement shall continue after he has been commissioned until he enters on active duty or his commission is terminated.

September 29, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 134, Subject: "College Qualification Test Dates," concerning the dates of and applications for the tests to be given during the 1955-56 school year.

## HEADQUARTERS VISITORS

Miss Elizabeth Johnson, Administrative Assistant, Alabama State Headquarters, and Miss Maud Garrick, secretary to Col. James Johnson, Deputy Director of Alabama.

Mrs. Sara H. Boltz, Assistant Clerk, Local Board No. 12, Montclair, N. J., and friend Mrs. Thurman T. Brown.

Norio Yamauchi, Local Board No. 11, Hilo, Hawaii.

## SSS Personnel Work 1,150,000 Hours a Month

(Continued from page 1)

or units of activities or pieces of work performed, leads to the average cost for performing a given unit or activity.

For example, the unit cost of the System's handling a case on appeal is as much as \$79, even though the time of uncompensated officials. State appeal boards is required for the actual classification. On the other hand, the referral of a registrant to a local board medical advisor costs Selective Service but a

### Types of Registrants

These unit costs, as well as the information on hours worked at the activities performed, are being applied to budget justifications at other tasks at National Headquarters. In addition, releases covering these data are being prepared for further uses.

What is more, the unit cost figures are to be applied to another feature of the survey, the local board workload report by Selective Service class. This will allow among other things the estimation of the total cost to the System for an average Class I-C, enlisted, registrant, or a Class IV-F man upon whom much work is done, even though he never reaches the status of being inducted.

## Local Boards Honor 'King Tut's' Birthday

Lt. Gen. A. M. Tuthill ("King Tut" to his myriad friends), State Director of Arizona, was honored by local boards in the Phoenix area on his birthday, September 2. Members of the State Headquarters staff also took part in the observance.

Central theme of the party was a big birthday cake in gold and white, topped by a small crown of gold. Across the front was the legend "Happy Birthday, King Tut."

General Tuthill did not reveal his age, but did admit to being "more than seventy-five."

### HOW COME?

A registrant wrote Local Board No. 36, Union, Mo., as follows:

"Please make note that my address for the first year of my schooling at Edem Seminary, Webster Groves, Mo., will be at Epworth School for Girls. . . I trust this meets with your approval."

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D. C.



## First In Every Way' Is Claim Of Alabama S. S. Organization

"First alphabetically—first every other way!" That's the motto of Alabama Selective Service.

Throughout the years the men and women of Alabama Selective Service have taken particular pride in promptness and efficiency of service, on one hand, and the important part which they play in the life of community and State, on the other.

Every State Director has worked hard to keep Alabama's record up near the top in every report to and from National Headquarters.

Under Alabama's new Selective Service Director, Mr. James W. Jones, who was appointed by Gov. James E. Folsom shortly after taking office in January, there has been no break in this esprit de corps.

Jones and his deputy, Col. J. T. Johnson, Jr., form a command that as continued a first-rate team. Colonel Johnson, immediate past State Director, has been with Selective Service since it was organized in Alabama. At one time or another, during these 15 years, he has occupied every chair in State Headquarters, except that of procurement officer. Johnson and Mr. Vernon D. Raines, a local board auditor, are the only two members of Alabama Selective Service who have been with the organization since its inception.

Mr. Jones, an Army officer in both World War II and Korea, came to this job as a civilian, but brought with him a full realization of the importance of Selective Service to the Nation.

Among many honors, Alabama Selective Service workers recently received an award from the State War Bond Sales Division for 100-percent participation in purchases. Selective Service is the only major government agency in the State that takes 100-percent part in buying war bonds.

Significantly, Alabama Selective Service war-bond purchases took a turn upward following the recent Federal pay boost.

Not only in bond buying, but in Community Chest drives, blood donations, school, church, and civic work, Alabama Selective Service workers pride themselves in being "above average."

Both compensated and uncompensated personnel take pride in their work. Some 779 Length of Service Awards have been distributed in Alabama since March 1952. These certificates went to men and women who had devoted a combined total of almost 4,000 years of paid and unpaid service to their country.

Numerous means are employed to keep morale high in the Alabama organization. Clerks' conferences, periodical meeting of field men and clerks-at-large, and frequent visits by State Headquarters personnel to local boards, keep the organization posted up to the minute.

Every member of Selective Service in Alabama, no matter in what capacity, is expected to be alert for ways of improving the program. Suggestions from all are continuously solicited, and put into effect. Letters of commendation from the

State Director go to those with good ideas.

"Selective Service in Alabama" is a monthly mimeographed publication which goes to those connected with the program in the State. Through its "Dope Sheet," and "Letters to the Editor" columns, anyone may ask questions, make suggestions, or "challenge the experts"—from the State Director on down.

Press releases are prepared for all State daily and weekly papers, and the three press associations, which service the radio stations.

Consistent excellent relationship has always existed in the cotton State between the System and the State Military Department, the Veterans' Administration, the State Veterans' Affairs Division, and the office of the Governor.

After National Headquarters had ordered the destruction of certain records, Director Jones went to the Alabama Legislature and obtained a \$10,000 appropriation to have certain vital papers preserved. With the permission of the Director, they are being transferred to the State Military Department.

Alabama has two Selective Service Reserve units—one in Montgomery and one in Birmingham. The Montgomery unit meets at State Headquarters.

Reserve officers on tour from other States always leave with high praise for the Alabama System. During the past summer the National Guard unit was divided into two sections. Each half spent 2 weeks on duty at State Headquarters.

Adhering strictly to National Headquarters' policy of learning by doing, guard officers were given the assignments, and actually sat in and carried out the jobs of the major division heads.

Alabama Selective Service has been fortunate in its proximity to the Air University and to Maxwell and Gunter Air Force Bases, all of which are located in Montgomery. Close coordination exists also between the State Headquarters and the Montgomery Armed Forces examining station, which is said to be one of the finest installations of this type in the Nation.

The State Headquarters staff, in addition to Mr. Jones and Colonel Johnson, includes four other Army officers. They are: Lt. Col. William J. Bowers, Jr., Chief, Manpower Division; Lt. Col. William E. Hallman, Chief, Finance and Procurement Division; Maj. Rex H. McKissick, Chief, Classification Section; and Capt. Burns Bennett, Chief, Registration and Miscellaneous Section. Eighteen civilians are attached to State Headquarters, including three field auditors. Mrs. Opal Mosley is Chief of the Mobilization and Manpower Statistics Section.

Alabama has 102 full-time, and 1 part-time clerk, serving 83 boards. The largest boards are in Birmingham, Mobile, and Montgomery, in that order.

Alabama has a total of 372,696 regular registrants, and 2,029 spe-

## French Theory of Nation in Arms Discussed in Dr. Challener's Book

*(This book, written by Dr. Richard D. Challener, is one of the Columbia University social science studies. It was edited by the faculty of political science at Columbia and published in 1955 by the Columbia University Press, New York City, N. Y. The review is by the Reference Library, Research and Statistics Division.)*

The vicissitudes of the French theory of the nation in arms is traced here from the Prussian defeat of the Austrians in 1866 to the outbreak of World War II. This theory was inherited from the French Revolution during which there arose a need for a larger army than the professional forces which had previously carried on France's wars. Therefrom resulted the idea of a "nation in arms." As a result, the citizen-soldier became an integral part of the French heritage and of major importance in the determination of military policies.

Dr. Challener shows that while the basic meaning of the nation in arms implied nothing more than the principle of universal military service, after 1870 the military took one view of it and the militia-minded political reformers another. In his chapter on the politics of the nation in arms, 1872-1914, the author adheres closely to the subject showing the struggle between the military theorists and the republicans, a loosely formed group of delegates.

The Act of 1872, which first embodied the theory, was revised three times—1889, 1905, and 1913. From the standpoint of numbers, the theory progressed as France increased her mobilization potential from 1,250,000 armed men in 1872 to over 3,500,000 in 1914.

The French military supported broad, inclusive conscription laws for the sole reason that universal service was the only way to procure the vast army needed for total warfare. Finally with the threat of Germany's military strength, France gave favorable consideration to the use of citizen-soldiers or reservists on a par with regulars.

The republicans worked for a military structure in which the reservist would rate above the regular. They wanted a short period of training which would be primarily for citizenship preparation. It would be one in which all men served an equal length of time.

During this period of controversy, many of the problems were very similar to some of those which have confronted Selective Service in the United States. There were many debates on length of service, age requirements, deferments, education

tests, a lottery, effects of lowered birth rates, physical standards, and budgetary difficulties. Despite all the arguments advanced and the political upset over the revision of 1913, no faction wished to reject conscription. The long fight, particularly on length of service, was not over when the outbreak of World War I made all these theoretical arguments cease to matter, since active, reservist, and territorial soldiers were soon fighting for the life of France.

Economic problems, war weariness, and the quest for security as well as respect for the reserves and the awareness of the importance of materials, shaped military thought in the 1920's. It was conceded that the victory of 1918 had been won not by the army but by all. Thus, the characteristic feature of military thought was to develop a concept of the nation in arms which would embrace not only a call to active duty but also one in which each man would serve in the capacity in which he was most needed to defend his country.

However, it took considerable time to put into operation this new concept of joint military and industrial mobilization. The author, in summarizing the pre-1914 army and its postwar successor, brings out these facts.

Before 1914, men had remained in combat units for 1 year after their training, but following World War I they returned to their homes immediately training was completed. In 1914 each regiment organized its own reserve at the hour of mobilization and but few were needed to complete the units. By the new concept the role of the regiment was minimized and independent mobilization centers assigned incoming reserves. The army of France was now a reserve army.

In the 1930's the French put their faith in a defensive war behind the "Maginot Line" despite the proposal of General De Gaulle for the creation of mechanized units. In Dr. Challener's final chapter, "1940: Consequences of the Theory," the author discusses the collapse of France and the reasons for this as brought out by military, political, and other writers of the postwar period. He holds that while the theory of the nation in arms as applied by the leaders of France did contribute somewhat, the overall failure was due mostly to the inflexibility of planning and the assumption that the organization of all manpower and resources would assure victory.

### No Kidding!

When the clerk of Local Board No. 6-10, San Antonio, Tex., asked a registrant if he had any scars or marks of identification, he replied: "No, ma'am; I left 'em at home."

cial registrants, from a population of over 3,000,000.

Although trimmed to the lean, Alabama's Selective Service System is willing to bet it can handle any assignment thrown its way.



## Diversity Marks S. S. Operations In Prairie State

Illinois, the "Prairie State," admitted to the Union in 1818 as the 21st State, is a land of many contrasts which are reflected in its Selective Service operations.

Although it is the fourth largest State in population, one of its counties (Putnam) has only 513 registrants. Although the State's chief city, Chicago, is the Nation's greatest rail and airways center and the world's largest inland port, there is an Illinois county (Calhoun) which has no common carriers; its registrants must be transported by private vehicle.

Illinois ranks as third State in the Nation in manufacturing, yet almost 90 percent of its total area of 56,400 square miles is in farms, making it one of the richest agricultural States. Even Chicago, which produces more than half of the State's total manufactures, has Class II-C registrants working on farms inside the city limits!

The State Selective Service System shows similar diversity. In Chicago scores of creeds, nationalities, and varied occupations are represented on the local boards. Several of the city boards are composed entirely of Negro members, while others are made up largely of men representing the predominant racial groups in their areas. By contrast, in the extreme lower portion of the State, known as "Little Egypt," board meetings are conducted with a pronounced Southern accent, for the people there are more akin to the folk of the Old South than to the cosmopolitan millions of Chicago.

Since its beginning in 1940 the Illinois System has been headed by Col. Paul G. Armstrong, one of the few original State Directors still on duty. From his Headquarters in downtown Chicago, Colonel Armstrong directs the activities of the 2,250 uncompensated and 330 compensated members of the System.

Illinois has 217 local boards—more than any other State—which permits decentralization of activities and gives representation to many small and medium-sized communities. Ninety-eight of the boards are in Cook County, which includes Chicago; these are housed in 17 area offices with from 3 to 8 boards each. A little more than half of Illinois' 910,000 registrants are in Cook County. The State's three appeal boards have a total of 10 panels, of which 4 meet in Chicago.

Like their State Director, about one-fourth of the members of the Illinois System have served since 1940. Virtually all of these are World War I veterans. They have been the backbone of the System since its inception. In recent years, however, much new blood has been added. Among the World War II veterans now serving on Illinois local boards are two winners of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

A close relationship has always existed between the State Head-

## PERFECT RECORD



George F. Giddings

A record of 100-percent attendance at meetings of Appeal Boards Nos. 1 and 2 in Maine from the date of his appointment on November 6, 1940, to the present, is the proud boast of George F. Giddings.

Despite his 81 years, Mr. Giddings, as his photograph above will indicate, is youthful in appearance and in action. He worked 42 years for the State of Maine as an engineer and clerk for the railroad commission and later as an official of the public utilities commission. Currently, he is treasurer of the Augusta Water District.

Mr. Giddings is a member of all the York Rite bodies of Freemasonry, and is a 32d Degree Mason. He was chairman of Grand Masters Conference of Masons in the United States in 1940. As Grand Master, he attended in London the installation of the Grand Duke of Kent as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England by the Duke's brother, the late King George VI.

Mr. Giddings is a past president of the Augusta Kiwanis Club, and Past Lieutenant Governor of the 9th Division, Kiwanis International.

In a recent letter to the Director, Mr. Giddings wrote:

"I have enjoyed the work on the appeal boards all these years. My health is good and I expect to live to be 100."

quarters and the local boards. It has long been Colonel Armstrong's policy to meet personally with all members of the System from every corner of the State at least once each year in order to discuss current problems and procedures. In the interim he maintains personal contact with the boards through the 6 Army and Air Force officers on the State Headquarters staff as well as the 10 local board auditors who supervise operations in the various parts of the State.

"National Union—State Sovereignty" is the historic motto of Illinois. Nowhere is this traditional principle better exemplified than in the State's Selective Service System, where it is put into actual practice every day by patriotic Illinois citizens working for the defense of the Nation.

## Court Actions of Interest to S. S.

The United States Supreme Court on October 10, 1955, determined that it would not review decisions in the following cases:

*Diercks v. U. S.*, in which the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit had held substantially that a certificate of a Pioneer in the Jehovah's Witnesses may be regarded as insufficient proof of a ministry where there is no evidence of diminution of secular employment and no showing that the registrant actually performed the duties of a Pioneer minister.

*Pomorski v. U. S.*, in which the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit had pronounced a State mental hospital as suitable for civilian work, and had upheld the work program as constitutional; and

*Hoepker v. U. S.*, *Thomas v. U. S.*, and *Smith v. U. S.*, in which the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit had sanctioned a private charitable hospital and two State hospitals as suitable for civilian work, and had stated in effect that a service which aids in preparedness is not open to challenge regardless of under whose direction the work is done.

The Court refused a second time to review the Seventh Circuit decision in *Hill v. U. S.*, where denial of a ministerial classification was stated to have been based on intermittent Baptist ministerial service at various places by a registrant assertedly engaged in full-time secular employment, and denial of I-O in favor of I-A-O appeared to be based upon registrant's alleged laudatory position on the work of chaplains, medical corpsmen, and ambulance drivers.

In two cases, *Bussoz v. U. S.*, and *Pons v. U. S.*, which were primarily selective service cases, the Supreme Court refused to upset

## London University Honors NYC Director

Col. Paul Akst, newly appointed New York City Director of Selective Service, was honored recently by presentation of an honorary degree of doctor of laws from St. Andrew's University, London, England.

The degree was presented at brief ceremony in New York City headquarters by Dr. Harry Coho, provost of the American International Academy. Upwards of 17 persons were in attendance at the ceremony, including representatives of every local board and appeal board in the New York City jurisdiction.

During World War II, Colonel Akst served more than 2 years in England, during which time he handled more than 500 court-martial. He also saw similar service in France, Germany, Luxembourg, and Austria.

decisions in the Ninth and First Circuits, respectively.

The Bussoz decision affirmed that it was the Director of Selective Service, not the Department of State, in World War II whose judgment must prevail in designating a country as "neutral" for selective service purposes.

The Pons decision reiterated the doctrine that for the purposes of domestic law, a statute later than a treaty in point of time may supersede a treaty, and held that an alien's obtaining relief from military service is an absolute bar to citizenship.

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## Classification as of September 1, 1955

Class	
Total	16,147,321
I-A & I-A-O Examined and Acceptable	233,622
I-A & I-A-O Not Examined	1,568,791
I-A & I-A-O Induction Postponed	5,017
I-S Statutory Deferment—high school	44,194
I-S Statutory Deferment—college*	1,439
I-O Conscientious Objector, Examined and Acceptable	1,516
I-O Conscientious Objector, Not Examined	3,729
I-C (Inducted)	436,859
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned)	1,359,168
I-C (Discharged)	825,227
I-C (Reserve)	1,320,373
I-W (At Work)	3,002
I-W (Released)	2,854
I-D Member of Reserve Component*	288,392
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)*	18,728
II-A (Apprentice)*	5,498
II-C Agricultural Deferment*	37,048
II-S Occupational Deferment (student)	150,088
III-A Dependency Deferment*	1,110,987
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	144,587
IV-B Officials*	21
IV-C Aliens	8,427
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Student	59,698
IV-F Unfit for Service*	2,087,736
V-A Over Age of Liability	6,430,320

\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Volume V WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 1955 Number 12

## DIRECTOR FINDS JUSTIFICATION FOR TIME AND COST SURVEY LAST SPRING

By MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director of Selective Service

The Christmas Season may not be the time to call to members of the Selective Service family the information-gathering exercise of last spring—the Time and Cost Survey of May 1955. The participants who had the doubtful pleasure of adding to their current jobs the further task of recording in great detail how each minute was spent during that month were entitled to their personal opinion of all headquarters and members thereof who had conceived or even passed on this form of torture.

There were reasons, however, for the assembly of this information. Time alone will determine how good and how bad these reasons might have been. Time only can tell whether or not the facts which were learned can be used by the Selective Service System in increasing its effectiveness.

The percentages from that survey which I shall use, will be approximations and the combinations of activities will not be the only ones which can be made, nor is claim made that they are even the best ones. As one might expect, there are percentages that must be attributed to miscellaneous or other work, otherwise the table grows very long and some of us become lost if we try to remember too many headings simultaneously. Of course some of us may be lost anyway but that is the calculated risk which it seems is a pres-

ently proper form of speech. There is the further complication that a generalization which includes National, State, and local fragments of the Selective Service System may be tending to indicate rather than exhaustively accurate.

All efforts, then, have been forced into eight categories. The simplification gained is paid for by the loss of identity of some functions, and the broadening of others to make them less descriptive. For the purpose of this discussion all labors have been attributed to classification, registration, providing information, administration (including the making of reports should anyone wonder what became of that not infrequent function), induction, training, activities concerned with the assignment of conscientious objectors to the work program, and miscellaneous or other.

It will come as no surprise to any member of the Selective Service family that classification, with 38%, requires a larger percentage of the time of the System than any other function. In fact it almost requires a larger percentage of the effort than any three of the others and equals four of the properly selected ones.

The registration function with 14% seems to be one which will continue so long as a Selective Service law remains in effect. The numbers of boys reaching eighteen years of age will increase materially as the birth rate increases of the forties is reflected in registration.

Furnishing information ties in with registration also having 14%. Undoubtedly many of the time-consuming requests deal with matters remotely associated with the Selective Service System because of the widespread distribution of Selective Service offices available to the registrant and his relatives, friends, and employers.

The Selective Service family members can take pride in the confidence shown by registrants and their connections in seeking information from these offices. Time-consuming though it may be, all hands in the System must continue as always to provide a courteous, understanding and cooperative response to all questions asked of its members everywhere.

There is little chance for a decrease in the requests for information. It is true the destruction of the 1940 Act records will reduce the available information concerning World War II registrants, but the wide latitude of additional ways by which the registrant may render his service made possible by the Reserve Act of 1955, plus the knowledge which will be required by the ever-increasing members of the standby-reservists, will increase materially the information requests from the Selective Service System.

A wide variety of tasks have been grouped to form the 13% included under the heading of administration. Some of it has been and will continue to be studies of facts concerning registrants needed by the Director of Selective Service to evaluate properly what has been done

(Continued on page 2)

## TEXAS STIRS QUICK RESPONSE FROM OTHER SECTIONS

Count on Texas to start something!

The October issue of Selective Service contained a story regarding Mr. M. C. Flournoy, of Nacogdoches, Tex., who at the age of 85 was believed by his Texas associates to be the oldest active local board member in the Nation. (Mr. Flournoy has since died.)

The edition was scarcely off the press before additional claims of a similar nature began to reach National Headquarters.

Here are those sketches of additional veteran members of the System which have reached the editorial rooms up to press time of this issue:

C. B. HOLLIDAY, Chairman of Local Board No. 1, West Union, Adams County, Ohio, was 90 years of age on November 23, 1955. He has served as an official of the board for 15 years, and as chairman for the past year. He was born on November 23, 1865, at

Locust Grove, Adams County, Ohio, son of Rev. J. T. Holliday, a Methodist minister, and Angeline Wassley. He has spent his entire life in and near his present home at West Union.

Married at the age of 17 years to Celia Stevenson, he is the father of 6 children—4 boys and 2 girls—all living. He is now retired from farming and operation of a truck line.

GEORGE F. OBRECHT, SR., Chairman of Baltimore City Selective Service Local Board No. 3, will be 89 years of age on December 6 of this year. He was appointed Chairman of Baltimore City Selective Service Local Board No. 22 at the beginning of World War I, by the then Governor Emerson C. Harrington. Mr. Obrecht was on the original uncompensated personnel "Appointment Order," in October 1940, and he is now eligible

for his Selective Service Certificate of Appreciation in grateful recognition of 15 years of loyal and faithful service.

GEORGE J. SCOTT, Chairman of Michigan's Local Board No. 66, recently completed 13 years of service as a member of the Oakland County Local Boards during World War II and the current operation. In addition, he was a paid secretary of one of the Oakland County Boards during World War I. Mr. Scott was born June 18, 1868, at Weathersfield, N. Y. For the last 74 years he has resided in Oakland County, and in addition to owning and operating his own business in which he still maintains active leadership, he has taken time out to serve as City Assessor, Constable and Deputy Sheriff.

HARRY C. GROVE, Member of Local Board No. 2, District of Columbia, was born on February 22, 1869, at Harrisonburg, Va., and has been a member of the Selective Service District of Columbia Board since 1940. He was with the Post Office approximately 27 years, and the office manager of the Columbia Phonograph Company for 20 years in their Washington office, after which he owned his own business, selling phonographs and radios which he closed in 1937. During World War II he was a civilian employee in the War Department for 2½ years. Mr. Grove is a graduate of George Washington University Law school, class of 1894, is married, and has two children, two grandchildren, and one great-grandchild, and will celebrate his 61st wedding anniversary on October 24. He now resides at 2708 Cathedral Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

(Continued on page 4)





# Director Finds Justification for Time and Cost Survey

(Continued from page 1)

and to plan effectively for future necessary activities. In addition, there will always be other agencies vested with a degree of supervision of or coordination with the Selective Service System, seeking from Selective Service information which only additional reports can make available.

The System is an organization whose sole purpose is to perform functions that are for the Federal Government in general and the armed forces in particular, but in order to carry out these actions it procures personnel and supplies and manages both. The Reserve Act of 1955 will add materially to the administrative duties of Selective Service. Any forecast must indicate an increase in the percentage of effort allotted to administration.

It seems unusual even to those in the System that 7% of the effort accounts for the activities dealing with the induction of registrants. This, of course, would increase if calls were large, but not anywhere near the percentage with which the calls would increase. This information is badly needed to inform agencies of Government and citizens in general of the fact, not appreciated, that the activities of Selective Service, and hence its budget, bear little relationship to the calls in any given month or year.

Four percent of the effort of the Selective Service System is expended in training its members. This does not seem excessive when the amount of turnover is considered, plus the continuing necessity of keeping old employees abreast of ever-changing demands. The Reserve Act of 1955 will require many additional procedures which all members of the System must be trained in.

The assignment to work for conscientious objectors requires somewhat less than 1% of the effort. It is given a separate heading because of its unusual character.

The 9% included under "other" consists of many activities.

In summary, (1) classification, the very key stone of the Selective Service operation, requires a high percentage of time. (2) The activities that are required with low calls or no calls account for a large part of the budget. (3) The furnishing of information is and will remain one of the most important and time-consuming functions of the System, and (4) The requirements of the Reserve Act of 1955 will increase materially the workload of the Selective Service System.

## S. S. Keeping Pace With Arizona's Steady Progress

Admitted into the Union on February 14, 1912, Arizona is now one of the most rapidly growing States in population. The southern and western part is largely desert with extensive irrigation systems. The two leading cities of Phoenix and Tucson are located there. In this area the raising of cotton, citrus and vegetables predominates, with copper mining and light manufacturing constituting the chief industry.

The northern and eastern part is mountainous with the largest stand of Ponderosa Pine in the United States. Elevations reach over 10,000 feet with lumbering, mining, and cattle raising the chief activity. In the 14 counties populations have risen from less than 500,000 in 1940 to over 1,000,000 in 1955 of which there are about 70,000 Indians and 150,000 persons of Spanish descent.

Under the 1940 Act, Arizona with its 22 local boards and a total registration of 141,855 excluding the Fourth Registration, induced 39,570 and there were enlisted 29,048 which totaled about 13.3% of the 1940 population. The 1948 operation found us with 18 local boards, including one decentralized, and a present registration of nearly 86,090. Of the 18 local boards over the 14 counties 2 are in Tucson and 4 in Phoenix with a State total induced of 7,697 and 37,525 enlisted.

Arizona is proud of its five-man local boards and its State Appeal Board and Government Appeal Agents and Medical Advisors. The members, many of whom have served from 1940 with a fine spirit of cooperation and often through trying times, have uniformly approached classification problems with a judicial appraisal so necessary to proper selection. Being often intimately familiar with individuals in their respective areas, their judgment has been found most dependable. The administrative problem has therefore been negligible with attention centered only on technicalities of procedure to insure to the registrant all the rights to which he is entitled. The

clerical operations are audited regularly by State Headquarters.

The State Headquarters is located in Phoenix in a building which also houses our 4 Maricopa County Local Boards. Major General A. M. Tuthill has served as State Director from 1940. The Deputy State Director, Commander Weaver V. Ketcham, has also served from 1940, as well as being State Director of Selective Service Records. Mrs. Anita D. Stoddard, Secretary to General Tuthill, our Coordinator, Mrs. Esther Hutchins and Captain DeWitt Sanders, Jr., in charge of Quotas and Calls, have all served from 1940. Captain Sanders also supervises our activities with the Induction Station where he maintains an assistant.

Arizona is particularly free from political interference or pressures. The entire organization is closely knit with a feeling of confidence in each other and a determination to be a credit to the System.

Our State Auditor, Lt. Colonel Ted Henningsen, and Procurement Officer, Lt. Colonel Victor Anderson, and his assistant, Captain Lauck, are outstanding in ability and devotion to duty. We believe that the success of Selective Service System in Arizona is largely due to the close relation between State Headquarters with the Appeal and Local Boards.

In the words of one of our former local board chairmen, State Senator William Sullivan:

"Arizona—  
Where you can see farther and see less  
See greater rivers and less water  
More cows and less milk  
More square miles to the man and  
More square men to the mile  
Than all the world put together."

One Texas registrant, in executing a form concerning his dependents, enumerated the reasons why he should not be called for service, and added: "and that ain't all; my creditors don't want me to go either."

### GOOD DAY, JUDGE!

The traffic judge in Oakland, Calif., vouches for this one.

A Selective Service registrant received a summons to appear in the judge's court on a specified day. Simultaneously, he received an order from his local board to report for induction on the day he was to appear in court.

At the time of the scheduled court appearance, the judge received this message from the registrant:

Roses are red,  
Violets are blue,  
I'm off to Camp Roberts  
So to heck with you!

### The Roster of 100-Percenters

The list of States reaching 100 percent participation in the purchase of U. S. Savings Bonds is growing steadily.

As of September 30, the most recent date for which complete figures are available, 11 States had entered the "charmed circle" of 100 percent participation.

With the percentage of the gross payroll invested in each case, they were:

	Percent
Idaho.....	11.50
Puerto Rico.....	11.17
Nevada.....	10.79
Alabama.....	9.44
Virgin Islands.....	7.83
Washington.....	7.47
Wisconsin.....	7.39
Wyoming.....	6.81
South Dakota.....	6.17
District of Columbia.....	5.67
Arizona.....	5.52

### Official Notices

October 17, 1955—Packet No. 53 of the Selective Service Regulations containing corrected pages of Part 1612 to reflect the provision of Amendment No. 64 of the regulations.

October 24, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 135, Subject: "Air Force ROTC Graduates Who Have Been Serving With the Air Force Under Section 99 of the National Defense Act," concerning the classification in Class I-C of these graduates who have now been ordered to extended active duty in the Air Force.

October 25, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 114, as amended, Subject: "List of Reasons and/or Authorities for Discharge or Separation from the Armed Forces Contained in Local Board Memorandum No. 9," which was amended to advise of a change in the number of an applicable Army Regulation which has not yet been incorporated in that list.

### Headquarters Visitors

Mrs. Burton McCoid, clerk, local board No. 125, Bryan, Ohio, and Mr. McCoid.

Mrs. Grace F. Ford, chief clerk, local board No. 214-215, Winnebago County, Ill.

Mrs. Effie Diffe, assistant clerk, local board No. 61, Little Rock, Ark., and her son-in-law, Maj. Robert Sugg, Ft. Holabird, Md.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D. C.



# Pelican State Selective Service Operation Smooth Despite Plenty of Problems

LOUISIANA is a fabulous land. Its face is marked by great rivers, vast swamps, deep forests, open prairies, extensive marshes, and thousands of shallow lakes and lagoons and inlets interspersed among sluggish streams and meandering bayous.

Imposed upon this terrain are bustling cities and drowsy fishing villages, tremendous oil refineries and large chemical plants, extensive cattle ranches and busy seaports, busy logging camps and smoking paper mills, and widely scattered oil wells and humming sugar refineries. From beneath its alluvial surface, it carried down from the heart of America over the centuries by the Mississippi, Atchafalaya, Red, Ouachita, Sabine and Black rivers, comes forth a fortune in petroleum, sulfur, salt, and natural gas.

Upon its rich soil are produced almost all of the Nation's sugarcane and immense quantities of cotton and rice. Its strawberries and yams are world famous, and its truck gardens flourish during its long summers and mild winters.

Its waters produce lavish quantities of fish, shrimp, oysters, crabs, catfish and frogs.

The culture of its people combines those of the French-Spanish Creoles of New Orleans, the Cajuns of the Evangeline country, the Anglo-Americans of north Louisiana, the Slav shermen along the Gulf Coast, the seafarers of the German Coast, the Italian vendors of the French market, and the sons of Eire from the Irish Channel, who retain their peculiarities but merge their differences to form a genial whole.

The Civil Law of the Pelican State is based upon the Napoleonic code. Its political subdivisions are called parishes rather than counties. Legal holidays include Mardi Gras, Confederate Memorial Day, and Huey Long's birthday.

Its approximately 3,000,000 inhabitants occupy an area of some 50,000 square miles ranging in altitude from 535 feet to 5 feet below sea level at New Orleans.

Its people eat red beans and rice, stuffed crabs, crayfish bisque, gumbo, French bread, hot sauce, and lots of shrimp and oysters.

They can buy liquid refreshments in New Orleans 24 hours a day 7 days a week whereas in many of

the northern parishes there is total prohibition.

However, despite their many differences in origin, activities and customs, the people of Louisiana have cooperated well with the Selective Service System.

State Headquarters operates from a WW II frame consolidated mess building at Jackson Barracks fronting on Old Man River.

Lt. Col. Leo W. Davis, the Acting Director of the Louisiana System, is the driving force behind its operation. He was Field Division chief throughout the 1940 operation, Manpower Division chief under the 1948 Act until named Acting State Director in 1952.

Lt. Col. Frank R. Worthington, a Marine Corps reservist for the past 32 years, is Executive Officer and Chief of the Manpower Division assisted by Mr. Leonard Mehrtens, WW II Local Board clerk, now a manpower specialist.

Maj. Stephen A. Dwyer, Chief of the Field Division since 1948, served with the Ohio State Headquarters during WW II. Capt. Clinton L. Scott, Administrative and Personnel Officer, joined the State staff in 1950.

Mrs. June M. Carter, Fiscal and Procurement Officer since 1948, has been with the Louisiana system continuously since 1942.

Mr. Preston H. Hufft, a major in the National Guard selective service unit, is legal advisor and a combat veteran of the 99th Infantry Division.

The real heart of the operation lies in the hands of the 361 Local Board members and some 850 other noncompensated members of the SSS family. They operate 89 local boards located in 64 parishes.

Assisting them are 24 other employees of State Headquarters, including 4 field coordinators, and 43 full-time and 63 part-time local board clerks.

Indication of the abiding interest among the local board members is the fact that 34 of them are enrolled in State Headquarters' Correspondence Course along with 124 compensated members of the State system.

The registration rolls contain 314,752 names, 57,557 of them in Orleans Parish. A total of 2,778 special registrants are listed.

## WHO WANTS 'EM?

Got any use for two dozen smoked pigeon eggs? If so, drop a line to Denis O'Brien, clerk of Yellowstone County Local Board No. 56, Billings, Mont.

The eggs came to O'Brien in a package postmarked Japan. He doesn't know who sent them, but suspects some inductee who wished to express his appreciation to O'Brien for bringing about his induction.

Of course, says O'Brien, he might make use of the eggs himself by following the directions which came in the package as to how to serve them. However, there's one drawback. The instructions were in Japanese.

Despite a rather large rejection rate, Louisiana hasn't failed to fill its calls since resumption of inductions in 1950 and has furnished the Nation 32,934 selectees.

Farm deferments (only two at present) and industrial deferments have been kept to a minimum without crippling agriculture or industry. Close liaison with critical industries has resulted in a most satisfactory arrangement by which deferments are granted for one, and for perhaps a second year to permit proper training and replacement, with each deferred registrant finally being processed for induction.

Close liaison is maintained with colleges and universities, maritime unions, and ROTC and reserve organizations to insure impersonal and just execution of the law and regulations.

Louisiana has many problems often peculiar or difficult but by and large each and every member of the Louisiana Selective Service System is proud of the excellence of its operation.

Jackson Barracks was the scene of serious studies of manpower procurement problems in 1938 and 1939 with General Hershey and other prominent representatives of the War Department working closely with Adjutant General Raymond H. Fleming and various officials from other States pointing to enactment of the 1940 Selective Service Act.

Consequently, at the outset of WW II Louisiana's Selective Service System began quickly an operation for which it was well prepared, one which proved exceptionally successful under the direction of General Fleming.

## Court Actions Of Interest To Selective Servicemen

The United States Supreme Court on October 24, 1955, and November 7, 1955, entered orders denying petitions for writs of certiorari in three selective service cases.

On October 24, determination was made not to review on the petition of T. Vail Palmer. The Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit had decided substantially that (1) where a registrant ignored a whole system of carefully planned procedures, the fact that he seemingly would have qualified for deferment would be no defense to failures, and (2) the fact that a registrant has been convicted previously of violation of the selective service law does not prevent prosecution for a subsequent violation.

On November 7, determination was made not to review on the petition of Vern George Davidson. The Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit had held substantially that a registrant who bases his conscientious-objector claim on an essentially political, sociological, or philosophical or personal code, and not upon a religious basis, is not entitled to the benefit of special procedures, since his rights to claim the benefit of such regulations were nonexistent.

On November 7, determination was made not to review on the petition of Russell Louis LaRose whose habeas corpus suit against a general officer of the Army seeking release from service had failed in the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. The latter had held substantially that where context showed registrant desired a reopening and was granted a reopening of his classification and he received a lower classification, he was given his right. Secondly, that where registrant thereafter failed to appeal, he had not exhausted his administrative remedies, and, finally, that, where he had not asked for a personal appearance and none was scheduled, he was not prejudiced.

A West Virginia registrant wrote his local board asking to be deferred because "my brother was fatally injured and hasn't been able to work since."





## Texas' Oldest Member Claim Disputed By Other Sections

(Continued from page 1)

A. J. DRISCOLL, Member of Local Board No. 2, District of Columbia, Selective Service experience began as Chairman of a Selective Service Board at Norton, Va., in World War I. He was born August 4, 1869, at Ellicott City, Md., but moved with his family when a small boy to Chester, Pa., where he

was first employed in the Chester, Pa., Post Office. While in this position he was appointed a clerk in the Railway Mail Service, and spent practically all of his life in that service, retiring at the age of 62. Mr. Driscoll resides at 2651 Woodley Road NW., Washington, D. C., and points with pride to his World War I, World War II, and Korean service in Selective Service. He states that he is deeply grateful for the opportunity of knowing and working with such wonderful leaders as General Hershey and other fine members of the Selective Service family.

GEORGE W. DRAHAM is a member of Local Board No. 18, Olympia, Wash. He was born April 6, 1869, in Arostook, Maine, but made "the Western Movement" to Olympia in 1910 and has resided there since that date. While in Olympia, Mr. Draham has served as mayor, president of the chamber of commerce, and as head of the local American Red Cross.

Mr. Draham is president of the Thurston County Federal Savings and Loan Association, and last August was awarded a certificate by General Hershey for 10 years of loyal and faithful service.

WILLIAM O. REDFORD was born June 17, 1869, on the farm "Midland Meadows" which is 12 miles northwest of Warrensburg, Mo. He now operates the same

farm and has operated it for more than 55 years. His people were of a pioneer family in Johnson County.

On June 28, 1893, Mr. Redford married Loulie Malcolm Seay of Salem, Mo., which he says is the most important thing he has ever done. It was on "Midland Meadows" that he and Mrs. Redford started together in farm life and succeeded. They have always been leaders in their community until their life together was closed by Mrs. Redford's death, November 8, 1954. Their family consisted of two daughters who are both living. He now claims 5 grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren. Though difficult without his helpmate, Mr. Redford has continued to live an active and most worthwhile life.

Mr. Redford is chairman of the Johnson County Board No. 55, Warrensburg, Mo. To date he has not missed a single board meeting since his reappointment under the 1948 Act. Under the 1940 Act he served as Chairman of the Johnson County Board from September 1940 until expiration of the law in 1947, during which time he only missed two board meetings—one absence was because of a death in his family and the other was due to the fact that he was snowbound at his home in the country. He also served as a member of the township board in Johnson County during World War I. When asked about his attendance record during that term of service he stated that he could not miss any of the meetings since they were held in his home.



## RECLASSIFICATION PROBLEM IS SUBJECT OF COURT DECISION

Judicious treatment of the troublesome problem of whether to reopen after an induction order when for the first time a registrant claims conscientious objection, was contained in an opinion in the United States District Court for Western Louisiana, Dawkins, Chief Judge, in deciding *United States v. Joe David Wilson*. Wilson was found guilty of refusing to submit to induction.

Reclassification was not requested until eleven days after the induction notice had been sent. The registrant twice, the court noted, had sought deferment on other grounds.

A point affected was whether the local board could, under the regulations, legally reopen at such a time even if it wanted to do so. Judge Dawkins noted that the defendant challenged the appropriate sections of the regulations (1625.2 and 1625.4) as being offensive to section 6 (j) of the statute, and treated the subject to such full consideration as to make it clear that this is not true because the court said such point was "unmeritorious."

With further reference to the validity of the regulations, the court concluded: "While the motion for acquittal asserts that sections 1625.2 and 1625.4 of the Regulations are in conflict with section 6 (j) of the Act, and consequently are invalid, no authorities have been cited to support the assertion. We have compared these sections of the Regulations and the Act and find no such conflict."

Under the circumstances of the case the court held that the local board was neither arbitrary nor capricious in not reopening. The court was aware too that "they (the local board) found, inferentially at least, that there had been no change in the registrant's status resulting from circumstances over which he

had no control, and that he was sincere in his claim."

This court did not go so far as to say that it could never happen that a registrant could not involuntarily become a conscientious objector after an order of induction had been issued. But it did say in effect that where the registrant so claim he has the burden of showing that such was the situation, a burden which, in Wilson's case, was held not to have been met. The court pointed to decisions of like import on this point, and added, to fit the Wilson situation:

"In his brief, defendant argued that a change in the human conscience may occur involuntarily at any time, that this is what happened to him, and, accordingly, that his change of religious belief occurred when he claims it did because of circumstances beyond his control. The objective evidence did not show that..."

Other facets of the case include registrant's asserted failure to take an appeal, and the court's conclusion that "the board was not required to accept at face value defendant's belated subjective claim. Indeed, it was the board's duty to test those claims by the available objective facts, and that it did."

The court carefully outlined the facts and held that defendant's citations, which were not listed, did not apply.

## Director O.K.'s Employee Awards

The Director recently approved the following awards to employees of the Selective Service System:

Cash award, to Mrs. Amy F. Milish, Local Board No. 17, Monticello, N. Y.

Long Form Certificate, to Miss Frances D. Young, Connecticut State headquarters.

Short Form Certificate, to Raymond C. Leighton, Maine State headquarters.

Accompanying a questionnaire returned to Local Board No. 4 Cresco, Iowa, was a note from the registrant's mother which stated: "I think that my son should be classified 4-F because I really think he is dumb and he can't take time and he is careless and doesn't care what he does or how he does things."

## THANKS, MR. WEBSTER!

To Mrs. Jessie B. Lunney, in the Field Division of New York City headquarters, goes credit for discovering that Selective Service has a place in Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, 1951 edition, page 216.

The definition of the word "deferred" reads: "That can be deferred; eligible for deferment, or such as renders one eligible for deferment, especially under the Selective Service System."

## Classification as of October 1, 1955

Class	
Total	16,193,951
I-A & I-A-O Examined and Acceptable	227,007
I-A & I-A-O Not Examined	1,561,195
I-A & I-A-O Induction Postponed	5,501
I-S Statutory Deferment—high school	42,708
I-S Statutory Deferment—college*	1,243
I-O Conscientious Objector, Examined and Acceptable	1,439
I-O Conscientious Objector, Not Examined	3,699
I-C (Inducted)	428,386
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned)	1,355,050
I-C (Discharged)	187,537
I-C (Reserve)	1,339,491
I-W (At Work)	2,922
I-W (Released)	3,087
I-D Member of Reserve Component*	282,457
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)*	22,199
II-A (Apprentice)*	5,274
II-C Agricultural Deferment*	37,729
II-S Occupational Deferment (student)	152,582
III-A Dependency Deferment*	1,119,569
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	134,628
IV-B Officials*	20
IV-C Aliens	8,368
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Student	59,492
IV-F Unfit for Service*	2,097,377
V-A Over Age of Liability	6,484,941

\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.

This letter was received from one of its registrants by Local Board No. 15, Brownwood, Tex.:

"On December the 26, I was shackled and bound and led to the marriage altar. On my classification I would like to change my address and also my classification to 4-FF, since my being a groom of one month and five days, I do not feel up to receiving a 'greetings' letter at the present time, or any time hereafter."



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VI

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 1956

Number 1

## Dawn of New Year Is Time To Review Past and Future

By MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Director of Selective Service

The New Year is a conventional time for inventory. What has been accomplished in the past year? What do we have to look for it? What do we hope to do in the year ahead? What do we fear? How do we balance our hopes and our fears as we enter for this New Year?

An inventory in the Selective Service System requires an appraisal of what will the United States do in 1956. This, in turn, raises the question as to what the rest of the world will do in 1956.

The end of 1955 came as our mid-summer hopes of Geneva withered under the frosts of autumn and early winter. The smiles from the East had turned to frowns. We struggle to decide whether something had happened to terminate the era of good feeling or whether the hopeful times were only dreams from which we are now rousing ourselves. Whether changing a reality or rude awakening from most pleasant dreams has made the change, it is a fact.

This fact, discouraging as it may be, must be faced; it cannot be ignored. The hopes of our Nation for 1956, the fears of our Nation for the same period, as well as the plans for meeting the things we fear in a way that will make our hopes come true, cannot ignore the world in which we live.

The Nation has come a long way in rebuilding its military strength since 1950. The necessity was evident to most when men fought and died in Korea.

Since fighting ceased, with doubt perhaps in the minds of some, we are far from certain as to what brought this about and certainly we are in even greater doubt concerning the most effective means of preventing its recurrence. Power—extreme power in a small package—adds to the uncertainty we have as to our best, most hopeful course of action.

Our uncertainties can be traced directly to our fears. Possible enemies, the destructive power of their weapons, stand as obstructions to the accomplishment of the things we hope for. Fangled with our fears of what others can and are doing, is a fear of what we can do.

We fear that we are being outproduced in scientists, in engineers, and in technicians.

We fear other nations have planes that will fly higher, longer, and faster.

There is no disposition to suggest that these fears are not real.

One problem of any nation is to find a way to prevent the dangers from the citizens of the Nation whose conduct is contrary to the best interests of the Nation. This requires an unusual sense of balance by the citizenry at large. It is not one problem but many.

It requires soundness of judgment to eliminate the inconsequential from the vital. The energies of a citizenry easily can be dissipated to no purpose if it takes note of every act that any citizen does. Another part of the problem is what to do about the honest though costly belief of the loyal citizenry—for example, those who believe in little or no defense measures. Finally, how do we find the subversive without destroying our mutual confidence in each other?

It seems then that we in Selective Service must face the year 1956 realizing that many of our hopes for peace, prosperity,

(Continued on page 2)

## System's Varied Activities Mirrored in Time-Cost Study

The extent of the varied activities engaged in by employees of the Selective Service System is brought into sharp focus by statistics compiled from the Time-Cost Survey conducted throughout the System during the month of May 1955.

The survey, designed to accomplish three major objectives, namely, to gather information on (1) the number of hours worked, (2) the kinds of work done, and (3) the personnel and other costs of such work, enhanced its value considerably by producing also material on the units of work accomplished. From it have come data

on units of work or activity, such as the number of registrations made, the number of classifications effected, etc. This permits the computation of the unit cost for a single registration, a single classification, etc.

Survey statistics on activity units for all of the Selective Service System are:

Kind of unit	Total	Own	Other
Total	1,325,976	1,304,725	21,251
Registrations made or reviewed	100,988	90,532	10,456
Classifications made or considered	579,867	579,172	695
Appeals forwarded, considered, or processed	10,260	9,654	606
Medical advisor referrals made or reviewed	11,017	10,738	279
AFES examination forwardings made or reviewed	31,190	28,811	2,379
Induction forwardings made or reviewed	17,507	16,556	951
CO assignments made or considered	1,686	1,514	172
Delinquencies reported or reviewed	4,785	4,768	17
Reports prepared	58,729	58,702	27
Information requests filled—			
From general public including registrants	356,283	354,911	1,372
From Selective Service System	84,222	81,778	2,444
From other Government including Congress	40,359	39,861	498
Selective Service personnel trained	7,638	7,363	275
1940 record requests filled	21,445	20,365	1,080

The above lists 14 different units of work or activity performed by Selective Service. There are additional kinds of work carried on by the System, such as finance, personnel, planning, and other, but their units are not readily identifiable and in addition are in support of the 14 listed. In consequence, the Survey does not include information on them.

It will be noted from the above that 1,304,725 of the total 1,325,976 activity units are headed as "own" and 21,251 as "other." For the convenience of the eligible individual, he may register at the nearest or any other Selective Service local board whether it is his own (the one of his permanent home address) or not. Hence, 10,456 of the men registering during May 1955, the month of the Survey, did so with boards or State Headquarters other than their own, while the remaining 90,532 registered with their own.

Very much the same situation exists with reference to the balance of Selective Service work units. Once registered, a man may ask that his classification be done by a local board located closer to his present whereabouts. He may likewise transfer for an appeal, a medical advisor referral or an AFES

examination or for induction away from his own board. Along the same line, a State Headquarters other than the registrant's own may for effectiveness review his delinquency.

One State Headquarters, for economical or efficiency purposes, may prepare a report required of another. Or, a State Headquarters in the North may fill a current information or 1940 records request placed with one in the South. A State Headquarters in the East may train personnel for assignment to one in the West. That is the way the System operates, as reflected in the materials above.

Generally speaking, the work a State or the National Headquarters does with reference to a unit is not the same as that performed by the local board. Take classifications, for instance, neither State nor National Headquarters ever makes an actual classification of a registrant; the local board classifies him. All that State or National Headquarters does with respect to a classification is sometimes review it.

As a result, it is quite possible, in fact highly probable, that some of the same classifications that are

(Continued on page 4)



# Dawn of New Year is Time to Review Past and Future

(Continued from page 1)

and progress face possible obstructions in our fears from other nations of the world, from our own fears that we are losing leadership in fields we have believed we monopolized, and from the dangers that may come if we cannot find the subversives within without unduly destroying our mutual confidence in each other.

With such conflicts between our hopes and our fears, it is inevitable that we find uncertainties among our registrants as to what they should do.

There are some certainties in this Selective Service Inventory as we begin 1956. Last June the Congress extended the induction authority under the Universal Military Training and Service Act for four years and the Doctor Draft for two years. The Universal Military Training and Service Act was passed virtually without opposition.

Last August the Reserve Act was passed. The results expected by some have not yet been achieved, but the fact remains that the act did provide for increased responsibilities for the Selective Service System in the administration of the Reserves, both Ready and Standby.

The nature of the Standby Reserve, as provided by this act, is a new concept in the United States. The mobilization of the Standby Reserves is not alone dependent on an authorization by Congress, but before any individual Standby Reservist can be mobilized he must be found to be available by the Director of Selective Service, operating, of course, through the normal classification agencies of the Selective Service System.

This new and additional duty for the Selective Service System will be a factor of ever-increasing importance throughout 1956 and the years that follow. It is not only a new duty for Selective Service; it is also an entry into a new field of endeavor.

It is true that the Armed Forces heretofore have requested information and in many cases recommendation from the local boards and the State Directors on discharge of members of the Armed Forces. In these cases the duty of the Selective Service System ceased with recommendations. The power and responsibility of decision rested with the Armed Forces concerned. In the Standby Reserve mobilization, the Selective Service System has a definite and most important duty of decision which must be made immediately should mobilization occur. This decision not only must be immediate, but it must be based upon all facts which bear on the availability of the Reservist.

If less than immediate there will be delay in the mobilization of specialists among the Reservists vitally needed by the Armed Forces. If the decisions are not based on all the facts which the Selective Service System should have, then either the Armed Forces or war-supporting industry, or both, may suffer. The pattern of how Selective Service will meet its responsibilities in the execution of the Mobilization of the Standby Reserves must be evolved by the Selective Service System during 1956.

The relationship of the Selective Service System and the Ready Reserve is not a new responsibility. During the past four years it has been exercised by the Selective Service System in its relationship with the National Guard. Under the Reserve Act this responsibility has been enlarged to include other Ready Reservists who have not yet served a period of two years on active duty.

Another duty imposed upon the Selective Service System by the Reserve Act is that of careful coordination to insure that the Selective Service System is notified immediately when registrants are enlisted in the Reserve programs under that Act, and that the Armed Forces in turn are notified when these registrants become due for induction in order that they may be ordered to active duty by the Armed Force concerned.

The part that the Selective Service System will play in the entry of registrants into the Reserves in sufficient numbers to meet requirements will be determined in 1956. It may be wishful thinking, but I am sure that the Nation's influence in the world would be immeasurably increased if every vacancy

in the Ready Reserve were filled during 1956. Our potential adversaries are not deeply impressed by what we say from time to time, but definite evidence that we as a people, all of us, will do and are doing the things necessary to remain strong is understood abroad.

In the long view practically every young man must expect to be called upon for some kind of service in the Armed Forces. Neither he nor we should be confused by low draft calls at the present time or the absence of the power to induct into the Ready Reserve. Unless the young men of America can be made to see that perhaps the year 1956 is the last in which they may have the width of choice as to how they can meet the military obligations, and unless the Ready Reserve is filled through volunteering with compulsion in the background the only alternative is to ask Congress in 1957 to authorize inductions.

The prospect of small calls for some if not all of 1956 can easily lead to erroneous conclusions as to the degree of danger we face. Small calls create many difficulties for the Selective Service System. It forces reassessment of how we can adjust universality as a principle to high selectivity as a reality. It provides the Selective Service System continually with the problem of how to insure, during a time when few are sent, that the registrants selected shall be the ones who can be used to the best advantage by the Armed Forces.

## Maryland S. S. Operation Conforms To Pattern of Local Conditions

The organization of Selective Service in Maryland, as in all geographical subdivisions, is adapted to or modified by local conditions in the State.

Such conditions are geographical conformation, road nets, mountains, population distribution, etc. Of necessity, in Maryland these factors have influenced the operation of both State Headquarters and local boards. When Selective Service was reestablished in 1948, it was felt that for a number of good reasons our local board areas as established in the World War II operation should be continued as they had been. With the requirement of at least one local board in each county, 40 local boards are established in the counties of Maryland.

Twenty-six local boards take care of Baltimore City, which contains approximately half the population of the State.

It did appear expedient, however, to operate as many local boards in groups as possible, when their areas of jurisdiction made it practicable. Thus, in many areas the local boards in a particular county may be housed under one roof. In Baltimore City, for instance, 17 local boards of the 26 total operate as a group. When calls are light and the workload is likewise small, operating these local boards in groups has proved to be very effective. However, in any situation requiring a material increase in workload, the plan would return each local board to its own area of jurisdiction.

In order to maintain a desirable level of uniformity in classification procedures, the State Director and other officers of the Headquarters Staff visit local boards at scheduled meetings as often as such calls see necessary. In the meantime, the Maryland Field Section personnel visit local board clerks on a regular schedule, not only to audit the clerical records, but to explain matters of clerical policy or procedure to the clerks. Normally the Field Section personnel does not discuss matters of general policy with local board members unless asked specifically to do so.

As a result of the recent change in national policy regarding registrants over 26 years of age, as well as fathers, it was necessary that both groups—Headquarters office personnel and clerical auditors—be used to cover the State more rapidly, and to explain to board members and clerks what was happening during that transition period.

It follows, of course, that the splendid local board and appeal board members and all the other uncompensated professional and business men make this method of cooperation feasible and workable. But, too, it requires the intelligent efforts of carefully chosen and loyal clerks to make the team effort successful. Also worthy of particular mention are the understanding efforts of the Field Section personnel in finally rounding out what is regarded as one of the finest Selective Service teams in the United States or its territories.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress. Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue N.W., Washington 25, D. C.



# State Directors at Semiannual Conference December 5-9, 1955



State Directors paused in the midst of their semiannual conference December 5 to 9, to pose for their photograph, along with the Director, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, and his Deputy, Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow, on the steps of National Headquarters.

During the conference, the Directors were privileged to hear addresses by four outstanding officials. They were Carter L. Burgess, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve; Maj. Gen. Ellard Walsh, President of the National Guard Association; Brig. Gen. Carlton S. Dargusch, former Deputy Director of Selective Service and now Assistant Director for Manpower, Office of Defense Mobilization; and Brig. Gen. Philip F. Lindemann, of the Office of the Chief of Army Reserve and ROTC Affairs.

Those in the photograph are:

First row, left to right: Brig. Gen. John P. McFarland, New Mexico; Maj. Raimundo D. Camacho, Guam; Mr. Frank D. Norton, District of Columbia; Capt. Chester J. Chastek, Washington; Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow; Gen. Lewis B. Hershey; Capt. Thomas White, Virginia; Col. Arthur A. Holmes, Michigan; Maj. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, Nebraska; and Mr. John H. Greenaway, New Hampshire.

Second row, left to right: Mr. James W. Jones, Alabama; Brig. Gen. Ernest E. Novey, Connecticut; Mr. John L. McCormick, Alaska; Lt. Col. Joseph A. Christmas, Virgin Islands; Col. Bentley Courtenay, Wisconsin; Col. Donald A. MacGrath, New Jersey; Col. Chester A. Furbish, Massachusetts; Col. Thomas H. Upton, North Carolina; Lt. Col. Leo W. Davis, Louisiana; and Col. George H. Butler, Tennessee.

Third row, left to right: Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Arndt, South Dakota; Lt. Col. Fred M. Croom, Arkansas; Col. Paul V. Akst, New York City; Col. R. Gimenez de la Rosa, Puerto Rico; Col. William H. Boughton, New York; Maj. Gen. Charles R. Fox, West Virginia; Brig. Gen. J. Wallace West, Utah; and Col. Paul G. Armstrong, Illinois.

Fourth row, left to right: Col. Lloyd E. Lilygren, Minnesota; Maj. Gen. James A. May, Nevada; Maj. Gen. John E. Walsh, Idaho; Maj. Gen. George M. Carter, Maine; Maj. Gen. Rhodolph L. Esmay, Wyoming; Lt. Col. Henry M. Gross, Pennsylvania; Lt. Col. Herbert T. Hope, Oklahoma; Lt. Col. James Hunter, South Carolina; and Col. Lloyd C. Wilson, Rhode Island.

Fifth row, left to right: Col. Francis W. Mason, Oregon; Maj. Merton E. Ashton, Vermont; Lt. Col. Mike Y. Hendrix, Georgia; Col. James T. Johnson, Alabama; Maj. Gen. A. M. Tuthill, Arizona; Brig. Gen. H. B. Van Seiver, Delaware; Col. Solon F. Russell, Kentucky; Col. Hency C. Stanwood, Maryland; Col. Harold L. Hays, Ohio; Col. Glenn R. Bowles, Iowa; and Col. Howard E. Reed, Colorado.

Sixth row, left to right: Col. William A. Boyen, Hawaii; Maj. Fred A. Campora, New Mexico; Lt. Col. Harold C. Wall, Florida; Lt. Col. Morris S.

Schwartz, Texas; Col. John W. Patton, Jr., Mississippi; Col. Charles S. Going, California; Col. Frank R. Kossa, Indiana; Maj. Gen. Joe Nickell, Kansas; Col. Raymond T. Finks, Missouri; and Maj. Gen. S. H. Mitchell, Montana.

## Appeals Court Rules in S. S. Case

Where it is clear from an indictment that a registrant had a selective service duty to perform in a different judicial district from that in which the order creating that duty was issued, and there was a failure of performance, it is proper to prosecute in the district in which performance should have been, even though the registrant stated without leaving the original district that he had no intention of complying and in fact never did enter the other area.

Such, in effect, was the decision of the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit in reversing a decision in Eastern Pennsylvania in the combined cases of *United States v. Johnston* and *United States v. Sokol*. The court simply applied and developed a principle embodied in the classic leading case in which a homicidal shot was fired across a State line.

"It is well established," the court said, "that one does not have to be physically present in a State to be guilty of an offense there."

Postal and interstate commerce decisions were cited in furtherance of the principle. The case is valuable to lawyers in that it supplements a landmark selective service

case, *United States v. Anderson*, 328 U. S. 699.

Some rather precise legal points are decided. It was inferable that in the case at bar the factual situation of one of the registrants was more puzzling than that of the other, yet the results were the same for the reason that a duty created and a failure to perform appeared clear from the indictment in question even though it contained some surplusage.

There appeared to be no inference with respect to whether an indictable offense had also occurred in the place where registrants were when they announced their intentions not to report, which in these cases was the Western District of Pennsylvania. "It is agreed," the court said, "that they there stated to their respective boards that they were not going to obey their assignment for service. We do not need to answer the question just stated because the defendants are not being prosecuted in the western district for their defiance of the board."

The cases involved work orders and an interpretation of the meaning and requirements of sections 6(j) and 12 of the UMT and S Act taken together.



## (Classification Picture November 1, 1955)

Class	Total
I-A & I-A-O Examined and Acceptable	16,242,556
I-A & I-A-O Not Examined	219,105
I-A & I-A-O Induction Postponed	1,551,146
I-S Statutory Deferment—high school	6,220
I-S Statutory Deferment—college*	43,342
I-O Conscientious Objector, Examined and Acceptable	1,266
I-O Conscientious Objector, Not Examined	1,457
I-C (Inducted)	3,700
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned)	414,779
I-C (Discharged)	1,355,832
I-C (Reserve)	809,407
I-W (At Work)	1,366,478
I-W (Released)	2,833
I-D Member of Reserve Component*	3,286
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)*	274,859
II-A (Apprentice)*	24,345
II-C Agricultural Deferment*	5,088
II-S Occupational Deferment (student)	37,874
III-A Dependency Deferment*	156,320
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	1,128,338
IV-B Officials*	125,754
IV-C Aliens	19
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	8,214
IV-F Unfit for Service*	59,499
V-A Over Age of Liability	2,106,242
	6,537,153

\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.

## System's Varied Activities Mirrored in Time-Cost Study

(Continued from page 1)

reported in the Time-Cost Survey as having been made during May by local boards are also reviewed by both State and National Headquarters that month. Such duplication

therefore makes the classification units reported by the boards alone the best data.

The statistics with regard to the activity units of the Selective Service local boards are as follows:

Unit	Total	Own	Other
Total	1,009,384	995,422	13,962
New registrations made	95,691	85,525	10,166
Classifications made	396,655	396,218	437
Appeals forwarded	1,773	1,767	6
Medical advisor referrals	5,611	5,339	272
Physical examination forwardings	19,269	17,173	2,096
Induction forwardings	12,622	11,886	736
Conscientious objectors assigned	244	244	0
Delinquents reported	2,541	2,541	0
Reports prepared	54,382	54,382	0
Information requests filled—			
From general public	332,601	332,601	0
From Selective Service System	53,144	53,144	0
From other governmental agencies	30,978	30,978	0
Selective Service personnel given training	3,873	3,624	249

### SS 'Family' Member Wins \$64,000 Prize

Dr. Joyce Brothers, the New York psychologist who recently won \$64,000 on the popular television program, "The \$64,000 Question," is a member of the Selective Service "family."

Her father, Morris Bauer, is one of the Government appeal agents for local board No. 4, New York City.

In answer to the question, "What is your occupation," an 18-year-old registering with Local Board No. 95, Corsicana, Tex., stated: "Women and swimming."

Ask your supervisor about the "painless" way to buy U. S. Savings Bonds through the payroll savings plan.

### Official Notices

November 23, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 136, Subject: "Postponement of Induction for Certain Reservists," concerning the postponement of issuance of orders to report for induction to registrants who have enlisted in a reserve component of the Armed Forces under the provisions of section 261 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952.

Start the New Year with a program of monthly purchases of U. S. Savings Bonds through the payroll savings plan.

The Best New Year's Resolution—Buy a U. S. Defense Bond each month during 1956.

## Additional Reports of 'Older' Local Board Members Received

Texas' claim to having the oldest active local board member continues to bring challenging reports from other parts of the country.

The local board at Atchison, Kans., submits as its candidate for this honor the name of Thomas E. Garvey, member of local board No. 3 of that city, who will be 86 years of age in March.



Mr. Garvey has been a member of the local board since his appointment in August 1948. Mr. Garvey has been a resident of Atchison for 60 years. He recalls that during his earlier years in Kansas he lived in a

dugout type home. Later he joined the "elite" of that day by building and taking up residence in a sod house.

Mr. Garvey has long been active in Masonic circles. He is a Shriner and a past patron of the Order of Eastern Star. He is active in the First Baptist Church of Atchison, and has served as superintendent of the Sunday School and teacher of a men's Bible Class for a number of years.

He served for 30 years as a clerk in the Atchison post office until his retirement 20 years ago. He has twice served as an Atchison county commissioner.

Missouri comes through with a second claimant to honors as the oldest local board member.

Latest "candidate" from the "Show-Me" State is Benjamin D. Hardesty, member of local board No. 61, Lincoln County, Mo.

Mr. Hardesty, who was born June 3, 1869, has spent his entire life in Lincoln County. He has been a member of the local board since it was organized in 1948, and served as its chairman for several years.

He has been a farmer, grocer, and a carpenter, and in 1930, he entered the public service, serving 12 years in the Recorder's office and as circuit clerk. He retired from active business in 1942, and his hobby is now gardening. He prides himself upon his large sweet potatoes.

Mr. Hardesty has been active in Odd Fellows circles for 46 years—44 of them as Past Noble Grand.

The story in the November issue concerning Mr. George F. Giddings, of Augusta, Maine, and his record of attendance as a member of local boards No. 1 and 2, came to the attention of Kenneth R. Giddings, of Billings, Mont., who immediately addressed a letter to his namesake

in Maine, setting forth his own proud record in the Selective Service System.

Mr. Giddings, of Montana (in relation to the one in Maine pointed out that he became associated with Selective Service as registrar during World War I. He was appointed to a similar position shortly before the outbreak of World War II, and after serving in the armed forces during parts of 1942 and 1943, he returned home ("too old for further service," he explains), and in September 1944 was appointed a member of local board No. 56, Yellowstone County, Mont., a position which he has held since. Since then, he has missed but one board meeting, and that was by prearrangement necessitated by a business trip out of the State.

## Low Rejection Rate Among Navy Inductees

The rejection rate among inductees received by the Navy up to and including December 14, 1954, was less than seven-tenths of percent.

This was disclosed in a report to National Headquarters from the Navy's Bureau of Personnel, which stated that from the total of 12,111 inductees processed at Naval Training Centers as of the above date only 88 had been discharged. Of this total, 66 were released for physical reasons, and 15 for reason of unsuitability.

The Training Center at Bainbridge, Md., with six, had the least number of discharges, while the San Diego, Calif., center, with 41 had the largest total.

There is no better way to save than through the purchase of U. S. Savings Bonds.

## 100-PERCENT CLUB

Since the last report, three States have joined the select group reporting 100-percent participation in the purchase of U. S. Savings Bonds.

As of October 31, the "Honor Roll" of 100-percenters, with the gross percentage of the payroll invested in each case, consisted of the following:

Idaho	12.07
Virgin Islands	11.75
Puerto Rico	11.23
Nevada	10.79
Alabama	9.73
Washington	7.56
Wyoming	7.15
Wisconsin	7.10
Indiana	6.96
Vermont	6.11
District of Columbia	5.84
Arizona	5.44
Maine	5.37
South Dakota	5.12



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# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VI

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 1956

Number 2

## Public Reaction To Settle Fate of Reserve Program

By MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director of Selective Service

The Reserve Act of 1955 provides a means by which the trained Ready Reserve can be materially increased. This Act or no other Act can give the Nation a trained Ready Reserve. The Ready Reserves that we have are the product of long and arduous effort. They did not come into being solely because of the passage of any laws. The success or failure of the Reserve Act of 1955 will hinge not upon the law but upon the use that has been made of the law by the citizens of this Nation.

Of course, laws are required in a well-regulated Nation to authorize the building of armed forces. The law is a beginning—a very early beginning. It must be followed by endless operations and these operations must have the active and whole-hearted support of the citizens.

The citizens of this Nation have on many occasions exhibited their capacity for the support in a vigorous fashion of whatever measures were necessary for their survival. This type of action has followed their conviction as to the necessity for such action.

A major problem in the survival of our form of government is to find ways and means of informing our people accurately enough and in sufficiently timely fashion to insure that they know what actions by them their best interests require.

There was a time in our history when our citizens had few means by which they could learn what problems the Nation faced. Means of communication have multiplied to the point where the competition for the attention of the citizenry is tremendous. Once the citizen had difficulties in determining a proper course because he lacked information; now he finds uncertainty because he is flooded during his waking hours with a mass of information, seen and heard.

From this he must select and evaluate and for him there is insufficient time. Where formerly he lacked knowledge because there was no information, now he lacks knowledge because there is too much information.

It is in this atmosphere that the Reserve Act of 1955 finds itself. The Act provides many choices by which a young man may meet his military obligation to his Nation. Because there are many choices, the operation of the Act is complicated. The Congress undoubtedly believed that these alternatives would encourage young men to volunteer for training and make unnecessary laws which would compel this training.

Unfortunately there has been overemphasis in some of our means of communication on the probabilities of completely escaping the obligations for military service. The change in the armed forces from one depending almost entirely on active duty personnel to a smaller active duty force and a much larger trained Ready Reserve is misunderstood in terms of personnel required.

The experience of the early fifties when manpower for the armed forces seemed to be approaching the vanishing point, was reflected in required terms of reserve service which will be unnecessary in the future due to the increasing numbers of young men attaining the age of 18

(Continued on page 2)

## Director's Christmas 'Greetings' Bring Nebraskan Uneasy Moment

The following appeared under a Washington dateline in the Omaha World-Herald:

"A Nebraskan in Washington got a jolt when his wife called him at his office and asked:

"Were you expecting anything from the Selective Service?"

"No," (emphatically).

"Well, a letter for you just arrived, and the return address is Selective Service Headquarters."

"Maybe it's just a Christmas card," (hopefully).

"No, I don't think so, because it's in a regular envelope."

"Well, you'd better open it and see what it is."

"(Sound of letter being opened).

"What does it say?"

"Greetings."

"Greetings!!!!" (Shrieked).

"Yes, Christmas greetings. It's a Christmas note from Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey."

"Whew!"



NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

431 INDIANA AVENUE NORTHWEST  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 1, 1956

IN REPLYING ADDRESS  
THE DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE  
AND REFER TO NO.

Mrs. Jane Doe  
Selective Service System  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Doe:

In these days of automation, slick cars, and fancy gadgets, it is logical sometimes to think more in terms of smooth performance, speed, or "better mileage." And yet in all honesty when we reflect in a spirit of first things first, we quickly turn to paying tribute to those minds and personalities who, from the drawing board to the finished product, have made these inventions possible. This is further exemplified by the valor, loyalty to the unit, and staying power demonstrated by our troops in combat.

In a Federal agency such as the Selective Service System, there can be no substitute for loyalty, efficiency, and devotion to the team. While we all admit that good health is sometimes a matter of luck, this should not detract from the established fact—that "staying power" and dedication are to be commended. Especially is this true where a worker has emphasized these attributes for over ten years, by accumulating over a thousand hours of unused sick leave.

I, therefore, take special pride in commending you for your loyalty to your responsibilities and thanking you for establishing such a splendid record. I sincerely hope your demonstrated zeal will be emulated by more of our co-workers in the years to come.

Sincerely,

*Lewis B. Hershey*  
DIRECTOR

## 1000-Hour Sick Leave Employees Get Commendation of Director

In a letter like that reproduced on this page, the Director pays tribute to the 80 employees of the System, both in National Headquarters and at the State and Local Board levels, who have accumulated in excess of 1,000 hours of unused sick leave.

In the letter, addressed individually to each employee concerned, the Director stated that in an agency such as the Selective Service System, "there can be no substitute for loyalty, efficiency, and devotion to the team." Especially is this true, he wrote, where the worker has emphasized these attributes during 10 years of operation, by amassing such a total of unused sick leave.

Sixty of the employees receiving commendation from the Director are in State Headquarters or with local boards in 31 States, and in Alaska, while 10 are employees of National Headquarters.

Those concerned are:

Alabama—John G. Janett.

Arkansas—Jonathan E. Wolfe.

Colorado—Henry O. Lail.

California—Frieda E. Dalton and Anna M. Rush.

Connecticut—Armen E. Giligian.

Florida—Robert C. Lang, Jr.

Idaho—Eugene I. Wion.

Illinois—Col. Paul G. Armstrong.

William M. Cuniff, Madeline C.

Gaffy, Roscoe C. Jacobs, Hattie L.

Polson, John Thomas Parks, Margaret B. Young, and Erma E.

Gallagher.

Louisiana—June M. Carter.

Kentucky—Margaret A. Dyer.

Billie M. Corbin, Jesse R. Newman,

and Thomas E. Pitsenberger.

Maine—Ralph E. Dyer.

Maryland—Daniel L. Ammer.

Massachusetts—Louis J. Stare,

Warren H. Renew, and Maria C.

Maglio.

(Continued on page 2)



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## Public Reaction To Settle Fate of Reserve Program

(Continued from page 1)

each year. It can be predicted with certainty that equity will tend to reduce the length of the service requirement in the Ready Reserve rather than place the obligations for service in it upon a smaller percentage of our young men.

The period in which we find ourselves is one in which the Nation is being tested as to the degree it can use discretion in providing the things it must have for its own survival. How much time will be required to inform and convince our people that there is available a means by which a trained Ready Reserve can be built? Will we be content to wait or dare we wait until this realization can be reached?

The Selective Service System by its nature and its duties finds itself in the very center of this operation. It is to the local board office that the 18-year-old comes to register. The local board office symbolizes and personifies the obligation that he owes, and it is natural that he come to the board to find out what he can do and especially what he must do.

A Nation intensely interested in transportation and with innerspring and foam-rubber seats, will not only be looking for the shortest and easiest method of performing service, but will be impressed by those who continually play up the hope that there is a chance, a great chance, of avoiding any service. This neglects several factors that may react to the disadvantage of the registrant. It neglects the condition of the world and the high probability that each citizen will be required to contribute his share to insure national survival.

It encourages young men to put off military training when they can best undergo it and risks service at a time when there are far more complications.

The gamble that service can be avoided will probably be the greatest factor in compelling Congress to enact a law authorizing selection and induction for training of Ready Reservists.

## 1000-Hour Sick Leave Employees Get Commendation of Director

(Continued from page 1)

Minnesota—John A. Johnson.  
Mississippi—Howard C. Liddell and Stella M. Marshall.

Missouri—Wilbur M. Kirkpatrick, Eleanor A. Quirk, Faye C. Tietjen, and Lolla B. Gilbert.

Montana—John M. Newell.  
Nevada—William F. Reading.  
New Hampshire—William F. Leahy.

New Jersey—Herbert L. Wagner.  
New York City—William J. Ledley, Helen A. Simon, and Thomas J. Hanley.

Ohio—Virginia Rish.  
Oklahoma—Cecil H. Fleer, Morna M. Irwin, Elbert D. Moss, and Kenneth Parlour.

Pennsylvania—Pauline Bakic, Marie Bingaman, Truman M. Dunkle, Margaret V. Lee, Adeline L. George, and Josephine S. Zblut.

South Carolina—Wallace M. Riley and Wyman E. Shuler.

Tennessee—Marie A. Dillingham and John C. Sugg.

Texas—William M. Booth.

Virginia—Rosa S. Townes.

Washington—Frances V. Elliott.

West Virginia—Earle W. Bennett and Grady M. Sanders.

Wisconsin—Viola Schmoock.  
Alaska—John L. McCormick.  
National Headquarters—Doris O. Christmas, Mildred Collier, Austin S. Imirie, Frances S. Kay, Marjorie M. Lowey, Kenneth H. McGill, Margaret E. Rowdybush, Neil C. Tulloch, Helen B. Waskey, and Alice A. Moos.

### ONE WAY TO FIGURE DISABILITY RATING

When a registrant of Local Board No. 3, Barron, Wis., reported his father's degree of disability as 52 percent, but sent no medical statement to support the claim, he was asked to explain.

In reply the board was told: "Following is my way of figuring disability. Take 80 years as a useful life of a man; so, if 80 years equals 100 percent, then 40 would equal 50 percent. I am 43, which would equal 53 percent."

## W. VA. BOARD CLERK COMMENDED



Her 'Fireside Project'  
Merits Praise For  
Mrs. Nellie Gall

What she modestly calls her "fireside project" of collecting and compiling clippings and other information relating to service personnel from her area, has brought widespread commendation to Mrs. Nellie V. Gall, clerk of local board No. 14, Monongahela County, West Virginia.

The collection, which Mrs. Gall is displaying in part in the accompanying photograph, relates in the main to registrants of Board 14, their experiences and accomplishments in service, and to their families.

The material assembled by Mrs. Gall covers family references and records back through from two to five generations of men and women of the county who have served their country here and overseas. Major sources of the collection have been neighboring newspapers, including the Morgantown Post, the Dominion News, and the Westover Observer.

Topical headings in the collection cover the following 11 fields: Selective Service; Registrants in Service; Deceased; Memorials; Prisoners of War; Special Registration No. 1; Civil Defense; ROTC at West Virginia University; Organized Reserve Corps; the National Guard; and the Recruiting Services.

In addition to general news items, personals, birth announcements, engagement and wedding notices, obituaries, etc., the collection contains feature stories, releases from the armed forces, and editorial comments.

Worthy of special mention among the exhibits Mrs. Gall has assembled is a document headed "Your Discharge." It is, in fact, a reproduction of a portion of the talk Mrs. Gall makes to each group of registrants leaving for induction.

In it, she reminds them of the reason for which they are called upon to serve, and advises them to

conduct themselves while in service so that the discharge they receive will always be honorable.

"This we ask you to remember it admonishes; "your discharge may be the most important piece of paper you will ever possess, the very key to your future; make certain it is honorable."

Departing inductees are given copies of the document with the suggestion that they carry it in their wallets for reference.

Mrs. Gall has been associated with Selective Service since October 1940. She also had a part in the preparation of the memorial volume "Men and Women in Service—World War II," a chronicle of the service rendered by citizens of Monongahela County.

### NO ADDITIONS TO 100% BOND CLUB

As of November 30, 1955, no additional States had joined the select group reporting 100 percent participation in the purchase of U. S. Savings Bonds.

The "Honor Roll" as of November 30, showing the gross percentage of payroll invested in each case, was as follows:

Idaho.....	12.20
Virgin Islands.....	11.75
Nevada.....	11.10
Puerto Rico.....	10.94
Alabama.....	9.74
Washington.....	7.67
Wyoming.....	7.16
Wisconsin.....	7.15
Indiana.....	6.79
South Dakota.....	6.33
Vermont.....	6.10
Dist. of Columbia.....	5.78
Arizona.....	5.57
Maine.....	4.94



# Unpaid Workers Spark System's S. S. Operation in Tennessee Operation in Jayhawker State Affirms 'Volunteer' Status

The administration of Selective Service in Kansas is accomplished by the efforts of 256 local board members, 86 Government appeal agents, 116 medical advisers, 5 Appeal Board members, 5 members of the Scientific Advisory Committee, 3 members of the Professional Advisory Committee, and 1 advisers to registrants. These uncompensated personnel make up the roster of the 84 local boards, the Appeal Board, Advisory Committee of Scientific Engineering and Specializing, and the Professional Advisory Committee.

Assisting the uncompensated personnel with the administrative detail of the operation are the 14 employees of State Headquarters, 3 full-time local board employees, and 45 W. A. E. (when actually employed) employees.

Since the inception of Selective Service in 1948, these employees have been registered and classified in the 84 local boards and Appeal Board the total of 210,628 registrants and also 1,959 special registrants (doctors, dentists, and veterinarians) with 25 percent of his total being registrants from the three more heavily populated counties—Sedgwick, Shawnee, and Wyandotte.

Kansas, with 105 counties, is served by the 84 local boards of which 10 are intracounty boards consisting of three counties; 3 boards comprised of two counties each, two counties (Sedgwick and Wyandotte) have 2 boards each, and the 67 single-county boards.

Kansas is proud of its high percentage of registrants acceptable to service. The rejection rate is approximately 22 percent, placing it second among the States with this low rate. Since the enactment of the current law in 1948, Kansas has inducted, enlisted or commissioned, discharged, and transferred to service approximately 26.2 percent, which represents 1 of every 4 registrants has seen some service for his country.

Kansas, being a great agricultural State, is operating under a program of man-hours for occupational deferments. With the statistics received from the Kansas State College Extension Service Department, the State was divided into three sections, eastern, central, and western.

The value placed on man-hours in production of certain crops and livestock varies between eastern and western Kansas, since eastern Kansas farms are smaller and are devoted to more diversified farming which requires more man-hours of labor to produce their crops or livestock. This program is working satisfactorily, having approximately 1,700 registrants classified in the interest of the agricultural industry.

The Director of Selective Service for Kansas is Maj. Gen. Joe Nickell who has served in this capacity since his appointment in April of 1951. General Nickell is a self-educated man, serving in World War I and World War II and rising

(Continued on page 4)

## (Classification Picture December 1, 1955)

Class	
Total.....	16,290,541
I-A & I-A-O Examined and Acceptable.....	207,600
I-A & I-A-O Not Examined.....	1,542,189
I-A & I-A-O Induction Postponed.....	9,905
I-S Statutory Deferment—high school.....	45,569
I-S Statutory Deferment—college**.....	2,519
I-O Conscientious Objector, Examined and Acceptable.....	1,397
I-O Conscientious Objector, Not Examined.....	3,691
I-C (Inducted).....	405,792
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned).....	1,353,246
I-C (Discharged).....	800,748
I-C (Reserve).....	1,390,730
I-W (At Work).....	2,818
I-W (Released).....	3,295
I-D Member of Reserve Component**.....	269,852
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)**.....	25,821
II-A (Apprentice)**.....	4,898
II-C Agricultural Deferment**.....	37,488
II-S Occupational Deferment (student).....	158,495
III-A Dependency Deferment**.....	1,135,228
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	116,882
IV-B Officials**.....	19
IV-C Aliens.....	8,148
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	59,440
IV-F Unfit for Service**.....	2,115,803
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	6,588,968

\*\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.

Tennessee is a most extraordinary rectangle of lakes, mountains, and cottonfields, stretching 550 miles from Memphis to Bristol, with a population well in excess of three million.

Hernando De Soto first feasted his startled eyes upon its beauty in 1541. Within less than a generation thereafter it was firmly settled by pioneers from north of the Ohio and east of the Great Smokies. Officially it was admitted to the Union in 1796.

Beginning at the Battle of King's Mountain in 1780 and continuing through the Korean action 170 years later, the Tennessee reputation for being "the volunteer State" has been brilliantly maintained.

During World War II great numbers of calls on local boards in Tennessee were filled month after month with volunteers. Even today it is commonplace for a local board to notify State Headquarters that it has sufficient volunteers to fill its currently modest call.

A visitor to Tennessee gets the impression of three separate States—a conservative, mountain-laden, heavily industrialized east Tennessee; valleys of great beauty in the Sequatchie and Cumberland areas, extending to the central portion of the State long ago designated by the poet John Trotwood Moore as "the dimple of the universe"; and a flat area between the western hook of the Tennessee River and the broad Mississippi, where the highly productive farms of west Tennessee nestle close to the metropolis of Memphis.

There are 103 local boards in Tennessee, covering 95 counties.

The man who was pronounced by Marshal Foch as the outstanding hero of World War I has been chairman of a Tennessee local board since 1940. He is the distinguished

(Continued on page 4)

## GASOLINE ALLEY



## The Editor Speaks

Publishing a magazine is no picnic. If we print jokes, people say we are silly; if we don't, they say we are too serious.

If we stick close to the office all day, we ought to be out hunting interesting things to publish; if we go out and try to hustle, we ought to be on the job at the office.

If we don't accept contributions, we don't appreciate genius, and if we do print them, the magazine is filled with junk!

If we edit the other fellow's story, we are too critical, if we don't, we're asleep.

If we clip things from other magazines, we're too lazy to write them, if we don't we're stuck on our own stuff.

Now, like as not some guy will say we swiped this from some other magazine.\*

\*We did.

Filmack—Inspiration



## SS Operation In Kansas

(Continued from page 3)

from the rank of private to his present position.

Francis H. Martin, Deputy State Director and State Procurement Officer, has been with Selective Service since its inception in October 1940, starting as a local board clerk, then receiving a promotion to auditor in the State Headquarters in which capacity he served until the establishment of the records depot in June of 1947, at which time he helped set up the records depot. In September of 1948 when the new Selective Service Act was enacted, he was appointed Manpower Officer, then Procurement Officer, and in November of 1949 was appointed Deputy Director.

Bulk of State Headquarters personnel is made up of former local board clerks. In the administration section, of which Mrs. Muriel Blevans is the Administrative Assistant, are four former local board clerks. Mrs. Blevans served as local board clerk at Lincoln, Kans., prior to her appointment to State Headquarters in the Administration Section in 1942.

Eugene Boudeman, Field Auditor, was formerly a local board clerk at Morris County. He was promoted to auditor in the State Headquarters in August of 1942. When the new law was passed in 1948, he again assumed the duties of auditor.

In the Fiscal and Procurement Section are two former employees from the 1940 Act, Mrs. Frances Denefe and Miss Dorothy Hoffman.

Two officers are on duty at the State Headquarters. They include Lt. Col. Conway E. Yockey and Capt. Junior Elder. Colonel Yockey was Manpower Officer on duty under the 1940 Act and then was recalled to active duty in 1951. Captain Elder is also in the Manpower Section and is in charge of the Conscientious Objectors Program. Under these two Manpower Officers, Kansas was one of the first States to get the program of conscientious objectors in operation.

## Booklet on Social Work Available

A booklet entitled "The Military Program and Social Welfare" has just been published by the newly formed National Association of Social Workers, and is now available.

The document, prepared by Elizabeth Wickenden, is designed to give professional recognition to the social problems "inherent in our present-day large-scale and continuing military program of preparedness, and point out areas which require closer collaboration between government and military bodies with the social work profession."

Copies of the pamphlet are available at 25 cents each, or at a 20 percent discount on orders for 10 or more, from the National Association of Social Workers, 1 Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

## Director Reminds Hospitals To Follow Rules on Residencies

### Official Notices

December 19, 1955—Operations Bulletin No. 137, Subject: "Loyalty Certificates for Members of the Armed Forces," concerning the execution of DD Form 98 by registrants and the manner of notification as to their acceptability for induction.

January 6, 1956—Transmittal Memorandum No. 82, containing: (1) Local Board Memorandum No. 58, Subject: "Processing of Special Registrants and of Regular Registrants Who Are Physicians, Dentists, or Veterinarians," which contains the consolidation of the essential and applicable provisions of several Local Board Memorandums and other directives pertaining to that subject which have been rescinded;

(2) the rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 29, Subject: "Exemption of Aliens From Special Registration Because of Treaties or International Agreements";

(3) the rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 47, Subject: "Appeal From Determination by Local Board or Appeal Board Establishing a Special Registrant's Order of Priority"; and

(4) the rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 50, Subject: "Status of Members of the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, Their Liability for Special Registration, and Method of Notification of Their Status."

January 12, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 138, Subject: "Selection for Enlistment in Ready Reserve of Certain Persons With Critical Skills," concerning the selection of qualified registrants for such enlistment under the new Part 1680 of the Selective Service Regulations prescribed in Executive Order No. 10650 of January 6, 1955.

January 13, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 139, Subject: Rescission of Certain Operations Bulletins Relating to Special Registration," rescinding Operations Bulletins Nos. 17, 73, 76, 88, 98, 100, and 130 because the subjects thereof are now covered in Local Board Memorandum No. 58 or because they have served their purpose.

### REALLY?

An Associated Press story under a Ft. Lee, Va., dateline, reads:

"Some assignments for members of the Quartermaster Officer Advance Course and Company Officer Course here are downright pleasant."

The Director of Selective Service has voiced a warning to hospitals that if they accept for residency training young physicians who have not been selected and recommended by the Department of Defense, they must be ready to accept the consequences.

If such physicians are called to active duty after they have entered upon residency training, they and the hospitals have only themselves to blame, and would not be justified in protesting, General Hershey declared.

He estimated that in the fiscal year 1957 (July 1, 1956-June 30, 1957), the available supply of physicians will fall some 1,100 short of meeting Armed Forces requirements. It was pointed out that of the nearly 7,000 young men who finished medicine in 1955, some 4,500 of those vulnerable for induction are now entering internship and will complete this training by July 1.

Of these, General Hershey said, approximately 10 percent will be found physically disqualified, leaving approximately 3,500 available for the Armed Forces' replacement needs. In addition, he pointed out, a small number of physicians will be needed by the U. S. Public Health Service.

"It is apparent," the Director declared, "that unless Selective Service can find additional doctors in Priorities I and II who are under 46 years of age and available, it will be necessary to call upon much older men in Priority III, removing them from established practices."

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors at National Headquarters recently included:

Miss Ann E. Manau, property and supply clerk at Illinois State Headquarters.

R. O. Harrell, advisor to registrants, Local Board No. 52, Halifax County, Va.

As a sound, solid investment, U. S. Savings Bonds can't be beat.

BURT J. THOMPSON, of Forest City, Iowa, who will be 84 years of age next May, has been the Government appeal agent for Winnebago county local board No. 96, since it was established in 1940.

Local Board Clerk: Are you single?

18-year-old registrant: What's this, a proposal?

Then, there's the one about the boy who slept in a pup tent because his dad was in the dog house.

## Selective Service In Tennessee

(Continued from page 3)

mountaineer from Jamestown whose skill with the long rifle of frontier fame catapulted him into world history, Sgt. Alvin C. York.

Longevity of service is a characteristic of membership on Tennessee local boards. A rather substantial number join Sergeant York continuous membership since 1919 and Tennessee boasts of an app board which never changed personnel over a period of 15 years.

Scores of thousands of young Tennesseans have gone into military service fresh from mountain or metropolitan schools where they patriotically recited the Tennessee's Creed, whose brief words say:

"I am a Tennessean, as tolerant of race and creed as the mountains of the seasons.

"Love is embedded in me, like long valleys and deep streams

"King's Mountain knows my footsteps.

"Shiloh knows my tears.

"I was at Chalmette and Monterey and in the Argonne Forest. I stepped to the beaches of Normandy and spilled blood on Iwo Jima. I fought back at the Bulge Heartbreak Ridge had my presence. On a multitude of fronts I freed a multitude of people of the world.

"The blood of pioneers who gave great frontiers to America is in my veins.

"I walk without fear and humbly—

"As does my neighbor.

"This is freedom.

"I feel and breathe it, and will be quick to defend it.

"My hand is lifted in allegiance to my State and my Country, and in reverence to God who in His wisdom has blessed America with freedom."

This creed has been familiar to Tennessee schoolchildren and patriotic societies for many years. Its author is the present State Director of Selective Service.

THE VANGNOMES by van Zel



Skipper says—  
PROTECT YOUR FUTURE  
BY INVESTING IN U.S.  
SAVINGS BONDS.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VI

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 1956

Number 3

## SSS Second in Savings Bond Program

By MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director of Selective Service

The Selective Service System has an enviable record in the United States Savings Bond Program. It stands second among all agencies of the Government in the percentage of its members who participate in the Savings Bond Program. It is a record of which the System can be most proud. The credit for this achievement belongs to those members of the Selective Service family everywhere who have been and are buying United States Savings Bonds. It is peculiarly true that the credit is shared over a wide area, for the Selective Service family has few points of concentration.

The 6,856 members of the System who may participate in this program are located in 4,153 places, certainly a wide distribution. If the National Headquarters and the 56 State Headquarters are subtracted from these numbers, we find 5,688 are located in 4,090 places. These statistics indicate not alone the wide distribution of the Selective Service System but the degree in which decision to participate had to be made by the individual member of the System without the influences which are present where relatively large numbers are located in the same office.

The fact that 15 of the States as of December 31, 1955, have 100-percent participation is a matter of great pride to them and reflects credit, unearned, upon the Director. Just how this fine record has been accomplished he probably cannot explain in a convincing manner, no more than he would attempt to explain why 5 States have been unable, to date, to convince even 10 percent of their members that they should participate in the program. Why over 90 percent in 10 States buy bonds, while in 11 States the percentage is between 60 and 70, is an unsolved problem. To complete the picture, 8 States have 80 percent and above participation, while 7 States have 70 percent and over.

There are undoubtedly many factors which enter into these results. What they are in each State no one probably knows, not even the people within that particular State. There are many reasons why bonds should be bought by all of the stockholders of the United States of America. There are many methods by which these reasons may be classified. One way is to divide them on the basis of what buying a bond does for me and the other, what I do for my Government by the purchase of the bond.

It is probable that most of us react more readily and favorably to things which seem to benefit us, especially if the result comes with certainty and not too remote in time. For that reason the opportunity to save something today for a time that may be less certain than now is attractive. If these savings are not only certain of being returns but enhanced by having them earn interest, this fact inclines us toward participation. Then we cannot avoid being impressed by the fact that if something unforeseen interrupts our savings program, bonds do offer a kind of investment that can be liquidated quickly without disastrous loss.

The reasons that come under the heading of what I do for my Government by the purchase of bonds are less concrete, but when analyzed are even more persuasive and oddly enough on a long-range basis of a more self-serving nature than appear on a casual examination.

A government of the people should certainly be by the people.

(Continued on page 2)

## Selective Service In "The Land of Opportunity"

Arkansas, with a 1950 census of 1,909,511, has an area of 53,102 square miles, with 75 counties and 77 local boards. Pulaski County, in which Little Rock, the capital city, is located, has three local boards. There are two appeal boards in Arkansas located in Hot Springs National Park and Little Rock.

U. S. highways in every direction make centrally located Little Rock, where the Armed Forces Examining and Induction Station is located, readily accessible by bus, which saves time, miles, and funds in transporting registrants for physical examination and induction.

With a wave of decentralization sweeping over American industry in the H-bomb age, more and more Arkansas registrants are being needed to man the State's industrial machinery. Arkansas's 19,364,000 acres of forest land and wide variety of minerals comprise one of the State's greatest assets and are a primary base for the State's industrial activity. The State is at the crossroads with most of her bright industrial history yet to be written.

In the State can be found some of the most productive farmlands in America. Local boards, in considering registrants for farm deferments, must take into consideration that in Arkansas the growing season advances in average length from 169 days in the northwest mountainous section to 241 days in the south.

Arkansas local and appeal board members, as well as other uncompensated personnel, have always complied fully with regulations and other directives and have been most cooperative in carrying out the policies of the National and State Director. In fact, there are few problems arising in the State which are not handled at the local-board level. This is largely due to the willingness of all uncompensated personnel to devote so much of their time in making the Arkansas System one of the best.

Lt. Col. Fred M. Croom, State Director, and Col. Patrick C. Harris (retired), Deputy State Director, hold down the front offices in State Headquarters. Lt. Col. Elhott A. Stoddard, Procurement-Fiscal; Lt. Col. Carl D. Wells, Manpower; and Capt. C. Wade Wood, Administrative, head the three major divisions. The officers are very ably assisted by as fine a group of stenographers, typists, and clerical assistants as are to be found anywhere.

All personnel in State Headquarters are well aware that the headquarters exists primarily to serve

local and appeal boards. As a result, all officers and employees feel that the local board and appeal board members are the "bosses," since without these patriotic citizens there would be no need for a State Headquarters.

Hal Freeman, J. H. Lookadoo, Horace Cabe, Tom Hargis, Andy Gaskill, Dr. W. F. Jeffett, Leo Krebs, M. S. Smith, Gazzola Vaccaro, G. R. Sansom, L. L. Baxter, and B. L. Oliver have served continuously as local board members since 1940. Dr. Lorenzo T. Evans and Mr. J. E. Berry, appeal board members, have also served continuously.

The fine group of Arkansas local board clerks and their assistants are being continually trained in the performance of their duties by taking correspondence courses, receiving instructions from clerk-auditors and staff officers who visit the local board offices, and attending training conferences. With such a training program in effect, all clerks and assistants are exceptionally well informed as to their duties.

The Arkansas Selective Service System stands ready for any emergency which might arise and will continue to fill its induction calls regardless of number.

## Student Air Training Announced by U. S. M. C.

A new flying program for college undergraduates to be known as the Platoon Leaders Class (Aviation) was announced by the Marine Corps.

Candidates will participate in the program while attending college and are guaranteed flight training as officers immediately upon graduation. No Marine Corps training takes place during the college year, however.

College-time training will consist of 6-week indoctrination sessions during two summer vacations from school to be held at the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va.

Upon completion of the training and coincident with graduation from college, members will be commissioned as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps Reserve. At this time they will be designated student aviators and immediately begin the 15- to 18-month Flight School at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

DOCUMENTS DEP

MAR 13 1956



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

(Continued from page 1)

The citizens of a nation have more interest in from whom and how its nation borrows than it has in whom it lends. Our debt management will be strong if most of our citizens loan a little to their Government rather than to have their Government borrowing much from a few of our citizens. Our interest in how our Government is operated will increase as we show our faith in our Government by loaning our money to it.

Finally, our well-being, our future, perhaps our survival as the kind of a Nation we want to belong to depends in no small measure on the fiscal soundness of debt management. We can do our part, we can demonstrate our faith, the future of Government, and we can assure that our best interests are advanced by the purchase of United States Savings Bonds.

## Tomorrow Is Already Here For America's Youth

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—The following address was delivered at the Annual Convention of the New York State School Board Association, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., October 23, 1955, and is being reprinted here in part with the permission of the author, Rev. Paul R. Hoover, Pastor, Grace Lutheran Church, Rochester, N. Y.

I highly prize and am deeply grateful for the opportunity to speak at this vespers service because of the close relationship between education and religion, but more importantly because our work provides a common meeting ground in the youth of our country.

Under the auspices of the Military Chaplains Association of the United States, a pilot Parent-Chaplain Conference was held in Rochester, N. Y., during May 1955. Like all new efforts to stem tides which have developed over long periods of time, the results left much to be desired. However, two tangible results are certain. The invitation was extended to me to speak here today and I am much wiser and understand the problems involved more thoroughly because of my contact through the Military Chaplains Association with officials of the Defense Department. The opinions expressed this afternoon are entirely my own.

If I were to put the total experiences of my civilian and military ministry into one sentence, it would be: *In searching for the answers to questions concerning the relationship to and formation of right attitudes toward our new but emergent military-civilian society, I can but conclude that "Tomorrow Is Already Here for America's Youth."*

There is at least a degree of identification between my position here and that of a student of William Lyon Phelps, who found this written on a pre-Christmas examination: "God only knows the answer to this question. Merry Christmas." The paper was returned with the notation: "God gets an A; you get an F. Happy New Year."

In a word, I do not have any neat nor concise answers to the questions either raised or implied in my remarks. In fact, my purpose is to positively and constructively touch your individual consciences, to begin a process of searching inquiry and discussion among yourselves, your associates, and in your home communities. By asking questions and promoting discussion, you are opening widened doors in your community for the kind of program initiated by the Chaplains Association.

What is and who belongs to the Military Chaplains Association of the United States? It is an association of present and past military chaplains, chartered by the Congress of the United States, whose 30-year history has been characterized by its effective leadership and support in strengthening the chaplains' program of the Armed Forces. Its officers include chaplains who are now college presidents, the Dean of the Catholic University of America, former Chiefs of Chaplains (some of whom are heads of military bureaus of Protestant denominations), and men of equal caliber. President Eisenhower appeared on the platform of a recent convention; Vice President Nixon spoke in Rochester.

We are a kind of bridge between the religious forces of civilian society and military life. We have lived in two worlds with a mutual responsibility to each. In a unique way, we are in a position to sound a forceful alarm, not to youth, but to adults, to parents, civic leaders, political leaders, and even to those responsible for education. The stark reality of living in a mid-twentieth century military milieu is being deemphasized or entirely overlooked. No longer can educators and parents and churches base the education of youth upon a concept of life which envisions peaceful living in

a Christian society which is unfortunately too far in the past or is still only a wish for the future.

*For the first time in American history, the peace-loving character of our people has to be tempered by the naked realism of today's life. Tomorrow is here for youth. We adults fashioned this tomorrow. It is our moral and spiritual responsibility not only to examine realistically the actual world in which our children were born and have lived, but also to try sympathetically and with honest conviction to direct their lives in a manner which will sustain purpose, incentive, and positive motivation in a world of uncertainty and vicious confusion.*

Dean Maurice Sheehy of the Catholic University of America provides us with a kickoff point when he says, "Military service is a different type of life from that which is led by the average civilian. It possesses its own spiritual advantages and its own peculiar moral pitfalls. Present conditions are not the same as those found among Armed Forces engaged in conflict. . . . Education (in its broader concepts) can no longer be geared to meet the routine requirements of normal peacetime living. It is necessary that a new approach be found."

*One of the roadblocks to any fresh look at ourselves in America, particularly when that look touches on military life, is that approximately 25,000,000 of us are veterans. Each is liable to look at the facts or temper what is said by his own estimate of his own experience. It has been estimated that military life in America has touched in the neighborhood of 108,000,000 people out of our population of 165,000,000.*

We discount news of new and workable approaches to what is in fact new and what is in fact workable in the overall civilian-military structure of life with skepticism or a shrug of the shoulder. The reasoning behind the parent-chaplain plan of the Chaplains Association recognizes the truth of what has just been said and would not open itself to the charge that it is critical of parents, of educators, or any other group in our society destructively. We are moved by a sympathetic evaluation of the reality every young man in America faces. We are not trying to foster militarism nor universal military training. We realize that we are working with the weight of American tradition against us.

*But there comes a time when traditional forces are no longer competent to preserve the values we cherish. We are in the middle of the church-state question. We understand why it is natural, as it is historic, for Americans to be reluctant to take long and honest looks at what the impact of required military service is doing to us. Such reluctance commands a high price. The price is to invite moral decay, spiritual apathy, even national chaos!*

Unless we as members of society are willing to examine the roots of purpose, motivation, and incentive—roots which were fed and nourished for us in our youth—we are going to overlook or miss entirely some basic reasons for the moral anarchy which characterizes a portion of our youthful population. An imaginative eye and a deep sympathy with our children is all that is needed to appreciate that with the nature of the guidance given to some young people and the changed nature of our world, were we able to change places with them, perhaps we would see ourselves in the position of delinquents rather than outstanding and responsible citizens.

*Among the things for which I am grateful in the past year is the close contact I have had with draft-board chairmen, unsung heroes of our Nation! Almost to a man they have said that the average American youth is smart; he is intelligent.*

When he cuts off fingers or plans a crime for which he hopes to be caught in the act, this is his way of trying to escape military service. Unfortunately draft-board members are not free to express what they feel as a result of their experiences with youth. When this is said, however, not all has been said. For if such action is intelligent, it certainly is not moral! When society calls upon men when they reach the age of 18 to serve as society's protective force to which military training is the gateway, society also has a responsibility to face some facts. Military training and service has an effect upon this servant of society which is either positive or negative according to his inner makeup, the attitudes shown by parents and friends, what his church and school and home have done for him by way of preparation for a new way of life, and whether he has had sympathetic counsel and honest guidance as to what to expect and how he can turn the experience into useful and wholesome experience. It is the lack of such guidance prior to entering service plus weakness in arithmetic, spelling, and reading ability that is proving a dead weight for military training officers!

Notice, if you will, the next time you enjoy the TV program "Mama, the name Billie Nalle, when the credits are given for the music on the program. Billie was my Chaplain's Assistant. I'm thankful to him for two things: his covering for me when I fell asleep in my office during inspections, because of too many ball games, and a lesson for adults he provided. Billie hated military life. He loved music and he had a dream of becoming associated with radio after the war. He was brought up by his father when his mother died giving him birth. This dream sustained him and helped him to rise above the things he didn't like about Navy life. Even though he has only an incidental part in the "Mama" program, he fits, because he is the product of a father's love, a vital faith and character.

(Continued on page 4)



## Official Notices

January 19, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 103, as amended, Subject: "Local Board Action Summary Sheet (SSS Form No. 115) and Report of Availability and Summary of Classification (SSS Form No. 116)," which was amended to furnish current instructions for the entry of years of birth in the spaces provided in those forms.

January 20, 1956—Packet No. 54 of the Selective Service Regulations, containing new Part 1680 which was added by Executive Order No. 10650 of January 6, 1956, and constitutes Amendment No. 65 of the regulations.

January 26, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 119, Subject: "Postponement of Processing of Certain Alien Registrants," which was amended to add Spain to the list of countries considered as being associated with the United States in mutual defense activities.

## Court Decision

Where a registrant has assurance ready and sound advice, it is not pertinent whether the sources be labeled "advisors" or not.

A registrant is not entitled to succession of Department of Justice hearings, ad infinitum.

The foregoing appears to be the principal case law in a recent Court of Appeals decision in the Ninth Circuit. It affirmed a decision in the Northern District of California convicting Wesley Lawrence Uffelman of failure to report for institutional work at the Los Angeles County Department of Charities. On a previous occasion he had been tried and found not guilty of an alleged induction failure.

Uffelman was stated to have registered in September 1948, and subsequently from his classification questionnaire it appeared he was born in February 1930, was a farmer, and did not then claim ministerial status, but noted he was studying for the ministry. He claimed conscientious-objector status. He was classified IV-E. He was reclassified I-A in November 1951. He obtained a personal appearance and for the first time claimed to be a minister, saying he had become a pioneer. He had the benefit of an appeal and Department of Justice hearing which resulted in I-O recommendation and acquittal. He appealed and the Presidential Appeal Board in June 1953 placed him in Class I-A. He refused to submit to induction, was tried, and was acquitted.

The local board reclassified him I-O in November 1953. He had a personal appearance at which he unsuccessfully tried to have additional witnesses admitted. These witnesses, the court noted, had statements in the registrant's file. He stated position in his church when appeared to be that of an advertising servant. At a later appearance he gave his vocation as a carrier. He was ordered to work in April 1954. The refusal resulted in the trial in which he

## Turkish Officers Visit National Headquarters



Left to right—Col. William P. Averill; Lt. Col. Joseph S. Jacobson, Utah Military District; Maj. Rusta Nailioptee, Assistant Military Attaché, Turkish Embassy; Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow; Maj. Gen. Hayri Aytepe, Director of Personnel, Army of Turkey; and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey.

was convicted and from the result of which he was sentenced.

The court took notice of the testimony of the local board clerk who said the board members always act as advisors, as do the coordinator and the appeal agent; and also of the fact that the registrant had had the benefit of distinguished counsel during his classification period. No prejudice was seen to have been shown to registrant's situation accordingly. The court held the label "advisor" to be unimportant so long as the registrant was "assured of ready and sound advice."

The court appeared to resist emphasis on technicalities, and an attempt to show that section 1624.1 is relaxed by other provisions of the Selective Service Regulations. Failure to accord a Department of Justice hearing after the second-round classification caused the court to distinguish from cited instances which required hearings. "We do not read *Sterrett*," the court said, "to teach that, no matter how many appeals a registrant may choose to take, even, as here, from a favorable action by the local board, he may demand, as of right, a succession of departmental hearings, ad infinitum."

## Visitors To National Headquarters

Miss Alma Smith, former clerk of Local Board No. 202, of Anna, Ill., and Miss Mary Jean William, former clerk of Local Board No. 139, of Murphysboro, Ill.

Mrs. Edan M. Burge, clerk of Local Board No. 54, Sanford, N. C.

Mr. George J. Scott, clerk of Local Board No. 66, Royal Oak, Mich. Mr. Scott was also a local-board clerk during World War I.

## Another Claimant To Long-Time Honors



Another claimant to the honor of having served the longest as an uncompensated worker in the Selective Service System, is Edward G. Bailey, chairman of Local Board No. 25, Troy, N. Y.

Records show that Mr. Bailey first was associated with the System in 1917, when he was chairman of Local Board No. 1, Rensselaer, N. Y., a capacity in which he served during World War I.

During the World War II period, he was chairman of Local Board No. 333, Rensselaer, and in the current operation he is chairman of Local Board No. 25, Troy.

Mr. Bailey is district manager for a pest control service and maintains an office in Albany.

## S. Carolina Joins 100% Bond Group

South Carolina is the newest State to join the select circle of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in U. S. Savings Bonds purchases. The total of States now in the 100 percent "honor group" is 15.

Relative standings of the 15, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Idaho.....	12.16
Virgin Islands.....	11.75
Nevada.....	11.18
Puerto Rico.....	10.83
Alabama.....	9.60
Washington.....	7.64
Wyoming.....	7.42
Wisconsin.....	7.38
Indiana.....	6.86
South Dakota.....	6.27
District of Columbia.....	6.23
South Carolina.....	6.10
Vermont.....	6.10
Arizona.....	5.51
Maine.....	4.84

## N. G. TRAINEES PUT IN FEDERAL STATUS

Henceforth, National Guard personnel volunteering for 6 months' active duty training under provisions of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 will serve in Federal status.

The change in status decreed by the Department of the Army became effective with Guard enlistees who entered training in February. Previously, National Guardsmen in the program remained under State control and were not subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

**INVEST PART OF YOUR  
PAY EACH PAYDAY IN  
U.S. SAVINGS BONDS.**



(Continued from page 2)

A second man, from an entirely different background, taught me another lesson: what education means to the average American. In fact, Ed wasn't an average American. He could neither read nor write. When he left the South for Service, he had a family, a wife, a car, a home, and some savings. It fell to me to read to him the letter in which his mother shared the sad news that his wife had disposed of his possessions, and, in the company of another man, had distributed his children over a wide area, and that she did not know where the children were, although she had a good idea where the wife was! Ed for a moment turned into a man consumed with rage, demanding emergency leave to go home and kill his wife. It was a little while before we considered Ed safe for emergency leave. The Commanding Officer and I felt perfectly safe in granting him leave to go home and get his affairs in order, after I had talked to Ed about Ed and about his children. I learned that Ed did not leave the ship, even though he was a member of the black gang in the bowels of the carrier, because he sent the money he saved to his mother at home for safe-keeping for his children's education. The end of the story is that Ed found his children, divorced his wife, and—mark this!—the last time I heard about him, he was doing for his children exactly as he had dreamed and planned! Two of his children had graduated from college and another was about to graduate. That's what the dream of education did for a serviceman and that's what a man, who could neither read nor write, thinks of education in America!

*Men like these gave me, a chaplain and a minister, sustaining purpose and courage for a different kind of ministry after the war than before the war. They gave me new eyes to see through and prepare for life in America in the post-war period.*

I hope that the responsibility that has brought you here has given you new eyes like those given to me by Billie and Ed, to see the world as the babies who were born in the war years see it—for *these are the men for whom tomorrow is already here!* Is their world like the world we knew? Far from it. At 18 years of age they must possess mature judgment. They are not allowed the freedom of experimentation, the freedom to make mistakes in their youth that I had. Overshadowing their high-school diploma is 2 years of military service. They register; they wait 4 years before they are drafted, unless they enlist. If they don't marry early, marriage will be postponed. If they marry while in service, they face real difficulties. Eighty percent of the men in the services are married. If they go to college, military service still beckons, and if their marks drop they are candidates for an early draft quota!

They were born into a military-civilian society. The old concept of civilian society has vanished and for that world conditions force military-civilian concepts of society upon us. In 1955 we see the accuracy of the prophecy made by Msgr. Paul Tanner, former director of the Youth Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, who, in January 1954, predicted: "As we go into the years ahead, there will be increasing apathy toward the problem of military service. . . . Consequently, I think that we are going to have to fight apathy as almost our number one problem."

This is borne out by the fact that, despite the various inducements offered by Congress, the armed services cannot hold their recruits and junior officers. I might add also that I have met some very discouraged senior officers. Since 1950, an article in the Saturday Evening Post declares, the Army's rate of reenlistment has dropped from 61.8% to 12.2%; the Navy's from 65.5% to 8.1%; the Marine Corps' from 35.1% to 18.7% and the Air Force's from 54.7% to 22.3%. Even if the statistics improve, is it likely that the men responsible for military manpower will have fewer ulcers?

Only a change in human nature on a world-wide scale will prevent 75% of our adult male population from knowing military service within the next 10 years! Such facts mean that the lines between what is civilian and what is military will become less distinct. This, added to the fact that our children's world has been scientifically dominated, which influence has spilled over to dominate educational outlook, home life and social and economic life, makes the Rev. Marcus Gavalda's parody on the 23d Psalm make more sense to them than the 23d Psalm itself.

"Science is my shepherd, I shall not want;  
it makes me to lie down on foam rubber mattresses.  
It leads me on four-lane highways;  
It leads me into the psychiatrist's office for my ego's sake.  
Even though I walk through the valley of the hydrogen bomb,  
I will not fear it;  
the jets and the atomic bombs they comfort me.  
Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of the  
world's billion hungry people;  
Thou anointest my head with home permanents;  
my alcoholic cup overflows.  
Surely pensions and social security shall follow me all the  
days of my life;  
and I shall dwell in the old folk's home forever."

In this kind of world, our children live under such facts as startle us; for each year more men are processed for military training than are graduated from colleges and universities at a time when working mothers in industry are necessary for home economic stability. Thus, many children coming to schools with house keys and bulging pockets whose spending money is a substitute in many cases for affection and love that parents once considered full-time parental necessity for good children. I need not tell you about your educational woes! You live with them.

Tomorrow is here for youth? If, as a Navy Captain predicted, we

have only 10 years before we can expect the things happening to French to happen to us, this can be prevented only if, out of adult concern for youth, we find real resources of courage, hope and confidence and distill it into example as adults, that our children may follow our example and find their rightful place in their new society! Even Solomon, with all his wisdom, could not say with certainty in our day our children, this is *the way* for you. But it doesn't take a Solomon to divine that military life can make a boy a man or a bum, *but the individual makes the choice.* His chances of being a man are much better when adults in a community go as far with their boys as their experience goes, and the community has provided some means to remove the fear from new experiences, the courage provided by kindly interest, and the motivation that comes through being told objectively and truthfully of the advantages and the disadvantages of military life and how to identify one's self with the advantages!

## Classification Picture January 1, 1956

Class	
Total	16,328,75
I-A & I-A-O Examined and Acceptable	190,06
I-A & I-A-O Not Examined	1,536,66
I-A & I-A-O Induction Postponed	12,50
I-S Statutory Deferment—High School	47,98
I-S Statutory Deferment—College*	3,35
I-O Conscientious Objector, Examined and Acceptable	1,38
I-O Conscientious Objector, Not Examined	3,72
I-C (Inducted)	405,38
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned)	1,345,31
I-C (Discharged)	791,84
I-C (Reserve)	1,409,59
I-W (At Work)	2,76
I-W (Released)	3,40
I-D Member of Reserve Component*	266,71
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)*	26,68
II-A (Apprentice)*	4,77
II-C Agricultural Deferment*	37,06
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	160,12
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,139,73
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	109,51
IV-B Officials*	1
IV-C Aliens	8,09
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	59,22
IV-F Unfit for Service*	2,122,20
V-A Over Age of Liability	6,640,61

\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.

## Biography "Enoch H. Crowder" Published



General Crowder  
World War I Fame

This excellent book on Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, head of the World War I draft operation, was recently published by the Committee on University Studies at the University of Missouri. It carries a foreword by General Hershey and its author is Dr. David A. Lockmiller, President of the University of Chattanooga. Dr. Lockmiller made extensive use of the collection

of General Crowder's papers which were in the possession of Col. John D. Langston at Goldsboro, N.C. Colonel Langston, it will be recalled, was a member of General Crowder's staff during World War I; as well as a member of the National Headquarters of Selective Service in the Second World War.

Author Lockmiller has devoted three lengthy chapters of his volume exclusively to Crowder's activities as Provost Marshal General of the Army in charge of the Selective Service System for the period May 1917 to July 1919. This biography's treatment in regard to Selective Service is thorough and situational, as it is with respect to all other phases of Crowder's life—boyhood, West Point, early Army service, the Philippines, military law, Manchuria, Cuba, Pan-America, Judge Advocate General, and military justice. From the standpoint of the System the work is a fitting companion to *The Spirit of Selective Service*, which book was published by General Crowder himself in 1920.

The various reviews of the Lockmiller volume reflect in general what the above announcement covers particularly for Selective Service. Copies of the book, *Enoch H. Crowder*, are now being offered by the University Book Stores, University of Missouri, Columbia, at \$3.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VI

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 1956

Number 4

## Director Indorses Military Reserve Week, April 22-28, 1956

General Harry H. Semmes  
Co-Chairman, National Security Committee  
35 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Dear General Semmes:

It was with real pleasure that I learned of the National Security Committee's sponsorship of Military Reserve Week, April 22-28, 1956.

It has been my privilege to give support to the Reserves before Congress and in speeches I have made before the public and the State Directors of Selective Service. I have also written articles in the Selective Service news organ supporting the Reserves. These actions, of course, are based on the firm conviction that only through a strong Reserve program can this country continue to afford preparedness economically and still be adequately prepared militarily to resist the attack.

I am convinced that when the public is fully informed on the need for the Six-Month Program and the many advantages it offers to the individual, the program will reach a successful goal. Awareness of the program by the public will be due in large measure to the public-spirited work by your Committee and the organizations joined with you in sponsoring the Military Reserve Week. You may be sure that all of us who are connected with Selective Service will fully cooperate with you in the advancement of the objectives of Military Reserve Week.

Sincerely yours,

LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Director.

## Reservists Like 6-Month Program

A majority of Reservists training under the Army's 6 months' active duty program are glad they enlisted, according to results of a survey announced by the Department of the Army.

Questionnaires turned in by 544 Reservists in their last weeks of basic training at the Army's six Reserve training camps indicated that 73 percent liked the program, 7 percent didn't like it, and 20 percent had not made up their minds.

When asked why they enlisted, 27 percent expressed belief that the training would assist in future jobs, 23 percent stressed the fact that they could get desired special training, and 23 percent said they enlisted to curtail their active duty military obligation. Other reasons for enlisting were: School plans, 12 percent; patriotic motives, 6 percent; and 9 percent said they had reasons not listed in the survey.

When asked the three most desirable features of the training, 44 percent listed a chance to learn a trade; 37 percent said they wanted an opportunity to learn whether they would like a career in the Army, and 36 percent appre-

(Continued on page 4)

## National Guard Has Muster Day Drive

National Guard organizations in the States and Territories enlisted 20,918 new members in a nationwide 3-week drive which ended in most States with 1-day recruiting efforts on Washington's Birthday.

A total of 10,539 recruits were enrolled in 1-day drives in 37 States and Puerto Rico according to the National Guard Bureau.

National Guard commanders are encouraging young recruits to volunteer for the 6 months of Army basic training available under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, Maj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, reported. He said he was confident that a good percentage of the men enlisted in the current drive will apply for such training.

National Guard officials said they believed the total enlistment figure would increase by several thousands when all returns are in. The new members enlisted, plus reenlistments, should boost the figure to well over 25,000 by the end of the month, they predicted.

In many States, Washington's Birthday was designated National Guard Muster Day by proclamation

## Critical Skill Enlistment Program Inaugurated By Executive Order

On January 6, 1956, President Eisenhower signed Executive Order No. 10650, "Prescribing Regulations Governing the Selection of Certain Persons Who Have Critical Skills for Enlistment in Units of the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces." Inauguration of this program authorizes selected registrants, other than special registrants, to participate in 3 to 6 months of active duty for training plus 7½ years of service in either the Ready or Standby Reserve of the Armed Forces.

These regulations, which now form Part 1680 of Selective Service Regulations, implemented the provisions of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 which amended both the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 and the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

Under this program any registrant who is in Class I-A, does not have an appeal pending, and who believes he possesses a critical skill which is being utilized in a critical defense-supporting industry or in a research activity affecting national defense may file a written request with his local board that he be accepted for enlistment in a unit of the Ready Reserve.

The local board will determine an applicant's acceptability for service in the Armed Forces, after considering the recommendation of the appropriate State Advisory Committee on Scientific, Engineering, and Specialized Personnel and the current lists of critical occupations and essential activities issued by the Secretaries of Labor and Commerce.

Registrants who are notified by their local boards that their applications have been approved will be required to enlist in a unit of the Ready Reserve, within 30 days or any longer period specified, after notification of their selection. Failure to so enlist will have the effect of cancellation of the approval and the registrant will be processed for induction in the normal manner.

Local board determinations may be appealed to a State Appeal Board or the President in the same

of governors. Units held open-houses, parades, and similar events to honor the memory of the first President, himself a Virginia Militiaman and advocate of a strong civilian-component force.

Enlistment figures for the 3-week period totaled 19,273 for the Army National Guard and 1,665 for the Air National Guard.

California reported the largest number of recruits, with 1,727. Other leaders were Ohio, with 1,200 (estimated); Oregon, 1,054; New York, 1,014; Iowa, 913; Arkansas, 904; Oklahoma, 850; Mississippi, 787; Pennsylvania, 767; and Alabama, 635.

manner as an appeal from Selective Service classifications.

All registrants who have completed the required active duty for training and returned to their civilian occupations have the continuing responsibility to keep their local boards informed of their mailing address and any changes in occupation and employment.

The new implementing regulations and other pertinent operating instructions have been distributed throughout the Selective Service System.

## Defense Award for City of Los Angeles

The first Department of Defense Reserve Award was presented to the city of Los Angeles, Calif., by Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson in a ceremony in Mr. Wilson's office.

Mayor Norris Poulson accepted the award on behalf of the government of the City of Los Angeles, which was cited for "outstanding cooperation with Reservists and Reserve activities."

The award, established in 1955, is given to organizations rendering outstanding cooperation in their policies toward military Reservists and Reserve activities.

Recommendations for the Defense Reserve Award originate with Reserve employees and are forwarded through military channels to the Secretaries of the respective Military Departments. Final review is made by a committee consisting of representatives of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Personnel, and Reserve) and of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps.

The citation of the Reserve award was read by Carter L. Burgess, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Personnel, and Reserve).

Present at the ceremony were Gen. David Sarnoff, Chairman, National Security Training Commission; Assistant Secretary of Defense Robert Tripp Ross; Assistant Secretary of the Army Hugh M. Milton; Assistant Secretary of the Air Force David S. Smith; and the directors of Reserve activities of the military services.



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue N.W., Washington 25, D. C.

## Scientists and Engineers May Benefit by Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1955

By MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Director of Selective Service

A shortage of scientists and engineers in the United States is claimed constantly. The facts of this shortage are not easy to state in a simple manner. The reasons for any scarcity are many. The solutions suggested are many, but all of them require time and effort. Some of these objectives are compared to results accomplished during the past several years in the USSR in the training of scientists and engineers. The accomplishments of the USSR are disturbing; it must energize us into training greater numbers of scientists and engineers in the future, but we must realize that controls exercised in the USSR to insure training of scientists and engineers cannot be used by us. Our recognition of the rights of the individual citizen prevents his regimentation into training desired by the Government. We are faced with the hard fact that we must continue somehow to inform our citizens of the duties which must be assumed willingly by the members of a free society if the members of that society are to continue to enjoy the rights and privileges which are theirs today.

For sometime discussions have been frequent on the amount of military training and service which should be required of the individual citizen prepared or preparing to be of particular value to the Nation through his technological capabilities. There have been recommendations that this type of registrant should be relieved from all military training and service in order to permit maximum utilization in providing means to insure national survival. Completely opposed to this approach had been the viewpoint that scientists and engineers had obligations as citizens which they should meet the same as any other citizen. Prior to the Armed Forces Reserve Act amendments of 1955, liberal application of deferment policies had permitted registrants pursuing scientific and technical courses to complete these courses to a bachelor level unless both class standing and test scores were low. Deferments were granted in many instances after graduation in order to permit scientists and engineers to work in industries critical in the national interest and to participate in highly essential research in defense projects. Reduction in calls has tended to increase the numbers and the length of deferments for scientists and engineers.

During the debates in Congress over the extension of the Universal Military Training and Service Act in 1955, bills were introduced to create commissions for the selection of scientists and engineers who would after selection be relieved of any or all obligation to train or serve in the Armed Forces.

The Congress chose instead to establish for scientists and engineers opportunities to enlist in the Ready Reserve and participate in short periods of active training to be followed either by screening to the Standby Reserve if their specialties were not then needed in the Ready Reserve or to participate in the Ready Reserve if the need for their particular specialty existed. A definite objective existed for early screening to the Standby Reserve. By these means critical occupations in vital defense industries and in necessary research could be manned by Standby Reservists who would risk rescreening to the Ready Reserve if they entered jobs not essential in the national interest.

The provisions of the act delegated to the President the power to regulate the details of the selection of such registrants for enlistment in the Ready Reserve. In the drafting of these regulations care was taken to prevent wholesale entrance into this form of Reserve training. With the experience of the Korean war freshly in mind, the regulations tend to provide for conditions for selection during a period of large calls rather than small ones. In addition, the Armed Forces during the initial drafting of these regulations were unaware of the numbers who would be available for training in the normal 6 months' active duty training course. This doubt tended to make regulations exclusive rather than inclusive.

The present size of calls and the anticipated size for the predictable future plus the facilities available in the Armed Forces for this training indicate liberality in the application of the regulations for selection of registrants for enlistment in the Ready Reserve as scientists and engineers. Even though with calls at their present level the registrant might qualify for deferment. If he chooses to apply for

(Continued on page 4)

## Are We Becoming a Nation of "Softies"?

From "THE STATE," Columbia, S. C.  
Sunday, Feb. 26, 1956

We have felt for some time that one of the big problems of modern America is to keep physically and mentally fit in the face of the rapidly increasing number of machines and gadgets designed to take the drudgery out of life and make everything easier. We have referred to this problem from time to time in these columns.

There have just come to our attention some statistics released by Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, which are, to say the least, arresting. These figures together with other information assembled by physical fitness experts, point strongly to the fact that our prosperity and high standards of living are turning America's coming generations into "softies."

According to General Hershey's report, during the Korean war, 47 percent of draftees were rejected on physical and mental grounds.

Of the 4,321,000 men drafted from 1948 to 1955, some 2,248,000—an amazing 52 percent—were rejected on physical and mental grounds.

In World War II, one man in five was rejected in the nineteen to twenty-five age bracket; in the eighteen-year-old group, one youth in four was rejected.

Here is General Hershey's explanation of the situation:

"We are not inherently a nation of softies, but it's a harder fight for us to stay fit than for a lot of less-privileged people. . . . Our kids are all right, but autos, innerspring mattresses, and regulated heating make it tougher for us to stay fit. We've got to learn to stay vigorous and still enjoy luxury."

The hard days of yesteryear are gone. We would not bring them back if we could. But in losing them we are in danger of losing something else—something that made our forebears strong in body and great in spirit, grit, stamina, determination, resourcefulness.

General Hershey hit the nail on the head when he said, "We've got to learn to stay vigorous and still enjoy luxury." But as we face the problem we run immediately into two discouraging facts. First, we human beings just naturally love to do the easy thing and to go the easy way.

We are reminded of the second-grade teacher who was talking to her pupils one day about some of the world's great inventions.

"Now children," she said, "if you had the power to invent anything you wanted, what would you invent?"

Little Johnnie held up his hand. "I would invent a machine to do all my work for me. All I'd have to do would be to press a button."

The teacher delivered her soul to Johnnie and the class on the importance, the dignity, the value of work. Turning to Tommie she asked:

"Now, Tommie, what would you invent?"

"I'd invent something to push that button."

The second fact which makes the problem more difficult is that everybody—inventor, discoverer, educa-

tor, business and professional man—is vying with each other to see how much easier everything can be made. Nothing is supposed to be hard, or unpleasant, any more. All the hard, rough places are smoothed out; all the pills are sugar-coated.

In our considered opinion General Hershey has touched on one of the most difficult and vital problems of modern American life: How to enjoy the luxuries of the highest standard of living that the world has ever known, and, at the same time, keep from becoming, more and more, a nation of "softies."

## With Apologies to Edgar Allan Poe

Once upon a mid-day dreary, while  
I pondered, weak and weary,  
Over many a curious volume of  
Selective Service lore—  
While I nodded, nearly napping,  
suddenly there came a tapping,  
As if someone gently rapping—  
rapping at my office door.  
"Tis some registrant," I muttered  
"tapping at my office door—  
Only this and nothing more."

Came the registrant beguiling my  
sad fancy into smiling  
By the grave and stern decorum of  
the countenance he wore—  
"Tell me what thy proper name is  
and your number, I implore."  
Quoth the registrant "Forty  
Four."  
Then the registrant, standing  
lonely in one spot, spoke only  
That one phrase as if his soul in  
that one phrase he did outpour—  
Till I scarcely more than uttered,  
"Other men have asked before  
and  
Keep on asking evermore."

Thus I sat engaged in questing, but  
no syllable expressing  
To the guy whose question I'd  
prayed  
I'd hear no more—  
"Wretch," I shrieked, "I cannot  
tell you  
For no living human being  
Knows the answer anymore!  
But those words still are burning—  
In my brain like tops they're  
turning  
Till they're like to drive me crazy—  
drive me daft!  
Repeated then his muted query  
patiently  
And very weary, "Lady, all I want  
to know is  
HOW I STAND IN THE  
DRAFT?"

By: Barbara L. McLeod,  
Clerk, Local Board No. 4,  
Hillsboro, Oreg.

## Facts From Files

Our Selective Service family includes many patriotic persons, who give freely of their time, deliberation, and judgment, whose only compensation is their pride in a job well done.

Among these are 15,016 local board members and 8,862 medical advisers to the local boards.



# Official Notices

February 17, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 140, Subject: "Amendment of Selective Service Regulations," concerning the new order of selection for induction and requirement that the local board must declare a registrant to be a delinquent before processing him as a delinquent, which were two of the amendments to the regulations prescribed by the President on February 15, 1956.

February 20, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 119, as amended, Subject: "Classification of Certain Alien Registrants," which was amended to reflect the provisions of section 1622.40 (a) (6) of the regulations now making eligible for Class IV-A certain alien registrants who have served in the Armed Forces of nations associated with the United States in mutual defense activities.

February 24, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 141, Subject: "Local Board Action Summary Sheet (SSS Form No. 115, Revised, and SSS Form No. 115-A) and Report of Availability and Summary of Classification (SSS Form No. 116, Revised)," concerning the preparation and use of these forms in maintaining and reporting the availability of registrants to fill calls in accordance with the new order of selection prescribed in section 1631.7 of the regulations.

February 24, 1956—Packets Nos. 55 and 56 of the Selective Service Regulations, containing corrected pages of Parts 1602, 1611, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1641, 1642, and 1650 to reflect the provisions of Executive Order No. 10659 of February 15, 1956, and constituting Amendment No. 66 of the regulations.

February 27, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 142, Subject: "Classification of Special Registrants in Class V-A," concerning the expeditious classification in Class V-A of all special registrants eligible therefor under section 1650.11 (q) of the regulations, as amended.

March 1, 1956—Transmittal Memorandum No. 83, containing: (1) Local Board Memorandum No. 14, as amended, Subject: "Procedures To Be Followed When Registrant Refuses To Submit to Physical Examination or Mental Test, or Fails To Report for or Submit to Induction," which was amended to reflect the provisions of the new section 1642.4 of the regulations concerning declaration of delinquency and to include provisions formerly in Local Board Memorandum No. 8 and in Operations Bulletin No. 105.

(2) Local Board Memorandum No. 16, as amended, Subject: "Registration of Aliens," which was amended to describe the types of visas and other documents which alien students and exchange visitors are now re-

quired to have in their possession to identify them as persons not required to register, and to describe the official identifying documents which aliens who have entered this country pursuant to certain NATO agreements and treaty aliens who have entered this country temporarily must hold in order to establish their exemption from registration.

(3) Local Board Memorandum No. 22, as amended, Subject: "Cancellation of Registration of Aliens Who Have Been Relieved of Duty To Register," which was amended to include the three new categories of aliens who are now exempt from registration under section 1611.2 (b) of the regulations, as recently amended.

(4) Local Board Memorandum No. 38, as amended, Subject: "Extended Liability of Deferred Registrants," which was amended to reflect changes in the law reducing extension of liability to age 28 in two instances, and to set forth the changes in exemptions and deferments made by the recent amendments of the law and regulations.

(5) The rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 8, Subject: "Identification of Delinquent Registrants at Time of Induction."

(6) The rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 39, Subject: "Classification of Treaty Aliens."

March 9, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 143, Subject: "Notifications and Instructions Regarding Registrants With Critical Skills Who Are Selected for Enlistment in the Ready Reserve," concerning the designation of the Army to enlist and train such registrants, the appropriate offices of the Army to be notified concerning such registrants, and the manner in which the registrants will obtain instructions regarding enlistment.

March 13, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 144, Subject: "Section 1623.11 of the Selective Service Regulations" advising that section 1623.11 should have been revoked and, since it now has no application, should be disregarded.

March 13, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 145, Subject: "Rescission of Certain Operations Bulletins Because of Amendments to the Selective Service Regulations," rescinding Operations Bulletins Nos. 51, 62, 92, 99, 122, 123, 125, and 128 because the subjects thereof are now covered in the regulations, or they are no longer applicable due to amendments of the regulations, or they have served their purpose.

March 13, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. O, as amended, Subject: "List of Operations Bulletins," containing the list of current bulletins and the list of bulletins which have become no longer current and in effect since September 1, 1955.

## Ohio Buckeyes Boast of Best

Although it represents to many people many different things, Ohioans most often refer to their State as the Mother of Presidents. Seven of the last 17 Chief Executives were born within its borders, while an eighth, William Henry Harrison, moved into the State before it was admitted to the Union.

Ohioans can boast of the Wright brothers of Dayton who invented the first successful airplane; of Thomas Edison who gave the world electric light, or they can point with pride to such social leaders as Daniel Beard who organized a boys' group

called the "Sons of Dan'l Boone," which later became known as the Boy Scouts of America; or to W. H. McGuffey, whose name will always be associated with the Nation's reading habits. In the field of business, Cleveland will claim America's first billionaire, John D. Rockefeller, while Akron and Toledo will remind you they are the rubber capital and the glass center of the world, respectively. And when it comes to football, the fans at "Broad and High" in Columbus will bet that "Ohio State can lick 'em all." Oh, just for the record, it appears that Ohio has the oldest active local board member in the country in the person of Mr. C. B. Holliday, the chairman of the Adams County board, who is over 90.

Does this sound like bragging? Quite likely it is, because Ohioans feel they have much to brag about not the least of which is their Selective Service System. Leaders of all walks of life are represented on their local boards and two appeal boards, while the Advisory Committee on Scientific, Engineering, and Specialized Personnel numbers among its members some of the most advanced scientific thinking in the Nation.

Ohio, with a population of approximately 8 million, is divided into 88 counties, and to serve all counties properly there have been established 128 boards which vary in size from 1,300 registrants in Vinton County to almost 17,000 registrants in one of the Montgomery County boards. Characteristic of the State itself, all local boards operate independently of each other, although in numerous instances several boards occupy common rental space. If you were to make a survey of the staff officers at State Headquarters, you'd be informed in no uncertain terms that the "uncompensated professionals" who do the classifying in Ohio stand alone in their devotion to duty and their intelligent approach to the Selective Service problem. They are independent yet cooperative; they are strict yet tactful; and they are the busiest people in the State, yet give generously of their time as is required. One has only to attend one of the local board member conferences to recognize the character of the system. You'll find represented the analytical approach of the lawyer, the inquisitive approach of the teacher or doctor, the impatient approach of the businessman, and the studied approach of the farmer or the mechanic. In Ohio they believe all these voices are required to form what General Hershey terms "the backbone of Selective Service."

High on the list of essential components of the Ohio Selective Service System are the 164 full-time and 65-part-time local board and appeal board clerks who handle the records

for the 900,000 registrants in the State. While two of the clerks occupied similar jobs in WW I and a considerable number had WW II experience, the majority have become associated with the System since 1948. However, the rate of turnover of personnel is proportionately slight, which probably indicates they like their work. Undoubtedly this has a bearing on the pleasant treatment which Ohio registrants have come to expect.

Situated in the State Capitol at Columbus, the State Headquarters office is staffed with 7 commissioned Army officers, 1 Air Force officer, and 25 civilian employees, whose combined Selective Service experience amounted to 275 years at the time Col. Harold L. Hays assumed the State Director's duties just 1 year ago. Combining this "know-how" with his military experience as chief of staff of the 37th Infantry Division and lengthy administrative experience, Colonel Hays has impressed upon all his associates the importance of "living liaison" with all segments of the organization. In addition to the regular board member conferences, he has inaugurated a program of annual local board clerk conferences where for 2 days the clerks are given the opportunity to "sound off" about their troubles, and are invited to participate in working out solutions to clerical problems. Then, too, all staff officers who are traveling anywhere in the State have been instructed to stop at each board office on the way to their destination even if only for a very brief visit. More recently, Colonel Hays announced the activation of a Field Division to augment the Manpower, Procurement, and Personnel Divisions of the headquarters. While the division was formed from personnel of other State Headquarters units on a rather modest basis, there is little doubt that it will soon be the coordinating agent between the boards and the headquarters.

This, then, is Ohio, its people, its program, and its problems. With the population center of the United States located in Bellefontaine, you're quite apt to hear it referred to as "the pivotal State." However, Buckeye boosters are more proud of their unofficial motto, "an empire within an empire."

## Correction

Under this publication's February story headed "1000 Hour Sick Leave Employees Get Commendation of Director," the name of Miss Dorothy A. Holland, an employee of Nebraska State Headquarters and the Records Depot since July 1941, was omitted through error.



## Biography on General Crowder Pays Tribute to General Oakes



Brigadier General

JAMES OAKES

(From the F. H. Meserve Collection N. Y.)

The biography, *Enoch H. Crowder* (University of Missouri Studies, Columbia: 1955), which was announced in these pages last month, contains a tribute to Brigadier General James Oakes, head of the Federal draft for the State of Illinois during the War Between the States. General Oakes, it will be recalled, was the Assistant Provost Marshal General of the 1863-1865 operations who collaborated so effectively with Major General James B. Fry when Fry made his final report as Provost Marshal General for the entire Federal program. In fact, General Oakes' part of that report with his telling discussion of operating problems and their solutions, provides in large measure the foundation for the success of Selective Service in World Wars I and II, the Korean emergency, and the present effort.

It is in this connection with respect to the work of the System in 1917-18 that the book on Major General Crowder, who was in charge of the World War I program, makes reference to General Oakes. On February 4, 1917, the day after the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany, President Woodrow Wilson asked Secretary of War Newton D. Baker to have drawn up a proposed draft law. This task was in turn given to General Crowder, then Judge Advocate General of the Army, for actual accomplishment. Here, quoted from Crowder's biography, is the reference to Oakes' Report:

In accepting the assignment to prepare a law to draft free citizens for military service, Crowder realized the magnitude as well as the urgency of the task. Although it was seemingly a far cry from the drafting of Missouri neighbors during the 1860's, from his reading the Fry and Oakes reports on the failures of Civil War conscription while serving with the Eighth Cavalry at

Fort Yates in 1890, and from his studies of the problems incident to the mobilization of manpower as member of the General Staff and as a military observer in Japan, yet his training and experience almost foretold the role he was to play in bringing about the defeat of the Central Powers.

The book includes other pertinent coverage of the War Between the States operations—both Federal and Confederate—and the roles that Fry and Oakes played in regard to the former. Such coverage is evidence of how meticulously Dr. David A. Lockmiller, the author of *Enoch H. Crowder*, has handled its Selective Service phases as well as those dealing with Crowder's career in other fields.

### Registrants Engage In Name's The Same Game

A one-in-a-million situation occurred in the office of Michigan Local Board 35, Selective Service, in the Ionia Courthouse Tuesday.

Clerk Rita Schroeder said a regular "name's the same" game was engaged in, with the registration of three Ionia County men.

Six men appeared during the day to register. Among the six were the following three: William V. Bennett, of BENNETT Road, Ionia; Robert P. Borden, of BORDEN Road, Muir, and (to top it all off) William D. Carr, of CARR Street, Portland.

It will probably never happen again, in any draft board, anywhere.

—Ionia County News (Michigan)

### Reservists Like

(Continued from page 1)

ciated the chance to further their education.

On the basis of first, second, third choices of subjects liked best, individual Weapons Training headed the list, with 87 percent naming it among their first three preferences. Next in order of preference were First Aid and Hygiene and Troop Information and Education, with more than a majority liking all subjects presented.

The survey was made with a view to determining how training for the Reservist may be made more effective and thereby spur volunteer enlistments in the program.

### The Roster of 100-Percenters

Oklahoma and Florida have joined the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in U. S. Savings Bonds purchases.

The total membership of the "honor group" is still 15, with two States dropping below 100-percent participation.

Relative standings of the 15, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Idaho.....	12.01
Virgin Islands.....	11.75
Nevada.....	11.15
Puerto Rico.....	10.86
Alabama.....	9.99
Washington.....	8.11
Wyoming.....	7.57
Wisconsin.....	7.56
Oklahoma.....	6.96
South Carolina.....	6.40
Indiana.....	6.31
District of Columbia.....	6.23
Florida.....	5.54
Arizona.....	5.50
Maine.....	4.66

### Classification Picture February 1, 1956

Class	
Total.....	16,379,255
I-A & I-A-O Examined and Acceptable.....	184,434
I-A & I-A-O Not Examined.....	1,534,465
I-A & I-A-O Induction Postponed.....	13,409
I-S Statutory Deferment—High School.....	51,074
I-S Statutory Deferment—College*.....	3,631
I-O Conscientious Objector, Examined and Acceptable.....	1,307
I-O Conscientious Objector, Not Examined.....	3,719
I-C (Inducted).....	393,219
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned).....	1,330,483
I-C (Discharged).....	777,168
I-C (Reserve).....	1,435,124
I-W (At Work).....	2,772
I-W (Released).....	3,740
I-D Member of Reserve Component*.....	263,524
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)*.....	27,145
II-A (Apprentice)*.....	4,624
II-C Agricultural Deferment*.....	35,945
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	160,851
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,146,432
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	100,212
IV-B Officials*.....	19
IV-C Aliens.....	8,008
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	58,681
IV-F Unfit for Service*.....	2,130,659
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	6,708,610

\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.

### Scientists and Engineers

(Continued from page 2)

enlistment for the short term of active duty in order to return to essential job with great security status, every effort should be made to permit him to do so.

The present time is an ideal one to test out the effectiveness of type of training for scientists and engineers. The Nation would be stronger if it had an accepted system of handling this type of reservist. Experience can be gained now much less expensively than a time when time is not available. While Selective Service must be every effort to gain experience to further the development of the system to the most effective degree practicable, it retains its responsibility to continue to defer those who qualify under present laws, regulations, and the conditions as they prevail at the present time.

### Local Boards Honor Mr. Haas of Ohio

Mr. P. J. Haas, 525 Fairway N. E., Warren, Ohio, well-known and highly regarded Warren resident who has never missed a board meeting in over fifteen years' service on Warren Local Board was honored by Selective Service officials recently on the occasion of his 83d birthday.



MR. P. J. HAAS

Mr. Haas was born in Sharpsburg, Pa., on February 18, 1873. He has been a board member since 1917 on Local Board No. 2, Warren, Ohio, during World War II. He has been with Local Board No. 1, Warren, Ohio, since 1948. In over-15-year-period he has never missed a meeting.

### Recent Visitors to National Headquarters

Lt. Col. Lyman Y. Burch, Chief Administrative Division, and Mr. Arlene M. McLean, personnel assistant, both of New Jersey State Headquarters.

Mrs. Virginia H. Foster, clerk of Local Board No. 42, Elkton, Md., and friend, Mrs. Ralph George, also of Elkton, Md.

Mrs. Mary C. Dodge and Mr. Dodge, Local Board No. 3, Cedar County, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

**Topper SAYS -  
I BUY U.S. SAVING  
BONDS REGULARLY  
DO YOU?**



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VI

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 1956

Number 5

## POWER for PEACE



active  
and  
reserve  
forces

## ARMED FORCES DAY OPEN HOUSE

President Eisenhower has proclaimed Saturday, May 19th, as Armed Forces Day and has requested assistance in the local observance of the day.

Armed Forces Day is the special day designated each year for our Armed Forces to show the people of the United States and our friends and allies overseas their improved teamwork, state of efficiency, and the advances made in techniques and equipment.

Again, as last year, "Power for Peace" will be the slogan of the day in which the public is invited to take a close look at our national defense. Principal emphasis will be placed on "open house" programs at all installations, wherever feasible, in the United States and overseas. Designed to give Americans and the peoples of friendly countries a better understanding of the personnel, equipment, and working relationships among the various components of our Armed Forces, these programs will feature educational exhibits, demonstrations, air shows, parades, drills, award ceremonies, vessels in port, meetings, sports' events, social affairs, religious services, special films, and similar activities.

General plans describe the 1956 observance as a "joint exercise" calling for increased attention to the National Guard, Reserve Forces, Ground Observer Corps, Civil Air Patrol, and other supporting organizations which are essential elements of our national "Power for Peace."

Because of the unique position occupied by the Selective Service System in the citizen-Department of Defense relationship, the assistance of all Selective Service personnel is requested in observing the day by such local participation and sponsorship as may be deemed feasible and fitting throughout the Nation.

### Special College Qualification Test

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey has arranged for a special test to be given on Thursday, May 17, 1956, for those registrants who, for reasons beyond their control, were unable to take the regularly scheduled tests on November 17, 1955, and April 19, 1956. Applicants for the test should submit their applications by midnight May 7, 1956.

### Six-Month Reserve Trainees Honored

Nine representatives of the first group of Reservists to train under the 6-months' training program were honored at a luncheon given recently by Deputy Secretary of Defense Reuben B. Robertson, Jr., in the Secretary of Defense's dining room at the Pentagon.

The following six Army and three Marine Corps trainees were selected from each camp graduating trainees under the Program in mid-March:

Pvt. 2nd Class James R. Corcoran, 18, National Guard, trained at Fort Bliss, Tex., of 707 S. Grand Avenue, Roswell, N. Mex.

Pvt. Robert W. Davis, Jr., 19, U. S. Army Reserve, trained at Camp Chaffee, Ark., of 35 Carter Road, Lynnfield, Mass.

Pvt. 2nd Class George A. Geist, 18, U. S. Army Reserve, trained at Fort Jackson, S. C., of Route 3, Box 66, Nashville, Tenn.

Pvt. George P. Hoyle, 18, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, trained at Camp Pendleton, Calif., of 311 N. Virginia Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Pvt. Frederick A. Jenkins, 19, U. S. Army Reserve, trained at Fort Ord, Calif., of 1303 Division Avenue, Takoma, Wash.

Pvt. Robert D. O'Connor, 18, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, trained at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla., of 7344 Dale Avenue, Richmond Heights, Mo.

Pvt. Heinrich J. Ortog, Jr., 17, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, trained at Camp Lejeune, N. C., of 1983 Moltke Court, Cleveland, Ohio.

Pvt. Kenneth J. Pike, 18, U. S. Army Reserve, trained at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., of 1412 Judson Street, Evansville, Ind.

Pvt. Harold G. Wills, 18, U. S. Army Reserve, trained at Fort Knox, Ky., of 35-38 89th Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island, N. Y.

### Special Reserve Program for Men With Critical Skills

Plans for the enlistment in a special Reserve program of men classified 1-A for military service and who possess critical skills being utilized in a defense-supporting activity or research affecting national defense have been announced by Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker.

Under the plan, for which provision is made in the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, Selective Service will select such individuals and certify them to the Army as eligible for enlistment in the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve for an 8-year period. After completion of 6 months' active duty for training, these enlistees will be transferred to the Standby Reserve of the Army Reserve for the remainder of the 8 years, unless they elect to remain in the Ready Reserve, or unless they qualify for a critical military skill for which a requirement in the Ready Reserve exists.

The 6 months' active duty for training will include 2 months of basic combat training and 4 months in assignments utilizing scientific, professional or other critical skills of these men.

Those becoming members of the Standby Reserve will be relieved of further peacetime military training requirements, providing they continue employment in a critical defense supporting activity. In the event of discontinuance of such employment, an individual will be reassigned to the Ready Reserve, if qualified, and be required to participate satisfactorily in unit training or be subject to induction into the active service.

An individual interested in the critically skilled personnel enlistment program should get in touch with his local Selective Service Board.

### Most of Army ROTC Graduates to Serve Two Years on Active Duty

Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker has announced that under present plans approximately two-thirds of the estimated 15,900 Army Reserve Officer Training Corps graduates scheduled to enter active duty during fiscal year 1957 will be ordered to 2 years' active duty. The remaining one-third will be ordered to 6 months' active duty for training in connection with the Reserve Forces Act of 1955.

Secretary Brucker pointed out that graduates have been polled regarding their preferences for either 6 months' active duty for training or 2 years' active service. While

the majority of those volunteering for 2-year active duty will serve for that period, requirements of the active Army will necessarily take precedence over individual preferences.

ROTC commissioned officers serving 6 months of active duty for training will, upon completion of that period of active duty, be assigned to active participation with Army Reserve units.

In all cases, ROTC graduates will be assigned initially to their respective branch service schools for branch qualification training prior to assignment to Army units.

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

MAY 8 1956



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## May 19th—A Day of Tribute

By MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Director of Selective Service

In April the Nation observed Military Reserve Week. This month it will observe Armed Forces Day. The significance of either of these occasions to an individual citizen depends on many factors. Prominent among these factors are our conclusions concerning our survival either as individuals or as a Nation.

Like ancient Gaul, all of our citizens may be divided into three parts. In the first group are those who have little or no interest in military measures for survival. This group can be divided into two subclasses, quite dissimilar in nature. One group overcome by the advance of science, as it is usually stated, feels there is nothing to do except die if and when the agents of destruction arrive. The other subclass at the other extreme does not believe there is any necessity of preparing to defend themselves and generally believes that force is not the means to use to survive.

The second group believes that measures should be taken for survival. There is, of course, wide variation among the members of any group with as general a classification as this but in general the members of this group believe that the measures that should be taken are the responsibilities of some one else besides them. Just what measures should be taken are lacking in details and exactly who will carry them out is firm only to the extent of excluding the members of this group from active participation in the measures taken to insure survival by military power.

The third group realizes that the only hope for peace is from power. Not only power to protect but power that is evident enough to defend by its apparent potential. The members of this third group have no delusions about the costs of war. Many of them have participated in paying war costs. They differ from members of the first and second groups by the fact that they know that peace cannot be bought without cost. They know that these costs are paid for not only in money but to a far greater extent in time, effort, and sweat. If they followed a desirable course they would try to avoid payment especially in their time. They believe, however, that their choice lies not in service to the Nation or no service. Their convictions are that the choices lie between service without war and service in war, and they choose hopefully the former.

The third group finds more to observe on Armed Forces Day than the first and second groups. They realize the necessities of monotonous, tiresome, and at times frustrating service for the Nation. They are quite aware that the liberties they cherish, the possessions they own, or hope to own, and the privileges which they enjoy have been gained and are maintained in no small measure by the men and

the women who through the years of our history have composed the Armed Forces.

We live in changing times and our Armed Forces reflect our times and they reflect us. The men of yesterday fought with a minimum of weapons. His weapon technique

(Continued on page 4)

## V. A. Answers to July '56 Termination W. W. II GI Training Program

Veterans' Administration has answered the following questions asked by large numbers of World War II veterans about the forthcoming July 25, 1956, termination of the World War II GI Bill training program.

Under present law, the 12-year-old training program draws to a close on that date for all but a small handful of World War II veterans.

The question asked most frequently is: "If I have unused GI training entitlement, can I use it after July 25?"

VA's answer is "no." Under the law, no GI training may be provided after July 25, even though a veteran might have remaining entitlement.

Another question is: "If a veteran is in the middle of a summer term at school, can he complete it even though it would carry him past July 25?"

Here again, VA's answer is "no," for the law cuts off the program definitely on July 25, and does not make provisions for veterans who may be in mid-course.

Veterans taking GI correspondence courses have asked VA: "Must I mail my final lesson to the correspondence school before July 25, or must the school send me back my corrected lesson before that date?"

VA's answer is that the veteran must mail his final lesson to the school before midnight, July 25. The school, however, may service the lesson and return it to the veteran afterward.

Still another question is: "If a veteran's GI entitlement expires after he has reached the mid-point of a term or semester, he normally is allowed to continue to the end of the term or semester at Government expense. Will this rule still apply, in light of the July 25 termination date?"

VA's answer: "It will not." Instead, the veteran will be permitted to continue his training to July 25—but not beyond.

Finally, veterans have been asking whether the July 25 date applies to all World War II veterans.

VA's reply is that there are a few exceptions.

Veterans who enlisted between October 6, 1945, and October 5, 1946, under the Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act, have 9 years from the end of their enlistment period to wind up their training.

All other World War II veterans are subject to the July 25 wind-up of the GI program.

During the life of the World War II GI Bill, more than 7,800,000 veterans—or 1 out of every 2 who served in World War II—received GI training benefits. Presently, World War II GI trainees number 70,000.

## Court Decision

The Supreme Court has issued an order denying a petition for review of a case arising from the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in which the latter court in effect affirmed the propositions that:

1. Where the registrant's only defense in a criminal prosecution for disobeying a work order was that his religious beliefs prevented obedience because of an asserted connection between the agency and the military service, the court must convict.

2. Where it is proposed that a meat-wearer go to work under the civilian work program for \$181.50 a month the disparity in salary would not expectedly cause privation.

3. Civilian work with a county charities department in lieu of induction is not violative of constitutional rights.

4. A local board may direct a conscientious objector to undertake a specified work in lieu of induction, as against contention that the registrant's present occupation contributes to the national health, safety or interest.

5. A local board's refusal to reopen is not appealable by the registrant; otherwise there would be an invitation to successive frivolous appeals delaying induction and frustrating the congressional purposes.

6. The regulations provide for both fair and adequate appeal procedure.

The court bolstered up the second point in the foregoing by a consideration of the position of one who

is at once a I-O and a III-A claimant.

The case was that of the United States against Nick Allen Klubnikin prosecuted in the Southern District of California (Central Division) for refusal to report for civilian work with the Los Angeles Department of Charities.

As a prior I-A-O, Klubnikin once had been tried for an alleged induction failure, and acquitted. The Court of Appeals report states. Consequently Klubnikin, a member of the Molokan Spiritual Jumper was awarded, by his local board, I-O. He thereafter wrote to request a III-A and the local board refused to reopen. The court thought he had not sustained the burden, which under the authorities is registrant's own burden, to establish a prima facie case for his claim. The regulations concerning fatherhood qualifications then extant seemed to the court a proper exercise of discretion delegated by Congress. "It seems idle," the Court of Appeals said, "to argue that regulations cannot be modified to meet changing conditions."

The court met a murmur over a alleged inadequacy of the Selective Service Regulations, in failing to provide for an appeal from refusal to reopen, saying: "Appellant argues that the Selective Service Regulations provide no administrative appeal from a decision of the local board's refusing to reopen a case upon request of a registrant for reclassification and, hence, is denial of due process. The machinery established by the Selective Service Regulations is and of necessity must be geared to the prodigious task of processing millions of registrants. The regulations grant an administrative appeal whenever there has been a reclassification of a registrant by his local board. Moreover, whenever the local board initially determines that sufficient facts have been alleged by the registrant to warrant the reopening of his classification its final decision on whether or not a new classification shall be awarded is appealable. It is only where the local board determines that the registrant has failed to set forth sufficient facts to warrant reconsideration that no administrative review is afforded. Provision for review on refusal to reclassify would invite successive frivolous appeals designed to delay induction and frustrate the purposes of the Act. The regulations provide for fair and adequate procedure."

## Visitors to National Headquarters

Mr. Harold J. Kittsley a Government Appeal Agent of Local Board No. 54, Ozaukee County, Wis.

Mrs. Lee Dannelly, Assistant Chief, Administrative Division Texas State Headquarters, Austin, Tex.

Mr. Ralph R. Harris, Chairman of Local Board No. 160, Leominster, Mass. since the Fall of 1949.

Mrs. Elizabeth McCann, of Local Board No. 8, Exeter, N. H.

Mrs. Elsa Messer, Clerk of Local Board No. 3 of Keene, N. H. and her husband, Mr. Walter Messer.



## Official Notices

March 20, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 146, Subject: "Submission of Military Status of Individual (DD Form 44) by Department of the Navy," advising that the Navy will submit DD Form 44 on a fiscal year basis.

March 29, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 147, Subject: "Section 1631.8 of Selective Service Regulations," delaying inductions under that section pending development of procedures for the certification of unsatisfactory service in the Ready Reserve.

March 29, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 148, Subject: "Reports Under Part 1680 of Selective Service Regulations," concerning submission of monthly reports regarding applications made by registrants with critical skills for selection for enlistment in Ready Reserve.

April 10, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 149, Subject: "Classification of Registrants Discharged After Completing 6 Months or More but Less Than 1 Year of Active Duty in Armed Forces," concerning the classification of registrants discharged from the Armed Forces for the convenience of the Government in Class IV-A under section 1622.40 (a) (2) of the regulations.

April 11, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 150, Subject: "Special Registrants in Class I-D," concerning the securing of information from the Armed Forces as to whether certain of such registrants are on active duty and eligible for Class I-C.

April 11, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 143, as amended, Subject: "Notifications and Instructions Regarding Registrants with Critical Skills Who Are Selected for Enlistment in the Ready Reserve," which was amended to set forth a change in instructions issued by the Army which now provide that such enlistees will be transferred to the Standby Reserve unless they have a critical skill needed in the Ready Reserve.

April 13, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 151, Subject: "General Instructions Concerning Determination of Availability of Members of Standby Reserve," transmitting a copy of new Part 1690 of the Selective Service Regulations and containing information and instructions implementing Part 1690 regarding the determination of the availability of members of the Standby Reserve for order to active duty in time of war or national emergency declared by Congress.

## HONOR

Mr. Paul C. Weick, Chairman of Local Board No. 113, Summit County, Ohio, has been appointed Federal Judge for the Northern District of Ohio.

## Col. Larry Green of National Dies After Short Illness

Lieut. Col. Laurie Collins Green, 60, died Sunday, March 25th at Fort Belvoir Station Hospital following a short illness.

Colonel Green served at National Headquarters of Selective Service and also in the Pentagon during World War II, and returned to active duty with the System in 1950. At his death he was Assistant Chief of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information.

Colonel Green was born June 9, 1895, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Branch Green at Brodnax, Va., and after graduating from William and Mary College entered upon a career in journalism and public relations. For several years he was associated with newspapers in Philadelphia, Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, and more recently in Columbus, Ohio. While a resident of Ohio, he was publicity director for the Republican party of Ohio, and press representative for Senator John W. Bricker, then Governor.

During World War I Colonel Green served in France with the 318th Infantry of the 80th Division, and was awarded the Purple Heart following participation in the Somme, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne offensives. He held U. S. Navy and French Government commendations in addition to the American Defense Service Medal, the American Campaign Medal, World War II Victory Medal, and Armed Forces Reserve Medal.

While at William and Mary College, Colonel Green was very active in the college's publications, being editor of both the newspaper and the yearbook. He was also a member of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity, and later graduated from the Army's Command and General Staff School Military Intelligence Course, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Colonel Green was a member of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the National Press Club of Washington.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Folliard Green, formerly of Norfolk, Va., and two brothers, Dr. George Preston Green, and John Branch Green, both of Richmond, Va.

Funeral services were conducted Wednesday, March 28th, 11 A. M., from Fort Myer Chapel, with military burial in Arlington National Cemetery, and honors by troops of the Third Infantry Regiment. Officers who had worked with Colonel Green at National Headquarters were honorary pallbearers.

American conscription may be traced as far as the earliest Colonists, who brought over with them the English militia system, founded on the principle that every able-bodied citizen was obligated to keep himself armed and ready to fight the common foe with the regulars—or with his neighbors—when occasion demanded.

## Dr. Boice, of Iowa Another Claimant To Long Service

Dr. C. A. Boice has served as a physician in Washington County, Iowa, for more than 56 years and is still very active in the general practice of medicine in his county and has been and still is a tireless uncompensated worker for Selective Service in Iowa.

Dr. Boice began his long years of medical service to the Armed Forces during the Spanish American War in 1898 when he acted as assistant medical examiner under his father, Dr. J. C. Boice.

He served as an uncompensated medical examiner in 1917 and then as a member of the Washington County Local Board during World War I.

When World War II developed, he served from November 27, 1940 to March 31, 1947 as Examining Physician and as a member of the Medical Advisory Board in Iowa.

From October 18, 1948 to date he has served as the Washington County Local Board Medical Advisor, and he intends to continue his service as long as his services are needed.

Iowa State Headquarters and the Washington County Local Board feel that this is a record of service that is going to be difficult to match.

### Mr. T. M. MILLER

Mr. Miller was born March 10, 1876, in Abbeville County, S. C.,



and has never missed a board meeting since his election as Chairman and Board Member of Local Board No. 1, Abbeville, S. C., in 1948. During most of his 80 years, Mr. Miller has been

very active in the business, civic, and political life of Abbeville.

### MR. HAROLD EMERSON

Mr. Emerson is a full-blood Chipewewa Indian, and 78-year-old



member of Local Board No. 68, Mahanomen County, Minn. His record as a volunteer worker with Selective Service dates back to 1917, when he began serving as White Earth Reservation registrar. He has also served his community as game warden and as a member of the district school board. Despite his protest, a new school built in 1951 was named the Northrop-Emerson School; Miss Adele Northrop served the reservation for years as public health nurse and school board clerk.

## Colorado—The Centennial State

Most of the people who have been connected with Selective Service since 1940 at the national level have at one time or another visited our Colorado Headquarters and have had a chance to see us in action. By the same token these people have had a chance to visit the many interesting places in our State, and their testimony is probably worth more than ours might be in relating the wonderful things which we could publicize about Colorado.

It is worthy of note that several Colorado officers have at one time or another been attached to our National Headquarters. This list would include Col. Gareth Brainerd, Lt. Col. James C. Coatsworth, Col. Wm. Iliff, Brig. Gen. H. H. Richardson, and Col. George Irvin, all of whom have served the National organization with distinction.

The following Governors have since 1940 administered Selective Service in an excellent manner in Colorado: The Hon. Ralph Carr, John Vivian, Lee Knous, Walter Johnson, Dan Thornton, and Edwin C. Johnson. Appointments recommended by these Governors were devoid of political influence and capable people have served, and are now serving, in these important appointments irrespective of party affiliation.

Brig. Gen. Harold H. Richardson, the Adjutant General of Colorado, was appointed the first State Director 21 September 1940. The State Headquarters was established in the State National Guard Armory in Denver. Col. H. E. Reed, the present State Director, entered on active duty in March 1942 as a Captain of Infantry. He replaced General Richardson in April 1943. Colonel Reed served until September 1946 when he returned to his civilian work and was succeeded by Lt. Col. Phillip W. Whitely, who served as State Director during the remaining months of the World War II operation. Colonel Reed came back to the State Director assignment with the reestablishment of the Selective Service Law, June 1948.

Besides the aforementioned officers there have been many other officers on duty at one time or another with the Colorado State Selective Service, who have aided the State Director in his administration of the system in Colorado.

In addition to the military personnel, Selective Service in Colorado has had the services of a number of compensated civilian personnel who have also added to the administration of Selective Service over the years. Four men who served in this headquarters during WWII are now deceased—Walden Sweet, Webber Houston, Lyle Kutz, and David Cosner.

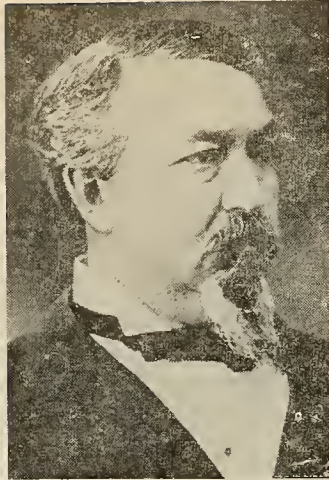
Any Selective Service story of Colorado would be impossible without commending the volunteer people who have served as local board members, appeal board members, appeal agents, medical advisors, advisors to registrants, registrars, and many others who helped in the important job which confronted us.

(Continued on page 4)





Brig. Gen. GABRIEL J. RAINS  
Confederate Draft Head  
April 1862-May 1863  
(From the F. H. Meserve Collection, N. Y.)



Brig. Gen. CHARLES W. FIELD  
Confederate Draft Head  
June-July 1863  
(From the F. H. Meserve Collection, N. Y.)

## Crowder Biography Enriches SS History

In his foreword to this book on General Crowder, head of the World War I draft, General Hershey points out how materials such as it contains, add to an understanding of the principles, methods and problems of Selective Service operations. He also writes that—

General Crowder demonstrated his faith in the citizens of America by the establishment of a system of local boards in each community. To them was delegated the authority to decide which of their fellow citizens should be inducted into the Armed Forces and which ones it was necessary to defer to serve the national interest. "Selected by your neighbors" became a fact in the procurement system of this Nation.

In these days when survival seems to hang in balance, there is a real need that the philosophy of General Crowder be made known to ever-increasing numbers of our citizenry. He was a "military man who understood the civic spirit of a free people."—From *Enoch H. Crowder*, University of Missouri Studies, Columbia: 1955.

Reflecting this interest of the System in biographical materials, the October 1953 issue of your "Selective Service" published pictures of General Fry, Federal draft head; General Preston, Confederate draft head; General Crowder; Dr. Dykstra, 1st Director of Selective Service, World War II; and General Hershey, present Director. The 1953 issue likewise carried brief accounts of their careers and draft program activities. In addition, the last issue of "Selective Service," as will be recalled, included the photograph of General Oakes, head of the Illinois Federal draft, and comments upon his all-important report regarding the difficulties of that operation.

In connection with the short write-up on General Preston in the

1953 issue, mention was made of his two predecessors, Generals Rains and Field, in the top-spot of the Confederate program. Their pictures appear above. Any new biographical information on the three Confederate Directors or General Fry, the Federal Director, which might be known to members of the System or come to their attention, would be of general interest and will be welcomed.

## 100 Percenters

South Dakota has joined the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in U. S. Savings Bonds purchases.

The total membership of the "honor group" is now 16.

Relative standings of the 16, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Virgin Islands.....	11.75
Idaho.....	11.42
Nevada.....	11.16
Puerto Rico.....	10.43
Alabama.....	10.23
Washington.....	7.90
Wyoming.....	7.64
Wisconsin.....	7.57
Oklahoma.....	7.00
Indiana.....	6.83
South Dakota.....	6.37
South Carolina.....	6.33
District of Columbia.....	6.22
Arizona.....	5.67
Florida.....	5.55
Maine.....	4.87

The following law was enacted by the Virginia General Assembly during the 1623-24 session: "It is ordered that every commander of the several plantations appointed by commission from the governor shall have power and authority to levy a partie of men out of the inhabitants of that place soe many as well be spared without too much weakening of the plantations and to employ those men against the Indians, when they shall assault us neere unto our habitations."

## Centennial State

(Continued from page 3)

These workers have been loyal and conscientious in a great cause for which they made much sacrifice and gave most generously of their time, energy, and money. This story would be incomplete and unfinished without mention of them as having had the greatest part in it.

Colorado has had the same Selective Service problems that all States have had. The people mentioned above solved these problems and we were able to establish and maintain an enviable record in the work which all of us tried to do. It was a team effort and we feel that many games were won because we had the finest cooperation and loyal endeavor on the part of all who had anything to do with it.

Insofar as the State of Colorado is concerned, we recognize it to be a great State. She is called the Centennial State because she was admitted to the Union in 1876, on the 100th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. Her plains are broad and fertile, her mines are productive, her mountains are high and marked with grandeur. The wide open spaces are particularly adapted to this State. As an example we have one draft board 450 miles from our State headquarters and in order to get to it we find it necessary to cross two mountain passes, one at 9,000 feet and the other 11,000 feet. Colorado well deserves the appellation, "The High Country." Visitors to our State are many and they always seem highly satisfied with what they find here. "Better come up and see us sometime."

In the war with Mexico in 1845, 40,000 troops completed their one-year enlistment terms when General Scott was at the height of his march on Mexico City. They went home while General Scott and his remaining men sat down and waited for replacements.

## A Day of Tribute

(Continued from page 2)

we regard as little. Perhaps we forget that this soldier, sailor, or marine of days past had to know his techniques for living as he lived. There can be no question that the Armed Forces members of the past to be effective had to be possessor of high courage, unswerving loyalty, and with a high dedication and devotion to our Nation.

On this Armed Forces Day of 1956 we must reaffirm our determination that whatever the members of our Armed Forces may gain in wisdom and knowledge of technique there shall be no lessening in the honor and the respect that we pay to those we can trust without reservation. Our Armed Forces members, no matter how well educated, no matter how high their technical proficiency, will be of little use unless there is in the mind and soul of each a faith in the Nation strong enough to remain unshaken no matter what the circumstances may be. Our measure of values in money or even in brain will be of little help if the members of the Armed Forces are found wanting in their faith in the Nation.

## Selective Service Asked To Call 12,000 for Arm During May

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide Armed Forces Induction Stations with 12,000 men during May 1956 for assignment to the Army.

The Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force do not intend to place call with Selective Service during May.

The number of men requested by the Army for May is based on a taintment of approved strength after allowances have been made for enlistments and reenlistments.

## Classification Picture March 1, 1956

Class	
Total.....	16,432,994
I-A & I-A-O Examined and Acceptable.....	182,692
I-A & I-A-O Not Examined.....	1,532,719
I-A & I-A-O Induction Postponed.....	13,324
I-S Statutory Deferment—High School.....	52,858
I-S Statutory Deferment—College*.....	3,803
I-O Conscientious Objector, Examined and Acceptable.....	1,313
I-O Conscientious Objector, Not Examined.....	3,757
I-C (Inducted).....	377,723
I-C (Enlisted or Commissioned).....	1,323,838
I-C (Discharged).....	766,310
I-C (Reserve).....	1,462,332
I-W (At Work).....	2,727
I-W (Released).....	3,533
I-D Member of Reserve Component*.....	260,383
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)*.....	27,702
II-A (Apprentice)*.....	4,553
II-C Agricultural Deferment*.....	35,268
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	159,798
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,150,489
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	92,521
IV-B Officials*.....	19
IV-C Aliens.....	7,936
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	58,254
IV-F Unfit for Service*.....	2,143,901
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	6,764,679

\*May include some 26 and over liable up to 35.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VI

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 1956

Number 6

## Impressions of Southern Journey

By MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Director of Selective Service

One of the things that makes our Nation great is the variety of geographical features, our climates, our occupations, and our peoples. A trip, which included Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Panama Canal Zone, furnished many of these contrasts.

Each one of the three is an operating unit of the Selective Service System. Each of them is south of the mainland. Each felt itself a participating part of the United States of America. Each had members composing the Selective Service System who were informed and dedicated to the System. The climates of each could be termed as mild but there were variations at followed elevations.

Geographically, two of the units were islands and the third a connecting link of two great continents, duplicated few places on earth.

Politically, one is a commonwealth, one a territory, and one a leasehold. One elected its Governor and its legislative bodies, one had a Governor appointed by the President, and a legislative body elected, and one had a Governor appointed by the President but differing materially from other Governors even as the Canal Zone resembles no other place under the Flag.

The size of the State Headquarters varied from the smallest in the System in the Canal Zone to the one in Puerto Rico which compares in size with one found in any medium-sized State. It should be known generally, but I fear it is not, that only nineteen States have greater registrant strength than has Puerto Rico. In number of registrants it is immediately below Louisiana and just above Florida. Its participation in the Korean emergency is represented by some 43,000 who entered the service during that period. Over thirty-five hundred casualties were suffered by Puerto Rican registrants. Of this number, 743 died on the field of battle.

It is not surprising that there is a well-deserved pride which is most evident among all the members of the Selective Service System because of the contribution made by the Commonwealth in Korea. One who has no doubt of the fact that there is a deep feeling of being a part of the United States of America among the members of the Selective Service System in Puerto Rico could be quickly convinced by a visit to that island.

The Virgin Islands, few as their registrants are in number, have inducted the one thousandth registrant to the service. The local board on the Island of St. Thomas is also responsible for St. Johns. St. Croix has its own local board. There is one appeal board which

(Continued on page 2)



DOCUMENTS DEPT.

JUN 15 1956

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PUBLIC LIBRARY

Local Boards 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Selective Service System  
Rhode Island State Headquarters, 8:30 a. m., 20 Mar. 1956

(Continued on page 3)

## Rhode Island Ranks 36th in Population

Rhode Island, the smallest State in the United States is also the most densely populated. The State is but 48 miles in its greatest length and 37 miles in the greatest width, with a total land area of 1,080 square miles. The population in the State is approximately 800,000 with 749.2 persons per square mile, the most densely populated county being Providence County with 1,329.5 persons per square mile. In total population, the State ranks 36 among the 48 States, there being 12 States having a smaller population than Rhode Island. Providence, the capital city of Rhode Island is the second largest city in New England, it being exceeded in population only by Boston, Massachusetts. Rhode Island has one of the finest harbors on the East Coast (Narragansett Bay), which is 28 miles in length and from 3 to 12 miles in width. The State is an industrial one, having less than 1½% of its workers engaged in agriculture. The principal industries in the State are textile manufacturing and finishing; the manufacture of jewelry, tools, machines, and machine parts.

Rhode Island, with a population of approximately 800,000 is divided, for Selective Service purposes, into 11 local boards. This compares with 29 local boards during World War II. There is one local board in each county with the exception of Providence County, which has seven local boards. The number of registrants per local board varies from approximately 2,700 to 11,500 with an average of 7,600 per local board. Each local board operates

full time and 16 local board clerks are employed in the System with an average work load of 5,225 registrants per clerk.

The most important and essential element of national defense is in the procurement of manpower for the Armed Forces without disrupting the economy and production capabilities of the Nation. Rhode Island has been most fortunate in obtaining the services of 111 uncompensated men, all of whom are leaders in the community, to accomplish this task.

The Congress has stated "That in a free society the obligations and privileges of serving in the Armed Forces and the reserve components thereof should be shared generally in accordance with a system of selection which is fair and just and which is consistent with the maintenance of an effective national economy" and the Appeal Board and Local Board Members have kept it that way in Rhode Island.

It is remarkable that the Selective Service System is able to obtain the services of outstanding men in the community for the unpopular task of selecting individuals for service in the Armed Forces. This selection seldom wins friends but does, most certainly, influence people. A board member's recommendation consists only of the knowledge that he is accomplishing one of the most vital functions in keeping the United States free and strong and enabling all Americans to continue to enjoy their birthright. The efficient and impartial

(Continued on page 3)



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## Impressions of Southern Journey

(Continued from page 1)

serves the registrants of all three islands. All the personnel in the Selective Service System in the Virgin Islands are of the kind that has made the System what it is. The problems of Selective Service in the Virgin Islands have their local aspects, but, these aside, they are the problems which face Selective Service everywhere.

The Panama Canal Zone is the smallest operation in the Selective Service System. It is more unusual from any angle than any of the others. When the sun rises out of the Pacific Ocean, the newcomer wonders whether what he learned about geography in school is still true. He finds out that North and South America had to do a lot of twisting and turning in order to meet and Panama is where the twisting was done. Leaseholds are somewhat unusual in our experience and this one is a relatively large one, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with the Pacific end east of the Atlantic end. One local board is on the Atlantic and the other one on the Pacific, and the Canal is in between. About everything in the Canal Zone belongs to the Company and the Company belongs to the United States. In addition, the uninitiated never knows when they are in the Canal Zone and when they are in the Republic of Panama.

Unusual as it is, Selective Service is here, and, limited as its operation is, it has the earmarks of Selective Service everywhere.

## NEW PAY LAW FOR DOCTORS

The Armed Forces now hope to build a career Medical and Dental Corps consisting of a much larger number of officers entering on a voluntary basis rather than through the draft, Dr. Frank B. Berry, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Medical) said, commenting on a new law, signed by the President, granting additional pay to service doctors.

Doctor Berry pointed out that under the new career incentive bill, medical and dental officers in the Armed Forces will receive credits and added remuneration in recognition of the long and expensive years of professional education required in order to qualify for military commissions in the Medical and Dental Corps. Physicians and dentists who have been out of medical or dental school for 1 year now enter on active duty as captains, or lieutenants in the Navy.

Doctor Berry said that the Armed Forces need approximately 10,000 medical officers on active duty, at least two-thirds of whom should be career personnel. At present career medical personnel amount to about one-third of the total number of doctors on active duty. The other two-thirds are serving involuntarily under the

special Doctor Draft legislation, enacted by the Congress shortly after the outbreak of the Korean emergency. This special draft is scheduled to expire on July 1, 1957.

He also said that the military departments are hopeful that many doctors now on active duty under the Doctor Draft will decide to continue their military career after completion of their 2 years of obligated service. Those who do so will receive an immediate pay raise under the new law.

"It was ordered," the Plymouth enactment stated, "That all and every person within the colony be subject to such military order for training and exercise of arms as shall be thought meet, agreed on, and prescribed by the Govr and Assistant."

## Leaders Attend Orientation Conference

Eighty representative leaders in civilian activities were invited by Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson to attend the Twenty-Second Joint Civilian Orientation Conference of the Armed Forces, Friday, May 4 to Saturday, May 12.

The Conference represented a general cross-section of occupational and geographic America. Leaders from industry, finance, medicine, education, agriculture, and other fields of civilian endeavor throughout the country were present.

The first meeting was held in the Pentagon, where current military and political situations were outlined by officials of the Department of Defense.

Following the Pentagon presentations, Conference members visited Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps installations to observe operational exercises and become acquainted with the assigned responsibilities of each Service.

The itinerary included a stop at Quantico Marine Base, Virginia, Friday evening, May 4. A simulated beach landing by amphibious forces was staged the next morning in which both ground and air arms participated.

Saturday afternoon, May 5, the group was flown from Quantico to the U. S. Naval Base at Norfolk, Virginia, where they witnessed carrier task force exercises.

From Norfolk, Conference mem-

bers visited Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., on May 7, where a demonstration of aerial firepower was given. This included strategic and tactical bombing and strafing followed by static exhibition of modern aircraft and equipment.

The Army demonstrations were held May 9, 10, and 11 at Fort Benning, Ga., where exercises by Infantry School included a 100-mile power demonstration of infantry weapons, night defense problems, airborne operations, and Infantry Tank-Artillery team units in a simulated attack.

The Conference was concluded Saturday morning, May 12, when the group returned to Washington from Fort Benning.

## V. A. Answers Current G. I. Inquiries

Q.—I interrupted my Korean schooling to return to active military service. I expect to be in uniform more than a year. Will I be allowed to resume my education after I get out, even though my GI off date for starting GI training will have passed?

A.—Yes. Veterans who suspend Korean GI training for more than 12 months, because of military service, will be permitted to continue training after their discharge. Ordinarily, a veteran who suspends for more than 12 months must prove to VA that the suspension was due to reasons beyond his control.

Q.—I entered the Armed Forces under the 1955 Reserve Forces Act. Will I be covered by the Servicemen's Indemnity while I am in service?

A.—Yes. You will be automatically covered against death service for \$10,000. This free indemnity will continue for 30 days after you are released from service.

Q.—Does the Public Law training program for disabled World War II veterans end for veterans on July 25, 1956? Or are there exceptions?

A.—There are certain exceptions. Veterans will be allowed up to additional 4 years to complete their training if they were unable to start in time because of their disability; if they were late in establishing service-connection, or they were late in obtaining a corrected discharge that would make them eligible.

Q.—Can a veteran receive training under the Korean GI Bill while he is in uniform?

A.—Under the law, he may receive Korean GI Bill training while in uniform, even though he might meet all the qualifications to discharge and length and type of service.

Definition of draft board: "The world's largest travel agency." *Readers Digest.*

## LOCAL BOARDS TO ASSIGN STANDBY RESERVE NUMBERS

Packet No. 57, dated April 25, 1956, includes the following:

Paragraph (a) of section 1690.8 of the Selective Service Regulations is amended to read as follows:

Section 1690.8. Assignment of standby reserve number.

(a) After the local board of jurisdiction has received the completed Standby Reserve Questionnaire (SSS Form No. 80) of a reservist who is not required to be registered under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, the local board shall assign the reservist a standby reserve number. The first element of the standby reserve number, reading from left to right, shall be the number of the State in which the local board is located as shown on the list of States, Territories, and possessions in paragraph (b) of section 1621.2 of this chapter. The second element of the number shall be the number of the reservist's local board within the State. The third element of the number shall be assigned in numerical sequence, beginning with the numeral 1, according to the sequence in which the local board assigns standby reserve numbers to nonregistrant reservists. The fourth element of the number shall be the one of the following symbols which identifies the Standby Reserve of which the reservist is a member: "A" for Army Reserve, "AF" for Air Force Reserve, "N" for Naval Reserve, "MC" for Marine Corps Reserve, or "CG" for Coast Guard Reserve.



## Labor Secretary Mitchell Advises on Skills and Sciences

Days of the American worker can step into a good job with skills and training are gone over.

The reason is America's phenomenal advancement in science, research, technology, and automation which have placed an ever-increasing premium on the highly skilled well-trained.

These are the conclusions of a series of 10 reports on the development of the Nation's highly skilled work force, released by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and General Administrator Harvey V. Mey.

Prepared by the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, reports have been designed for use in counseling of veterans seeking for training.

They also have been released to public for the vocational guidance of young people in schools, for use by public employment offices, as aids for other agencies providing vocational counseling.

A highly skilled, versatile worker is essential to cope with the present-day's rapidly moving technology," Secretary Mitchell stated. For this reason, the Department of Labor has initiated a program to improve the skills of the work force. Further studies of the kind now being released will provide the groundwork for other programs to improve skills of both veterans and civilians.

Line of the reports cover the educational requirements for employment in physics, chemistry, geology, physics, biological sciences, economics, sociology, actuarial science, and statistics.

The tenth deals with the "Employment Outlook in Skilled Electrical and Electronic Occupations," pointing up the growing demand for skilled electrical and electronic workers, brought about by automation and other recent technological developments.

Over 500,000 electrical craftsmen more than 100,000 electronic technicians comprise one of the Nation's largest groups of skilled workers, the report states.

It predicts expansion in all fields for skilled electrical craftsmen employed. The largest expansion fields are construction, maintenance of buildings and equipment, telephone and electrical utility systems, and railroads.

Electronics, a relative "youngster" in the American job scene, offers excellent opportunities to uplifted men, the report said. It noted that an even greater demand is foreseen in the future, with the increased use of existing types of electronic equipment and the introduction of many new applications products.

Presently, the largest field is in repair of home radio and television sets. Broadcasting, electronic manufacturing, and aircraft manufacturing are other growing industries calling for skilled workers. The other nine VA-BLS reports,

## Official Notices

April 19, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 152, Subject: "Special College Qualification Test Date," concerning applications for the special test to be given on May 17, 1956.

April 25, 1956—Packet No. 57 of the Selective Service Regulations, containing (1) corrected pages of Part 1621 to reflect the provisions of Amendment No. 67 of the regulations; (2) new Part 1690 which was added by Amendment No. 68 and amended by Amendment No. 69 of the regulations; (3) pages of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, reprinted to eliminate typographical errors and use of an old packet; and (4) the revised title page of the regulations.

April 25, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 153, Subject: "Certification Required Before a Registrant Is Forwarded for Induction Under Section 1631.8 of the Selective Service Regulations," (1) concerning the information which a registrant's commanding officer must certify to the local board before the registrant may be forwarded for induction under section 1631.8 of the regulations because of unsatisfactory service in the Ready Reserve, and (2) rescinding Operations Bulletin No. 147.

dealing with educational requirements, emphasize the growing trend toward higher education and training standards now necessary to qualify for many high-skilled technical and professional jobs.

It was pointed out that this rapidly rising need for well-trained scientific and technical workers has been brought about by expanding research programs in industry and Government, in fields ranging from weapons development to medical research.

The pamphlets may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. In ordering the pamphlets, title and number of each should be given.

Titles are "Educational Requirements for the Employment of \* \* \*," followed by the particular field covered. The Actuary pamphlet is VA Pamphlet 7-8.1; Biological Scientists, VA Pamphlets 7-8.2; Chemists, 7-8.3; Economists, 7-8.4; Geologists, 7-8.5; Geophysicists, 7-8.6; Physicists, 7-8.7; Sociologists, 7-8.8, and Statisticians, 7-8.9.

Cost of each is 15 cents. The tenth pamphlet, "Employment Outlook in Skilled Electrical and Electronics Occupations," VA Pamphlet 7-9, sells for 40 cents.

One of the first acts of the Continental Congress was passage of a measure which recommended "to inhabitants of the United English Colonies that all able-bodied, effective men, between 16 and 50 years of age be formed into companies of militia."



### Selective Service System

Rhode Island State Headquarters, 20 Mar. 1956, and Mr. Jas. A. Scott, Deputy Dir. looking for registrants.

### Certification of Unsatisfactory Service Required of Ready Reserve Unit Officer for Induction

Operations Bulletin No. 153, issued April 25, 1956, explains the requirements essential to processing a registrant as an inductee, where the registrant has failed to maintain satisfactory service in the Ready Reserve. The local board before forwarding the registrant for induction under section 1631.8 of the regulations, shall request the registrant's commanding officer to submit to the local board his certificate containing the following information:

- (1) The registrant's name, selective service number, service number, unit or organization, the date he was enlisted or appointed in the Ready Reserve, and the armed force of which such Ready Reserve is a part.
- (2) That the registrant was appointed or enlisted in the Ready Reserve either under section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, or pursuant to authority conferred by section 6 (c) (2) (A) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended.
- (3) That subsequent to February 15, 1956, the registrant failed to serve satisfactorily as a member of the Ready Reserve.
- (4) That the certificate has been executed within the authority of all current controlling regulations and procedures of the armed force concerned.

Upon receipt of the certificate described above, the local board shall proceed with the forwarding of the registrant for induction.

Local board No. 72, at Bishop, Calif., writes: "We will be watching with interest the career of one of our new registrants, whose name is VICTOR HERBERT MUSICK.

### Rhode Island Ranks 36 in Population

(Continued from page 1)

and just manner in which local board members classify registrants is reflected in the minute number of cases reaching the State Appeal Board. Since the entire membership of the Appeal Board and nearly all of our present local board members served during World War II, their efficiency is further proven by the fact that Rhode Island had a higher percentage of its citizens in the Armed Forces during World War II than any other State as attested by Table 200, Selective Service Monograph, Number 12, Volume II.

In planning the setting up of the Selective Service System in Rhode Island, economy, flexibility, and availability to registrants were given the most serious consideration. The State Headquarters, Appeal Board, and four of the larger boards are situated in a building adjacent to the Armed Forces Examining and Induction Station. This location allows the Selective Service System to forward approximately one-half of the Rhode Island selectees to the Examining and Induction Station without travel costs. Rhode Island has all of the usual problems that plague the entire Selective Service System. While the State is largely industrial there is also a moderate amount of farming. There are also registrants who do not care to serve at the particular time that their local board determines they should serve and there are also those who wish to serve that are unacceptable to the Armed Forces. With ten colleges or similar institutions of learning in this State, many out-of-State registrations are completed.

We, in Rhode Island, are justly proud to be associated with the Selective Service System nationally, and with the Rhode Island Selective Service System locally, and dedicate ourselves to fulfilling the trust allocated to us by our great Nation.



## ARMY'S NEW RESERVE PROGRAM

(The Portsmouth Herald, Portsmouth, N. H., Friday Evening, April 27, 1956).

During Military Reserve Week, we had a visit from an Army "salesman" whose mission it was to indoctrinate us with certain facts about the federal Reserve Forces Act of 1955, particularly as it applies to opportunities currently being offered young men by the Army.

Our military visitor was no high-pressure type of salesman. He simply outlined the terms and conditions of the reserve program with which he was concerned, and left us to judge for ourselves whether it was worthy of endorsement. And although our enthusiasm was not kindled to the point of wishing that we were young enough again for military service, it seemed to us that the Army presents a pretty good program.

Young men of today have to face the facts of life about their military obligations. As Major General Lewis B. Hershey, the Director of Selective Service and probably the foremost authority on the Nation's manpower situation, said recently: "In the long view, practically every young man must expect to be called upon for some kind of service in the Armed Forces."

This applies whether the young man in question enters into a regular enlistment with one of the service branches, joins the National Guard, gets into a reserve unit or takes his chances of being called in the draft. And even if he decides that the latter gamble is worth risking, he has some uneasy years ahead of him, waiting and not knowing when or if those familiar "greetings" will arrive.

Under the Reserve Forces Act, a young man between the ages of 17 and 18½ may get into an 8-year Army reserve program that involves only 6 months of active duty at an Army training post. Thereafter he returns to civilian life with only two further obligations to meet: two hours of training each week at his local reserve center, and two weeks' attendance at an Army training camp each year until he has completed his 7½-year period of reserve duty.

The reserve trainee is paid for all of his duty time, of course, and all the while he is free of worries from his draft board. That seems to make it about as easy as required military service can be. So our young men hereabouts would be well advised to look into the details of the program.

So it seems entirely reasonable to suggest that today's young men are better off to face up to the situation by making a realistic choice of how they want to discharge their military obligations. That's where the new Army reserve program fits in.

The spring conference of State Directors to discuss problems of the Selective Service System was held in Washington, D. C., May 21-25, 1956.

## Army To Train 15,000 ROTC Cadets as a Prerequisite for Commission

The United States Army will train more than 15,000 Reserve Officers Training Corps cadets at installations throughout the country this summer, the Department of the Army announced.

Each of the cadets will be given a six weeks advanced training course. Instruction will be started in June.

ROTC summer camps will be conducted at the following Army installations: First Army: Fort Devens, Massachusetts; Second Army: Fort Belvoir, Fort Eustis and Fort Lee, all in Virginia; Fort George G. Meade and Aberdeen Proving Ground, both in Maryland; Fort Knox, Kentucky; Third Army: Fort Benning, Georgia; Camp Gordon, Georgia; Fort Bragg, North Carolina; Fourth Army: Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Fort Hood, Texas; Fifth Army: Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri; Fort Riley, Kansas; Sixth Army: Fort Lewis, Washington.

The ROTC cadets, for the most part, will have completed 3 years' Senior ROTC instruction at colleges and universities before attending summer camps. Successful completion of the summer training course is a prerequisite for a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Army Reserve.

All ROTC camps will open on June 23 and close August 3. While in training, ROTC students will receive \$78.00 a month, food, housing, uniforms, medical care and transportation to and from camp.

Civilian institutional heads will

be invited to attend one of the ROTC camps at which students of their respective colleges or universities are in training. They will be invited to observe and comment on the summer program.

The 1956 program will emphasize practical work and field training. Students will have an opportunity to serve as leaders, apply actively the theoretical instruction received in classrooms, fire many of the Army's new weapons, and learn how to use weapons under field conditions.

The Army has 235 senior ROTC units at colleges and universities throughout the country and its territories.

## Selective Service Asked To Call 13,000 For Army During July

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide Armed Forces induction stations with 13,000 men during July 1956, for assignment to the Army.

The Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force do not intend to place calls with Selective Service during July.

The number of men requested by the Army for July is based on attainment of approved strength after allowances have been made for enlistments and reenlistments. In addition the Navy has asked for 380 physicians for July.

## 100 PERCENTERS

Minnesota and Vermont have joined the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in U. S. Savings Bonds purchases.

The total membership of the "honor group" is now 18.

Relative standings of the 18 showing their percent of payrolls invested, are as follows:

Idaho.....	11.7
Virgin Islands.....	11.7
Nevada.....	11.7
Alabama.....	10.2
Puerto Rico.....	9.7
Wyoming.....	7.8
Wisconsin.....	7.5
Washington.....	7.3
Oklahoma.....	6.9
Indiana.....	6.9
Minnesota.....	6.9
South Dakota.....	6.5
Vermont.....	6.5
South Carolina.....	6.2
District of Columbia.....	6.2
Florida.....	5.9
Arizona.....	5.2
Maine.....	4.8

## Director O. K.'s Employ Awards

The Director recently approved the following awards to employees of the Selective Service System

### Cash Awards

Mr. Sherwood O. Scarborough, National Headquarters, Washington 25, D. C.

Mrs. Daurice L. Harris, Local Board No. 108, Center, Tex.

Mrs. Mildred F. Smalley, Local Boards 119-120, Austin, Tex.

### Certificates of Award

Mrs. Margaret M. Buczowski, Local Board No. 87, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Hazel B. Musick, Local Board No. 19, Rusk, Tex.

Miss Marjory I. Stoner, Local Board No. 11, Portage, Wis.

Mrs. Nelle M. Hines, Local Boards 25 and 138, Marion, Ind.

Mrs. Eleanor M. Moss, Local Board No. 57, San Mateo, Calif.

Mrs. Mary E. Brady, Local Board No. 13, East Orange, N. J.

## Visitors to National Headquarters

Mr. Maurice H. Needham, member of Local Board No. 17, of Aberdeen, Wash.; Mrs. Margaret Drake, clerk of Local Board No. of Clarinda, Iowa; Mr. Frank Brigham, chairman of Local Board No. 40, of Worcester, Mass.; Mr. Bennett W. King, chairman of Local Board No. 38, Fairfax County, Va.; Mrs. Mary W. Allen, clerk of Local Board No. 38, of Fairfax County, Va.; Mr. Edsall L. Coulper, member of Local Board No. 1, Wayne County, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Margaret G. Staley, member of power Division, State Headquarters, Little Rock, Ark., and Mr. Raymond E. Staley.

## Classification Picture April 1, 1956

Class		
Total.....		16,482,226
I-A and I-A-O		
Nonfathers:		
Examined and Acceptable.....	133,359	
Not Examined.....	1,290,655	
Not Available for Induction.....	21,732	
Induction Postponed.....	5,827	
Fathers 19 through 25.....	100,131	
Registrants:		
26 and Older with Liability Extended.....	17,997	
Under 19 Years of Age.....	154,292	
I-C		
Inducted.....	368,552	
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,317,093	
Discharged or Reserve.....	2,019,485	
I-O		
Nonfathers:		
Examined and Acceptable.....	1,121	
Not Examined.....	3,482	
Fathers.....	540	
I-W		
At Work.....	2,727	
Released.....	3,746	
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	261,052	
I-S		
High School.....	55,496	
College.....	4,295	
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	27,714	
II-A Apprentice.....	4,385	
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	33,669	
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	158,967	
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,151,238	
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	301,054	
IV-B Officials.....	21	
IV-C Aliens.....	7,817	
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	57,779	
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	2,151,469	
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	6,826,531	



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VI

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 1956

Number 7

## Storekeeper of Manpower

By Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey,  
Director of Selective Service

The objectives and the responsibilities of the Selective Service System have grown and have changed with the changing of the times. The system has become, in fact, the storekeeper for the manpower supply that can be conceivably needed for survival. Initially, its primary purpose was to procure men for the Armed Forces. As the needs of warfare changed, the concept of selecting men for the task where they gave the greatest service to the Nation grew. From the deferment of men to do, came the transition to defer to train to do. Last year the selectivity of standby reservists was added to the responsibilities of the Selective Service System.

What will be the additional asks for Selective Service in the next decade or half decade? The answer lies in what kinds of needs will there be or the use of men in that length of time. Immediately the question arises as to the methods which are used to account for this manpower. Are these methods such as will insure a rapid and effective mobilization of this manpower? Do we know what we have in terms we can employ when and if this manpower is needed to insure survival?

Our answers must be "no" to both questions. In the first place we have lagged in the development of manpower yardsticks that measure men on the basis of what they can and cannot do. In times of emergency our need is for men who can do the things that must be done to insure the survival of the Nation. Our supply of rejected men testify to our failure to solve this problem, for a majority of these men cannot and must make contributions if the Nation is to live.

(Continued on page 2)



AGPB-P 201 Hershey, Lewis B.  
06530 (23 Jun 56)

SUBJECT: Appointment

TO: Major General Lewis B. Hershey, 06530, USA  
Director, National Selective Service  
Washington 25, D. C.

1. The Secretary of the Army directs me to inform you that the President, on this date, appointed you in the rank of Lieutenant general with date of rank 23 June 1956, under the provisions of section 504 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947.
2. This appointment is being announced in Department of the Army Special Orders of this date, extract copy inclosed.

1 Incl  
Ext cy DAGO 125

*John A. Klein*  
JOHN A. KLEIN  
Major General, USA  
The Adjutant General

\*This appointment by the President was confirmed by the United States Senate June 22, 1956.

## Selective Service In The Nation's Capital

Several of the State Headquarters have taken justifiable pride in the wide expanse of their State's territory and the large areas and sizable registrations of some of their individual local boards. The Headquarters of the District of Columbia, however, can make no claim in this regard. In fact, it is the smallest of the Selective Service jurisdictions, comprising a total of only 70 square miles. Yet, this very limited area has a selective service registration equaling or exceeding that of 11 of the States and most of the Territorial jurisdictions.

Originally, the territory now known as the District of Columbia was a part of Maryland. In 1791, Maryland and Virginia ceded to the Congress an area "on the banks of the Potomac River, limited to 10 miles square," within which to form the Federal City. Later, the portion ceded by Virginia was returned.

While National Headquarters also is located in Washington, it exercises no more immediate control over the registrants of this area than those of any other. Responsibility for the local administration of the selective service law has been vested in District of Columbia Headquarters in the same manner as the System is organized in the different States. However, the District of Columbia operation is unique in many respects. It is housed in the same building as National Headquarters with all offices,

local boards as well as Headquarters, being located on the same floor and within a relatively short distance of each other. In addition to the Headquarters Office, containing the remainder of the World War II records, the organization comprises 16 local boards and 1 appeal board with 2 panels. District of Columbia local boards are divided into four groups, each office being under the supervision of an experienced local board group clerk. One of the local boards, by regulation, has as its sole purpose, the responsibility for the majority of Selective Service registrants who registered in foreign countries and is the only one of its kind in the System. The work of another includes the processing of all transfer cases. Because of the large number of "out-of-State" registrants employed in Washington, the work of this office is relatively heavy. Each local board meets in its assigned office and all are organized so as to maintain an independent status. Records of registrants' cases being sent to the D. C. Appeal Board for adjudication and those forwarded to the Scientific Advisory Committee for recommendation are maintained in D. C. Headquarters Office. Classification problems in the District of Columbia are much the same as those in most of the States. The principal industry of Washington is in the offices, laboratories, and shops of the departments and agencies of the Federal Government. For the most part, though, requests for the occupational deferment of employees of any of these departments or agencies are con-

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## William E. Leahy Dies; Dist. of Col. Director

The Selective Service System will be the poorer because of the passing of the Honorable William E. Leahy on June 5. His service began as Chairman of the Board of Appeal in the District of Columbia in September 1940. He was appointed Director of Selective Service for the District of Columbia on August 1, 1941, and served in that position until the System was liquidated in 1947. During the interval between the liquidation of the System, which operated under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, and the reorganization under the Selective Service Act of 1948 he formed and kept most active the "Association of Prospective Local Board Members."

With the passage of the Selective Service Act of 1948 he was again appointed Director of Selective Service for the District of Columbia, and served until his death.

Bill Leahy was one of the outstanding lawyers of his time. How he could be engaged in the great number of activities for the good of the Capital City area and the Nation will never be understood. He was the dean of all of those who have given their time and their efforts to and for the public good.

In the Selective Service System he was always a volunteer but the nature of his relationship or the fact that he was unpaid have no relationship to either the quality or the quantity of his efforts. His dedication to the System was complete; for it the benefit of his unusual capacities and his rare judgment was always available. He possessed to an unusual degree the devotion to public service that has been so evident in the men and women who have built and maintained the Selective Service System from its beginning.

The Capital City, the Selective Service System, and the Nation have been richer because he lived; they will be poorer because he has gone.

finned to personnel in the scientific or engineering groups.

The building which houses the Selective Service System in Washington is centrally located and thus readily accessible to registrants living in any part of the city as well as to those wishing to visit National or District of Columbia Headquarters. It was designed by one of the Architects of the Capitol and the principal portion was erected in 1820. For a number of years it was occupied by both the City Hall of Washington and the District Court, and this arrangement continued until the expansion of court business forced the municipal government to locate in other quarters. In 1952, when the new Fed-

(Continued on page 2)



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue N.W., Washington 25, D. C.

## Storekeeper of Manpower

(Continued from page 1)

We must evolve a functional standard of classification and thereby divide our manpower into subdivisions on the basis of their possible use, and cease to encourage large numbers of our young men to believe that they are useless for the primary duty of citizenship.

Classification by a functional standard must tell a young man what he can do rather than give him basis for believing that he can hope to escape his obligations because of his unacceptability.

It will require effort to learn enough to examine the whole person as a functional being; it will require time and effort to determine the use to which the great majority of young men can be put and maintain current this information. The time is available to do these things now. The expense will not be small now but the alternative is to risk the price of ineffectiveness in manpower mobilization at a time when even if money is plentiful time will not be available.

## "We Must Make It Nice for Charlie"

A young farm boy I know was inducted into military service. About this there is nothing unusual, but there is something unusual about this boy's parents. They are neither young nor strong, and when the boy left, no one really expected them to carry on. But carry on they do! The old father is not expert with machinery and his farm tractor has seen better days, but together man and machine leave behind furrows which are straight and true. Crops are planted and harvested; flowers bloom; fat chickens waddle about. The old folks count the days until their son's return. Every task is undertaken with one thought in mind, "We must make it nice for Charlie."

I look at them and think what a wonderful place this world would be if all of us tried to "make it nice for Charlie."—Allie Roberta Gill, Mart, Tex.—American Statesman (La Grange, Tex.).

## August Call 13,000

The Army has issued a draft call for 13,000 men in August. This is the same number asked for July.

The Army explained that the increase in its draft calls was based upon the large number of men who are completing their enlistments this summer.

## Whose Loving Friend?

Did a recruiting sergeant (or any other kind of sergeant, for that matter) ever call himself "your loving friend"?

Well, read this recruiting ad which appeared in a New Brunswick, N. J., newspaper back in 1798 when war with France was threatened:

It was addressed "to such young fellows of spirit as may wish to acquire the erect attitude, manly deportment, genteel address and war-like whiskered face of a regular Continental soldier . . . to those youthful heroes who have never seen the world nor heard the inspiring, heart-cheering sound of the drum and trumpet . . . your country, my boys, is threatened with invasion! Your homes and farms with fire! And your wives and sweethearts with assassination by horrid, outlandish Sansculottes Frenchmen!

"... Every man must beat his plowshares into swords, or be torn limb from limb and devoured alive by bloodthirsty, ferocious cannibals!

"But you will say 'Why mention these things to hearts of oak, to whom the knowledge of the critical condition of the country, with the honor of being permitted to fight her battles . . . would be sufficient inducement to rally round her standard?' To arms, then, my dear brave boys! Leave your lonesome cottages and repair to the drum-head at New Brunswick, where you will find me and my comrades (all true sons of thunder) drinking bowls of cool grog to the health and honor of Congress and our noble President.

"You shall there receive a handsome bounty, with five dollars a month (until promoted), an elegant suit of clothes, draw daily rations that might tempt an epicure, and be treated with kindness and attention by your loving friend and sincere well-wisher, James Hamilton, Recruiting Sergeant."

Between 1607, when America's first permanent settlement was established at Jamestown, and 1775, there were more than 650 laws and ordinances passed by the Colonies and their political subdivisions providing for conscription in one form or another.

## Classification Picture May 1, 1956

Class	
Total	16,537,340
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	125,808
Not Examined	1,290,416
Not Available for Induction	21,448
Induction Postponed	4,288
Fathers 19 through 25	118,320
Registrants:	
26 and Older with Liability Extended	20,398
Under 19 Years of Age	151,751
I-C	
Inducted	362,091
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,303,774
Discharged or Reserve	1,185,519
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	1,055
Not Examined	4,338
Fathers	562
I-W	
At Work	2,719
Released	3,622
I-D Member of Reserve Component	262,476
I-S	
High School	57,664
College	4,846
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	27,168
II-A Apprentice	4,305
II-C Agricultural Deferment	32,915
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	159,169
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,146,603
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	1,120,097
IV-B Officials	20
IV-C Aliens	7,556
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	57,395
IV-F Unfit for Service	2,166,377
V-A Over Age of Liability	6,894,645

## Labor Secretary Mitchell Advises on Skills and Sciences

The days of the American worker who can step into a good job without skills and training are gone forever.

The reason is America's phenomenal advancement in science, research, technology, and automation which have placed an ever-increasing premium on the highly skilled and well-trained.

These are the conclusions of a series of 10 reports on the development of the Nation's highly skilled work force, released by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and Veterans Administrator Harvey V. Higley.

Prepared by the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, the reports have been designed for VA's use in counseling of veterans applying for training.

They also have been released to the public for the vocational guidance of young people in schools, for use by public employment offices, and as aids for other agencies providing vocational counseling.

"A highly skilled versatile work force is essential to cope with the present-day's rapidly moving technology," Secretary Mitchell stated. "For this reason, the Department of Labor has initiated a program to improve the skills of the work force. Further studies of the kind now being released will provide the groundwork for other programs to improve skills of both veterans and nonveterans."

## Selective Service In The Nation's Capital

(Continued from page 1)

eral Court Building was completed the old building became available to Selective Service.

Throughout the years, several of the former courtrooms, which now serve as local board offices, were the scenes of many famous trials. Included were the John Suratt case involving complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln the Sickles case for the murder of Francis Scott Key, the Tea Po Dome case, and numerous others of equal importance.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Cox, commanding the D. C. National Guard was appointed D. C. Director of Selective Service in September 1940. He remained in that capacity until August 1941, when he was succeeded by Mr. William E. Leahy a nationally prominent attorney who had been serving as Chairman of the D. C. Board of Appeal. Mr. Leahy remained as D. C. Director on an uncompensated basis throughout the World War II operation and continued in this capacity from the reestablishment of the System in June 1948 until his death on June 5 of this year. Any account of the operation of Selective Service in Washington would not be complete, however, without a word of grateful appreciation for the devoted service of the many volunteers who have given generously of their time and energy as members of local boards, appeal boards, and Advisory Committees, and as Government Appeal Agents and Medical Advisers.



## Official Notices

July 17, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 154, Subject: "Postponement of Physical Examination and Induction of Registrants who have Served on Active Duty in the Armed Forces for More than Six Months," providing for the indefinite postponement of the examination and induction of such registrants and rescinding Operations Bulletin No. 149.

July 22, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 55, as amended, Subject: "Satisfactory Performance of Training Duty by Members of Reserve Components," which was amended (1) to revise the title of the bulletin; (2) to discontinue reference to the former minimum requirements for organized units and satisfactory participation therein; and (3) to provide with respect to reenlistments, reappointments, and transfers in or to units of certain reserve components, that during the year such actions take place the registrant must satisfactorily perform training duty under the criteria established for the armed force of which he is a member.

July 7, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 133, as amended, Subject: "Individuals found Unacceptable for Military Service when Processed for Initial Enlistment," which was amended to reflect a change in the regulations of the Armed Forces discontinuing the placing of the notation "Unacceptable Applicant" on DD Form 62 and Standard Form 88, and to require the reporting to National Headquarters of the number of applicants for initial enlistment for whom such forms are received.

July 8, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 155, Subject: "Procedures when an Appeal is Taken by a State Director of Selective Service," concerning the actions to be taken and the notifications to be given when an appeal is taken to the appeal board or the President by a State Director.

July 8, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 156, Subject: "Instructions for Use of Certain Forms in Connection with Determination of Availability of Standby Reservists for Order to Active Duty," concerning the use of the Standby Reserve Availability Record (SSS Form No. 83) and the Standby Reserve Local Board Action Summary Sheet (SSS Form No. 84) and the preparation and submission of the Summary of Standby Reserve (SSS Form No. 85).

July 13, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 157, Subject: "Preparation of Record of Induction (DD Form 47)," concerning the preparation of that form as revised on April 1, 1956, and advising that Item 3 of Section I of the form will be completed at the induction station at the time of induction.

## VA Extends GI Insurance

Additional indemnity and GI insurance coverage is provided by a new law for certain persons who have served under the 1955 Reserve Forces Act, Veterans' Administration has announced.

The persons generally affected are those up to 18½ years of age who enlist for 8 years in the Ready Reserve of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, or Coast Guard reserves and are required to serve an initial period of 6 months in active training duty.

Heretofore, these persons were covered by the free \$10,000 indemnity against death while they were in service and for only 30 days after leaving service.

Under the new act, which is Public Law 490, the 30-day indemnity coverage after service is extended to 120 days, retroactive to August 9, 1955.

The new law also permits these persons to apply for the special 5-year nonconvertible, nonparticipating term policy for the first time. Application must be made and the first premium must be paid within the 120-day period of indemnity coverage after service.

Before Public Law 490 was enacted, these persons were entitled to postservice GI insurance only if they were found by VA to have disabilities incurred in service for which compensation is payable or would be payable if 10 percent or more in degree and could meet good health requirements except for those disabilities.

Those who were found *not* to have service-connected disabilities were not entitled to GI insurance of any type. The new law now permits this group to take advantage of the 5-year nonconvertible term policy if they wish.

VA said more detailed information is available at any VA contact office. Persons who believe they are eligible for the insurance coverage added by the new law should apply there, not to Washington, D. C.

## Reserves Receive Active Duty Raise

U. S. Army enlisted reservists undergoing 6 months' active duty training under the Reserve Forces Act are being paid on the same basis as other active Army enlisted men, the Department of the Army confirmed today.

Six-month trainees, with no prior service in the Reserve, will now receive \$78 a month initially and \$85.80 after 4 months of satisfactory service. This is a result of the enactment in April of Public Law 490, 84th Congress, which authorizes the military pay of Reserve trainees to be commensurate with their grade and length of service rather than a flat \$50 per month.

Other benefits given the 6-month reserve trainees include the same pensions, compensations, death gratuity, and accrued leave payments as are provided other members of the active Army.

## 46 Reservists To West Point

A total of 46 members of Reserve components of the Army and Air Force have won appointments to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., the Department of the Army has announced.

National Guardsmen, including 4 members of the Air National Guard, won 37 of the appointments while the remainder went to members of the United States Army Reserve.

The group, chosen on the basis of College Board tests given last March, will enter the Academy on July 3.

Following is the list of appointees:

Duncan W. Campbell, Temple, Ariz.; William Danforth, Lafayette, and John N. Taylor, San Bernardino, Calif.; Charles C. Decko, Jr., Orange, Robert F. Mayer, Bridgeport, and Abraham L. German, Waterbury, Conn.; Bruce S. Nevins, District of Columbia; John J. Kelly, Miami, Fla.; Robert A. Newzell, Chicago, and Charles H. Wood, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Gerald Chapman, Jr., Fort Williams, Maine; Edward W. Crum, Baltimore, Md.; George N. Giacompe, Fitchburg, Mass.; Robert B. T. Evans, St. Paul Park, Minn.; J. W. Chism, Baldwin, Jere K. Forbus, Amory, Charles E. Sturgeon, Woodville, and E. E. Wilkins, Winona, Miss.; Joseph R. Cote, Dover, N. H.; Arthur T. Carey, Danville, and Herman S. Marmon, Orange, N. J.; Peter L. Benzinger, Elmhurst, Long Island, Mark J. Cunningham, Bronx, Robert D. Eckhart, Rifton, John V. Ello, Bronx, John F. Hargrove, Flushing, John V. Heelan, Jr., Elmhurst, John D. Hogarth, Pittsford, James L. McLaughlin, Mount Vernon, Michael J. Mooney, New York City, Rufus M. Overlander, Bronx, Joseph W. Squires, Elba, James M. Leonard, Rye, and Todd S. Lewis, New York City, N. Y.; Donald H. Barrell, Willoughby, Robert H. Perrine, Newton, and Cyrus C. Wilson, Cleveland Heights, Ohio; Darrell G. Houston, Dyersburg, Tenn.; Dean A. Herman, Jr., El Paso, Tex.; Michael F. Field, Arlington, Lawrence N. Geist, Falls Church, Thomas Geist, Falls Church, James S. Godwin, Arlington, William E. Hathaway, McLean, and John S. Steele, Arlington, Va.; and John D. Cole III, Headquarters, USAREUR, Europe.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors at National Headquarters recently included:

Mr. Joseph H. Rogers, clerk of Local Board No. 7, LaFollette, Tenn.

Mrs. Violet Nickels of Illinois State Headquarters.

George Washington's experience with the militia during the Revolution was far from happy, but it was not the fault of the theory but the fault of its application. It has been aptly stated that Selective Service is a direct descendant of the colonial militia system.

## 100 PERCENTERS

Guam, North Dakota, Utah, Nebraska, and Michigan have joined the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in U. S. Savings Bonds purchases.

The total membership of the "honor group" has grown to 22, with 1 State dropping below 100-percent participation.

Relative standings of the 22, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Guam.....	17.48
Idaho.....	11.84
Virgin Islands.....	11.63
Alabama.....	10.25
Nevada.....	9.92
Puerto Rico.....	9.55
Nebraska.....	8.66
Wyoming.....	7.76
Wisconsin.....	7.69
Minnesota.....	6.99
Oklahoma.....	6.90
North Dakota.....	6.72
Utah.....	6.69
Washington.....	6.67
South Dakota.....	6.57
South Carolina.....	6.46
District of Columbia.....	6.23
Vermont.....	6.18
Florida.....	5.80
Arizona.....	5.72
Michigan.....	5.59
Maine.....	5.20

## Court Opinion

Where a registrant is ordered to perform civilian work in lieu of induction, and goes to his local board but does not go to the place of work or if he does, does not remain, the place to prosecute him is in the Federal judicial district in which the hospital or other work project is situated.

Such would appear to be the decision of the United States Supreme Court in *Johnston and Sokol v. United States, United States v. Patteson*, decided May 21, 1956. Here the sole issue was venue, namely, what court had jurisdiction. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Mr. Justice Reed.

In the Johnston and Sokol instances, both lived in western Pennsylvania where also their local boards were situated; the hospitals whereat they were supposed to report, respectively, were both in eastern Pennsylvania. The Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit had the correct view, the Supreme Court thought, in fixing the proper place of trial in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

In the Patteson situation, where registrant lived in Oklahoma and his local board was there, but the work destination was in Kansas, the trial for disobedience should have been held in Kansas, under the Supreme Court's rule. The Supreme Court accordingly reversed the judgment of the Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, which had held otherwise.

"We are led to this conclusion," the Supreme Court said in part, "by the general rule that where the crime charged is a failure to do a legally required act, the place fixed for its performance fixes the situs of the crime. The possibility that

(Continued on page 4)



## Army Reservists Start Training

Approximately 6,000 Army Reservists, 17 to 18½ years old, started their 6-month active duty training in June, the Department of the Army has announced.

This is the largest group to report for training since the enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, which allows young men 17 to 18½ years of age to serve on active duty in the Army for 6 months and then complete their military obligation by serving in their local Army Reserve unit.

The majority of the group which reported in June were men who previously enlisted in the Army Reserve and had their active duty training deferred until they were graduated from high school.

As of May 18, a total of 33,727 men had signed up for all of the Reserve Forces Act programs. Of this number, 21,864 had signed up for the 6 months active duty training program.

## Court Opinion

(Continued from page 3)

registrants might be ordered to points remote from the situs of draft boards neither allows nor requires judicial changes in the law of venue."

The decision involved interpretation of article III of the Constitution, and of the sixth amendment.

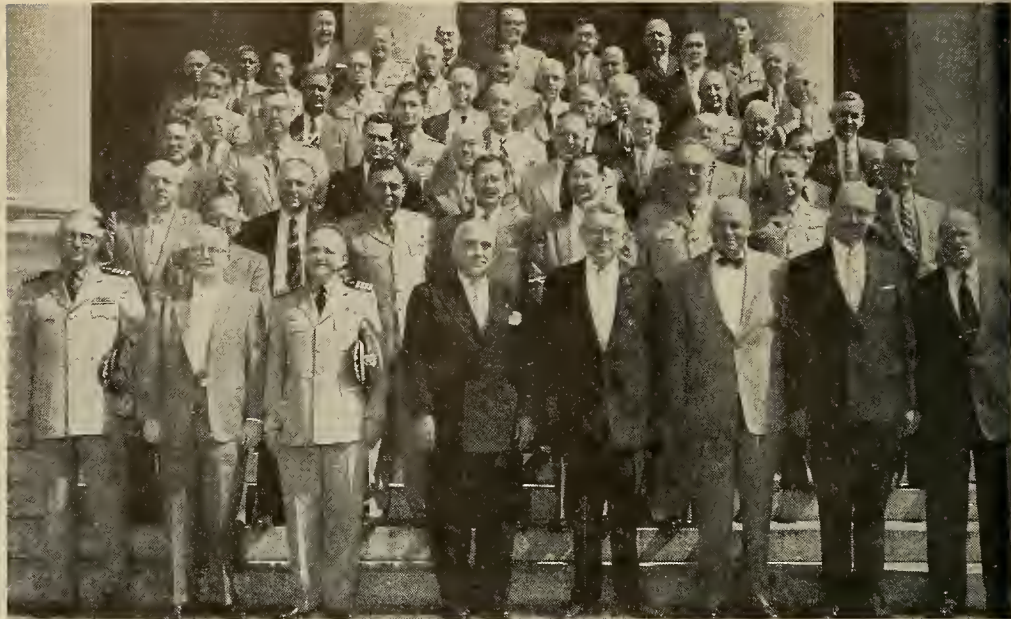
The place of the alleged offense is "determined by the acts of the accused that violate a statute. This requirement of venue states the public policy that fixes the situs of the trial in the vicinage of the crime rather than the residence of the accused."

The Court said that the order to report for work "directed the registrant to perform two duties. The first is to report to the local board. This was done by each registrant. The second is to report for employment and to remain there in employment for 24 consecutive months. The instructions to proceed given by the board and the statement that failure \*\*\* to proceed to the place of employment — pursuant to instructions would constitute a crime, are for the registrants' information. They did not create another duty. This appears emphatically from the characterization in the explanatory paragraph that failure to report or proceed to the place of employment would be a violation of orders. The crimes charged arise from failure to complete the second duty—report for employment. Accordingly venue must lie where the failure occurred."

The Supreme Court divided on this decision. A dissent written by Mr. Justice Douglas was concurred in by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Black.

During the War of 1812, Congress authorized an Army adequate to bring the war to a close in a reasonable period of time. Great Britain never put into the field more than 16,500 troops against a total of 527,000 men the United States employed.

## State Directors Conference—May 1956



This picture of State Directors attending the semiannual conference May 21-25, 1956, in Washington was taken in front of National Headquarters. Those in the photograph are:

First row, left to right: Capt. Thomas White, Virginia; Mr. Frank D. Norton, District of Columbia; Ca. Chester J. Chastek, Washington; Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow, Gen. Lewis B. Hershey; Col. Raymond T. Fin Missouri; Maj. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, Nebraska; and Mr. John H. Greenaway, New Hampshire. Second row, left to right: Brig. Gen. Ernest E. Novey, Connecticut; Col. Chester A. Furbish, Massachusetts; Maj. Gen. James A. May, Nevada; Col. Rafael Gimenez-de la Rosa, Puerto Rico; Col. Bentley Courtenay, Wisconsin; Maj. Gen. Charles R. Fox, West Virginia; Lt. Col. James Hunter, South Carolina; Col. Harold C. Wall, Florida; and Mr. John L. McCormick, Alaska. Third row, left to right: Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Arndt, South Dakota; Col. Fred M. Croom, Arkansas; Col. Herbert T. Hope, Oklahoma; Maj. Gen. George M. Carter, Maine; Maj. Gen. John E. Walsh, Idaho; Maj. Gen. Rhodolph L. Esmay, Wyoming; Mr. Francis W. Mason, Oregon; Col. Howard E. Reed, Colorado; Col. John W. Patton, Jr., Mississippi; Col. Harold L. Hays, Ohio; and Col. Thomas H. Upton, North Carolina. Fourth row, left to right: Brig. Gen. Harry B. Van Seiver, Delaware; Col. William A. Boyen, Hawaii; Col. Glenn R. Bowles, Iowa; Mr. Charles Going, California; Maj. Gen. Joe Nickell, Kansas; Col. William H. Boughton, New York; Lt. Col. Henry M. Gross, Pennsylvania; Col. Paul G. Armstrong, Illinois; Col. Morris S. Schwartz, Texas; and Col. Lloyd Charles Wilson, Rhode Island. Fifth row, left to right: Lt. Col. Thomas M. Pickle, Tennessee; Maj. Samuel E. Hicks, Kentucky; Maj. Raimundo D. Camacho, Guam; Lt. Col. Joseph A. Christmas, Virgin Islands; Lt. Col. G. L. Spear, North Dakota; Brig. Gen. J. Wallace West, Utah; Maj. Gen. S. H. Mitchell, Montana; Col. Paul V. Akst, New York City; Mr. Preston H. Huff, Louisiana; a Mr. Merton E. Ashton, Vermont. Sixth row, left to right: Brig. Gen. John P. McFarland, New Mexico; Col. Arthur A. Holmes, Michigan; Maj. Gen. A. M. Tuthill, Arizona; Col. Lloyd E. Lilygren, Minnesota; Mr. Herbert L. Wagner, New Jersey; Col. Frank R. Kossa, Indiana; and Col. Mike Y. Hendrix, Georgia.

## Conference Topics

The semiannual State Directors' Conference was held in Washington, May 21-25, inclusive, with Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey presiding. Panels were selected to present the following subjects:

- Panel No. 1—Administration.
- Panel No. 2—Classification and Procedure.
- Panel No. 3—Six Month Critical Skill Program.
- Panel No. 4—Standby and Other Reserve.
- Panel No. 5—Improvement of Selective Service System's Catastrophe Plans.
- Panel No. 6—Potential Effect of Executive Department Planning on Selective Service.

The first four panels discussed what we are doing under the present operation, and the last two what we might have to do under entirely different circumstances. General Hershey strongly emphasized the necessity for continuous planning in all phases of the operation.

## Conscientious Objector Handling Under 1948 Act Improved

Conscientious objectors, under the 1948 Act, were placed in a position of greater benefit to both themselves and the Nation than was the case under the 1940 Act.

Instead of the old lottery system called for under the 1940 Act, and the new system numbers were allotted in sequence of date of birth, the oldest being Number 1, the next oldest Number 2, and so on to the last born in any one year. The Selective Service number of men born the same day was determined by alphabetical sequence. Each State had its number in alphabetical sequence, thus Alabama was Number 1. Each local board in a State was assigned a number, thus no two registration numbers in the United States were the same, because they were all formed of all four. An Alabama registrant whose last name was Aard who was born January 1, and was registered with Local Board No. 1, having been born in 1926, would have had 1-1-26-1 as his Selective Service number. No other of the millions of registrants in the States would have that number.

Classification, under the 1948 Act, was basically the same as under the 1940 Act. Symbolisms were different in some cases, but the elasticity of the system was retained so as to permit a policy of leniency, or of tightness, depending upon the manpower needs in relation to the national health, safety and interest.

Instead of practically wasted manpower in the CO camps, as under the 1940 Act, under the 1948 Act conscientious objectors opposed to both combatant and noncombatant service were subject to assignment to work (of a nonmilitary nature) of national importance for which they qualified. Such work was at the local standard rate of pay for the job performed. S. S. in Alabama.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VI

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 1956

Number 8

## Federal Employment Practices Discussed

by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey,  
Director of Selective Service

In Executive Order No. 590, dated January 18, 1955, the President outlined the national policies on Federal employment practices.

Executive Order No. 10590 established "The President's Committee on Government Employment Policy" to implement the Executive order relating to discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or place of origin.

Executive Order No. 10590 provides for the appointment of each department and agency of an Employment Policy Officer, and such Deputy Employment Policy Officers as may be necessary to assist the Employment Policy Officer. I believe this responsibility to be of a character that merits my attention and the attention of each State Director of Selective Service. In accordance with this belief, I have designated myself as Employment Policy Officer and each State Director as Deputy Employment Policy Officer.

It is the duty of the Employment Policy Officer and his deputies to take measures to ensure an understanding by every employee of the Selective Service System of the provisions of Executive Order No. 10590. This applies to the employment, supervision, rating, promotion, or firing of any employee. The new employee should be made aware of his rights under this Executive order. Any supervisor who exercises authority of any kind over another employee must be guided by the provisions of this Executive order in the execution of any duty in connection with the employee under his supervision.

## Draftees Screened Before Induction

Draftees will be screened before rather than after induction, and may be rejected where investigation reveals substantial derogatory information. The new policy will provide hearing opportunity, on request, for individuals who are rejected for security reasons.

A revision of the Military Personnel Security Program to be effective immediately has been signed by Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson. This clarification and modification is the result of actual experience with the problem and is the culmination of a detailed study begun last October by a Tri-Service Panel.

The revised policy re-emphasizes that determinations of individual cases must be on an "overall—commonsense" basis. In furtherance of this "commonsense" standard, the Department of Defense will issue uniform guidelines for all panels and boards of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. These uniform guidelines will be binding on all three services.

Investigations and hearings are placed on a priority basis to the end that determinations will be speeded up and the individual not suffer from administrative delays.

In announcing the revised policy the Department of Defense emphasized that its personnel security programs are under continuous study, always with a view toward improvement wherever possible, recognizing that the basic rights of individuals must be respected while at the same time the security of the Nation must be protected.

## Army Announces Discharge Plan

In a further move to build a truly Ready Reserve force, the Army will discharge 475,000 reservists and transfer an additional 500,000 reservists from the Ready to the Standby Reserve during the fiscal year 1957, the Department of the Army has announced.

The program will also remove from the Ready Reserve those whose call to military service would seriously impair production and research vital to the military effort or activities necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest, unless they possess a critical military skill or volunteer for Ready Reserve service. Similarly, reservists whose recall to active duty would create extreme personal or community hardship will be transferred to the Standby Reserve.

The Army's Ready Reserve Screening Program is designed to insure the minimum attrition of

## Performance Awards Cited

On Wednesday, June 20, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey awarded superior performance on the job certificates and cash awards to Mr. Victor A. Olsen in charge of the conscientious objector work program at Selective Service National Headquarters and to Miss Helen C. Purdy, a National Selective Service Appeal Board dictaphone operator.

Mr. Olsen was awarded a certificate and a \$100 check for "superior performance on the job." He is in charge of the conscientious objector work program at Selective Service National Headquarters. It was pointed out that with limited funds available from Congress, he established the program with religious groups and nonprofit organizations. His relations with the historic peace churches was noted as having been outstanding in securing their cooperation and administering the induction of conscientious objectors into the work program and getting them placed in positions that have contributed to the national health, safety, or interest. The citation or certificate of merit for Mr. Olsen stated: "In 1952 the Selective Service System was made responsible for the creation and operation of a Conscientious Objector Work Program without funds. By securing the cooperation of State and local governmental and nongovernmental organizations, 17,000 agencies were approved for employment of conscientious objectors. Within 40 months, 1,300 agencies employed 6,120 conscientious objectors, involving 10,300 man years of work and more than \$30,000,000. Not one agency has withdrawn support. The superior ingenuity and perseverance applied by Mr. Victor A. Olsen are largely responsible for this unprecedented and phenomenal program and its success."

Miss Helen C. Purdy was awarded a certificate and \$50 for her "superior performance" as a dictaphone operator. Her job consists of transcribing long memoranda containing technical language in final form from dictaphone belts. Miss Purdy has been totally blind since her early childhood. The citation for certificate of merit for Miss Purdy stated: "Miss Helen C. Purdy, despite a handicap which for some might be insurmountable, has in all respects performed her assigned duties in a manner far superior to that required for mere job retention. Her cheerful attitude, superior work, excellent work habits, and outstanding personality have been an inspiration, not only to those with whom she works, but to all those in the Selective Service System who are privileged to know her."

Certificates of Appreciation were also awarded to members of the National Headquarters personnel. General Hershey congratulated and shook hands with each recipient except Mrs. Esther Carrico, head

nurse for National Headquarters, who when General Hershey offered his hand, took his pulse to the delight of all concerned including the General.

## Judicial Decisions

Several judicial decisions dating from September 1954 to the present tend to show that Selective Service Administration has weathered attacks on policies and practices outlined in Operations Bulletin No. 70. The subject concerns itself with physical examinations preceding assignment of conscientious objectors to civilian work. The protest that no second physical examination has been given appears to have been met when raised with judicial statements to the effect that a second examination is unnecessary, or certainly a registrant would have to make a showing that in his instance after requesting it and having his request refused he was prejudiced.

A clear-cut expression of what may be regarded as the rule was set down in the Seventh Circuit's opinion in the case of *United States v. Manns*, decided May 1, 1956. The Court of Appeals here pointed out that section 1660.20, far from guaranteeing a physical examination within 10 days before requirement to choose civilian work, actually performs the function of assisting the registrant in securing his privilege to perform civilian work in lieu of induction. "This regulation," the court said in part, "primarily tells the I-O registrant what he must do and when he must do it in order to take advantage of his privilege to perform civilian work in lieu of induction into the Armed Forces. The regulation clearly does not require that the registrant be given a physical examination within 10 days of the time he is required to submit a list of the kind of civilian work he is qualified to do and is willing to perform." The court then revealed the latitude given to local boards in Operations Bulletin No. 70 and said significantly: "Thus, we have an administrative interpretation of this regulation directly against the contention of this defendant." The decision emphasized that the registrant apparently had not questioned his fitness or requested a second physical examination. Manns had been found acceptable in September 1951.

In another 1956 case, in the Eastern District of Michigan, *United States v. Colford*, a similar con-

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued on page 2)

DOCUMENTS DEPT

114206



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## Federal Employment Practices

(Continued from page 1)

The Committee established by the President has, among its duties, the investigation of appeals with recommendations for their disposal to the agency in which the appellant is employed. The Committee feels that as important as this duty is it is a negative approach to the abolishment of discrimination. The Committee feels that not only the knowledge and understanding of the law and regulations, but the reasons behind them, are essential to continuing progress in the elimination of discrimination because of race, color, religion, and place of origin.

The survival of this Nation may well require the efforts of each of its citizens under the most effective motivation that can be conceived. We cannot afford half interested employees in an efficient governmental operation. One of the greatest urges of the normal person to put forth his best efforts is the feeling that he belongs to the organization in equal membership with all other employees. A corollary of this feeling is that the organization belongs to him. The Government will be well served when each employee handles his job as if he were the owner.

If each employee can be made to feel that he belongs to the organization and the organization belongs to him, we have done much in confirming in him the feeling that those who work with him and over and under him consider him as a person, an individuality, not just a serial number or a series of holes in a punchcard. With this identification must come a recognition of the dignity of the human being. When we have made each employee believe that he belongs to Selective Service, and that he is respected as a human being, then I am sure that each employee will have confidence in those under whom he serves

## SSCQT Results

Three Selective Service Qualification Tests were administered in the academic year 1955-1956.

The first test was given on November 17, 1955, in which 8,190 applicants were tested. It required 528 testing centers to handle this number of men. 18.3 percent of the registrants taking the test failed to achieve a score of 70 or better.

The second test was given on April 19, 1956, at which time 7,531 registrants were tested in 573 testing centers throughout the United States and outlying points. Of this number 13.1 percent failed to achieve a score of 70 or better.

On May 17, 1956, the third, or clean-up test was given at which time 1,282 registrants were tested in 401 centers. Of this number 19.7 percent failed to achieve a score of 70 or better.

There were a total of 17,003 registrants tested for the academic year 1955-1956, as compared to 27,654 for the academic year 1954-1955.

It was noted during the submission of SSS Forms 107 and 108 that a number of local boards were still using cards addressed to the Educational Testing Center in Princeton, N. J., rather than the current cards which are addressed to the Science Research Associates, 501 Main Street, McHenry, Ill.

The fact that these cards were returned from the Educational Testing Center necessitated additional time for forwarding, and in some instances, it was feared that the registrants were not able to register in time to take the test.

and there will be few problems in providing the necessary motivation in order to provide maximum effectiveness as an organization.

The Selective Service System has had a most encouraging record in the operation of the governmental policy against discrimination when measured by the scarcity of complaints and appeals. In this the members of the System can take pride but it must not permit this favorable situation to foster complacency. Vigilance and the personal interest of the Directors, National and States, plus a continuing process of education of employees and supervisors in the philosophy and the necessity for ever greater utilization of all of our citizenry will continue to be a must if this policy is to be carried out in letter and in spirit.

## Classification Picture June 1, 1956

Class	
Total	16,597,96
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	117,53
Not Examined	1,301,85
Not Available for Induction	23,19
Induction Postponed	4,06
Fathers 19 through 25	136,22
Registrants:	
26 and Older with Liability Extended	22,29
Under 19 Years of Age	152,12
I-C	
Inducted	352,15
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,295,49
Discharged or Reserve	591,17
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	1,05
Not Examined	4,63
Fathers	61
I-W	
At Work	2,67
Released	3,70
I-D Member of Reserve Component	265,27
I-S, Statutory Deferment:	
High School	56,78
College	5,33
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	25,92
II-A Apprentice	4,17
II-C Agricultural Deferment	32,26
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	158,20
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,140,38
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	1,703,63
IV-B Officials	1
IV-C Aliens	7,40
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	57,24
IV-F Unfit for Service	2,182,61
V-A Over Age of Liability	6,949,90

## NATIONAL GUARD OFFICER CANDIDATES START TRAINING

A record number of 320 members of the National Guard will attend special officer candidate courses this summer at Fort Benning, Ga., and Fort Sill, Okla., the Department of the Army has announced.

About 15 officers candidate schools will also be opened to National Guard members within the next 18 months in as many States under plans now being made by the National Guard Bureau. Five States have already opened such schools.

States which are planning to start their own National Guard officer candidate schools are Colorado, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington, Wisconsin, Utah, and South Dakota.

States now operating their own schools are California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and South Carolina.

Major General Edgar C. Erickson, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, stated that the purpose of the State schools is to make officer candidate training available to Guardsmen unable to attend the Army schools at Fort Benning and Fort Sill. The State schools are conducted under supervision of the appropriate Army commander in accordance with a program prepared by the Infantry School at Fort Benning.

Many of the officers of the Army on active duty today are graduates of the Fort Benning Infantry School.

## SEPTEMBER CALL 14,000

The Department of Defense sued a call for 14,000 men in September.

This is 1,000 more than the previously announced quotas for July and August. It also is the largest monthly draft by a single military service since January 1955.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison and Public Information include:

Mrs. Catherine Hutchinson, Local Board No. 39 of Marine, Wis., accompanied by her husband, brother, and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Cain of Racine, Wis.  
Mrs. Mary L. Moss, Assistant Clerk of Local Board No. 23 of Greenville, S. C.

Yuba City, California: The wife of Mrs. Clara Terrell, employed at the Yuba City Local Board Group office of Selective Service, is drafting men for the armed forces.

But her husband has the last say. He is Specialist Garland Terrell of the 136th Engineer Aviation Brigade at Beale Air Force Base, whose job at the brigade separate center is to send men happily on their way with a service discharge.

The Terrells are formerly from Greensboro, N. C., where Terrell entered the U. S. Army through Local Board No. 41 in North Carolina.



## Official Notices

ay 16, 1956—Packet No. 58 of the Selective Service Regulations, containing a revised Index to the Selective Service Regulations and the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, and current lists of forms used by the Selective Service System.

me 15, 1956—Packet No. 59 of the Selective Service Regulations, containing corrected pages of Part 1621 to reflect the provisions of Amendment No. 70 of the regulations.

me 15, 1956—Transmittal Memorandum No. 84, containing (1) Local Board Memorandum No. 9, as amended, Subject: "Classification of Registrants Separated from the Armed Forces in Class IV-F Under the Provisions of Section 1622.44, Selective Service Regulations," which was amended to include paragraphs 12 and 30 of Army Regulations No. 601-270 which regulations superseded Special Regulations No. 615-180-1 formerly referred to in this memorandum; and (2) Local Board Memorandum No. 21, as amended, Subject: "Moral Standards for Induction into the Armed Forces," which was amended to include paragraph 11 of Army Regulations No. 601-270 which regulations superseded Special Regulations No. 615-180-1 formerly referred to in this memorandum.

une 18, 1956—Transmittal Memorandum No. 85, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 59, Subject: "Procedures for Examination and Induction of Registrants Located in Alaska who are Registered with Local Boards in the Continental United States, Hawaii, or Possessions," concerning special procedures for accomplishing the transfer of such registrants for armed forces physical examination and induction.

une 18, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 81, as amended, Subject: "Jewish Holy Days," regarding registrants of the Jewish faith not being forwarded for physical examination or induction on certain Jewish Holy Days, which was amended to set forth the dates thereof for the coming year.

une 26, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 153, as amended, Subject: "Certification Required Before a Registrant is Forwarded for Induction Under Section 1631.8 of the Selective Service Regulations," which was amended to additionally provide that no registrant shall be forwarded for induction under section 1631.8 before he attains the age of 18 years and 6 months or after he ceases to be a member of the Ready Reserve in which he failed to serve satisfactorily.

une 27, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 158, Subject: "Use by Navy

## 100 PERCENTERS

Hawaii, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, and Rhode Island have joined the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in U. S. Savings Bonds purchases as of May 31, 1956.

The total members of the "honor group" has grown to 26, with 1 State dropping below 100-percent participation.

Relative standings of the 26, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Guam.....	17.45
Idaho.....	12.19
Virgin Islands.....	11.63
Alabama.....	10.63
Puerto Rico.....	10.16
Hawaii.....	9.24
Nebraska.....	8.70
Kentucky.....	8.11
Wyoming.....	7.89
Wisconsin.....	7.64
Minnesota.....	7.11
Indiana.....	7.04
Utah.....	7.02
Washington.....	6.91
Oklahoma.....	6.88
North Dakota.....	6.79
South Carolina.....	6.41
Vermont.....	6.32
Missouri.....	6.07
District of Columbia.....	6.07
South Dakota.....	5.93
Florida.....	5.76
Michigan.....	5.75
Arizona.....	5.67
Rhode Island.....	5.54
Maine.....	5.23

of Punch Cards to Furnish Information to Selective Service System Identifying Certain Standby Reservists," concerning the use by the Navy of a punch card entitled "Naval Reserve Address Locator Card" in lieu of Information for Selective Service System on Individual Standby Reservists (DD Form 889) in reporting identifying information to the Selective Service System for those persons who were members of the Standby Reserve of the Navy on March 1, 1956.

July 3, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 116, as amended, Subject: "Residency Consideration Programs for Reserve Medical Officers of the Armed Forces and Public Health Service," which was amended to reflect the attachment to this bulletin of the new Information Bulletin dated July 1, 1956, and the revised Statement of Preference (SD Form 249); to describe the residency consideration program of the Public Health Service; and to include reference to that program in the title of the bulletin.

July 13, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 119, as amended, Subject: "Classification of Certain Alien Registrants," which was amended to add Iran, Laos, and Vietnam to the list of countries considered as being associated with the United States in mutual defense activities.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS FOR RESERVISTS

The United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, has published a field letter which should prove of interest to those registrants and those in affiliation with registrants who are affected by the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (P. L. 305, 84th Congress). The letter deals with the Reemployment Rights of Reservists and is stated in Question and Answer Form.

For the information of the readers of *Selective Service* there is published herewith the Questions and Answers as contained in the letter.

1. Q. What is the distinction between the terms "active-duty reservist," "active-duty-for-training reservist," and "training-duty reservist" for reemployment rights purposes?

A. (a) An "active-duty reservist" performs active duty for training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States. He has full reemployment rights under subsection 9 (g) (2) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, quoted above.

(b) The term "active-duty-for-training reservist" describes an enlistee in the Ready Reserve who performs an initial 3 to 6 months' period of active duty for training. He has reemployment rights described in subsection 262 (f) of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, quoted above.

(c) A "training-duty reservist" is any reservist on active duty for training only, other than persons described in (b) above. This may be a training period of 2 or more weeks, weekend training, or training performed in any of the 48 scheduled drills provided in section 208 (f) of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. He has "leave of absence" rights upon the completion of all such training under subsection 9 (g) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, quoted above.

2. Q. What is meant by the term, "full reemployment rights," referred to in question 1 (a) above?

A. "Full reemployment rights" are the rights accorded an "active-duty reservist" under subsection 9 (g) (2) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. He has 90 days in which to apply for reinstatement after release from active duty for training and service or from hospitalization continuing after release for not more than 1 year, is covered by the disability provision, subsection 9 (b) (B) (ii) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, and is protected against discharge without cause within 1 year after restoration.

3. Q. Are the reemployment rights of a "active-duty-for-training reservist" after 6 months of training the same as those accorded an "active-duty reservist" who performs an extended period of active duty for training and service?

A. The rights are the same except that the "active-duty-for-training reservist" has only 60 days in which to apply for reinstatement after release from training duty or from hospitalization continuing after release for not more than 6 months and he is protected against

discharge without cause for only 6 months.

4. Q. How do the rights accorded reservists referred to in questions 2 and 3 differ from the "leave of absence" rights accorded the "training-duty reservist"?

A. The "training-duty reservist" is entitled only to a leave of absence from his position and to reinstatement without reduction in seniority, status and pay except as such reduction may be made for all employees similarly situated. He must apply for reinstatement within 30 days after his release from training duty.

5. Q. Is an "active-duty reservist" who was called up for 2 years of extended active duty but who is released from training and service after a period of only 6 months limited to the reemployment rights granted to persons performing initial periods of "active-duty-for-training" under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955?

A. No. He has full reemployment rights under subsection (g) (2) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. It is the nature of his orders in this instance and not the length of his active service that determines his legal rights. Generally, extended active duty contemplates lengthy or an indefinite period of service. However, early release may result from an administrative determination by the Armed Forces, personal hardship, or a disability incurred or aggravated while in service. Similarly, an "active-duty reservist" who is released after service of only 2 weeks would be entitled to full reemployment rights rather than the "leave of absence" rights provided in subsection 9 (g) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

6. Q. What are the rights of an "active-duty-for-training reservist" who enters upon a 6-months period of active duty for training but is released before completion of 3 months of training under subsection 262 (c) (1) of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955?

A. So long as the training performed was that which was required by the military authorities and was satisfactory, he should be entitled to the same reemployment benefits as those who have performed the full period of active duty for training.

7. Q. If an "active-duty-for-training reservist," after serving an initial 6 months' period of training accepts active duty for training and service for 2 years, would he have the modified reemployment rights provided in subsection 262 (f) of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 or the full reemployment rights provided in subsection 9 (g) (2) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act?

(Continued on page 4)



## The Breadbasket of the World

"We believe in North Dakota, in the beauty of her skies, and in the glory of her prairies. . . . We pledge that the freedom our fathers won here and elsewhere shall continue as the heritage of our children. . . ."

From a historical standpoint, the State has many things of interest. About 8 miles from where the State Headquarters of Selective Service is now located, Custer was stationed before his last battle. Lewis and Clark spent the winter with Indians, and Teddy Roosevelt recovered his health in our Badlands. These are just a few of the things or which we are proud.

The State Headquarters of Selective Service is located on the banks of the Missouri River in a building renovated by the North Dakota National Guard from the Old Indian School, and here it is we find Maj. Gen. Heber L. Edwards and Lt. Col. G. L. Spear directing the activities of the Selective Service System within the State.

These two officers truly symbolize the spirit of the System by their length of service. The State Director and Deputy State Director have continuously weathered the trials and tribulations of Selective Service since 1940. Lieutenant Colonel Spear, with his sincerity and interest in efficient operation, the introduction of many administrative aids into the State system, is truly "Mr. Selective Service," and to him goes a great deal of credit for the continued smooth operation that North Dakota has always enjoyed.

North Dakota has kept strictly to the grassroots policy, with 53 local boards in the 53 counties and one appeal board within the State. Our locations of local boards range from a local board in a farmhouse in the western part of the State on a part-time basis to full-time local boards in the eastern part of the State where it is more densely populated.

To our 218 local board members, who have served well and faithfully and drive many miles under adverse weather conditions, we are deeply indebted for the smooth operation of Selective Service in North Dakota. Many of our members have been with the System since the beginning and some were with the Selective Service System in World War II. Sixteen have served during World War I, World War II, and the current operation.

In our State Headquarters we find the Procurement Section under Maj. E. J. Quine, and civilian personnel numbering six, who are Mrs. Agnes Hegstad and Mrs. Catherine Stamness, veterans of both operations, and Mrs. Theo Hughes, Mrs. Catherine Roberts, Miss Grace Liddle, and Robert Schafer of this operation. The civilian employees through their loyalty and faithful service have made it definitely a pleasure to operate the State Headquarters of Selective Service during this operation.

North Dakota—the Breadbasket of the World—Where the West Begins—the Land of New Frontiers.

## Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 3)

A. If there is no break in the continuity of his duty with the Armed Forces, he will become an "active-duty reservist" at the time he accepts the 2-year period of active duty for training and service and will have full reemployment rights upon his release from such duty.

8. Q. What would constitute a break in the continuity of his duty with the Armed Forces?

A. A lapse of more than 60 days from the date of his release from his 6-month period of active duty for training and the date on which he accepts the 2-year tour of duty for training and service would constitute a break in the continuity of his duty with the Armed Forces.

9. Q. If a reservist, after serving an initial period of 6 months of active duty for training, accepts a 4-year tour of active duty for training and service without a break in the continuity of his duty with the Armed Forces, thereby making his total absence with the Armed Forces in excess of the 4-year limitation for reemployment rights purposes, would he be entitled to reemployment rights?

A. Yes. His reemployment rights for the initial 6 months of active duty for training are protected by subsection 262 (f) of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. His period of active duty for training and service permitted under subsection 9 (g) (2) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act would not begin until he entered on active duty for training and service. In this instance, the total period of active duty would not exceed 4 years although his absence in the Armed Forces would be 4 years and 6 months.

10. Q. If a "training-duty reservist" performs training duty only for a period of 3 to 6 months, is he entitled to reemployment rights conferred by subsection 262 (f) of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955?

A. No. He has "leave of absence" rights under subsection 9 (g) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. As in question 5, it is the nature of his orders in this instance and not the length of the training period that determines his legal rights. Generally such training duty calls are for relatively short periods of time. The majority are for 2-week periods, generally during the summer months, but there are special training classes which sometimes involve longer periods. Similarly, should a "training-duty reservist" perform such special training for a period of 1 year, he would have only "leave of absence" rights. He would not have the full reemployment rights provided in subsection 9 (g) (2) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

11. Q. Can one person be an "active-duty-for-training reservist," an "active-duty reservist," and a "training-duty reservist" without forfeiting his reemployment rights?

*Other reemployment rights of Reservists to be continued next month.*

## Citizenship Day Is Proclaimed

President Dwight D. Eisenhower on the 18th day of June 1956, issued a Presidential Proclamation proclaiming the 17th day of September 1956 as Citizenship Day in commemoration of the signing of the Constitution of the United States on September 17, 1787, and "in recognition of all our citizens who have come of age and all who have been naturalized during the year." Citizenship Day has been commemorated in the past by many civic groups in various ways. The President has urged that Federal, State, and local officials as well as religious, civic, patriotic, educational and other organizations to arrange for appropriate ceremonies on Citizenship Day through which "all our people may gain a deeper appreciation of the great heritage secured to us by the Constitution and come to have a better understanding of our rights and responsibilities as citizens of the United States." The President also called upon all citizens to "renew and reaffirm their fealty on that day to the principles embodied in the Constitution—the foundation of our free and independent Republic.

## Judicial Decisions

(Continued from page 1)

tion was held without merit. The court here said in effect that section 1728.11 merely requires that a physical examination be given to each registrant before he is ordered to civilian work and that no time is mentioned as to when, except that it must be prior to an induction or work order. The court believed that only one physical examination is required by the regulations. The direction in section 1628.11 (b) was recounted. This section requires mailing of an order to report for physical examination to those classified as available. In Colford's case it was in January 1954.

In *United States v. Thomas*, decided in the Eastern District of Illinois, affirmed in the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit (where this particular issue was not pressed) with review denied by the United States Supreme Court, the District Court in September 1954 met one of the early attacks to hold that the appropriate regulation does not specify a time limit and that an examination held in November 1951 would support a work order issued in July 1953. Local Board Memorandum No. 28, it was pointed out, was not intended to apply to a conscientious objector.

In the Federal District Court for Massachusetts in the case of *United States v. Steele*, decided June 13, 1956, the court reaffirmed the statement that the Selective Service Regulations "do not place a time limit upon the Board's power to assign personnel, governed by his physical examination."

Similarly, on May 30, 1956, it was held in the Middle District of Pennsylvania in *United States v. Wray*, that the registrant is not entitled to periodic reexaminations.

## Army Discharge Plan

(Continued from page 1)

individuals and units upon mobilization. The result will be to retain in the Ready Reserve only those who meet Service standards of fitness, and possess the required military qualifications in appropriate grades and specialties, and who will be available when called for military service during a national emergency.

The Ready Reserve includes those units and individuals required available for prompt entry on active duty in any expansion of the Active Army in time of war, or in time of national emergency declared by Congress, or proclaimed by the President, or when otherwise authorized by law. The Ready Reserve will be required for early deployment.

The Standby Reserve includes those individuals available for involuntary employment in the expansion of the Active Army only upon declaration of war or a national emergency declared by Congress, or when otherwise authorized by law. Standby Reservists will be recalled to duty only after Selective Service has determined that they are available for active service.

The screening procedures will bring the Army Reserve, including the Army National Guard, within the strength ceiling of 1,692,000 authorized by the Department of Defense under the Reserve Force Act of 1955.

Reservists to be discharged are those who incurred a 5- or 6-year reserve obligation as a result of service prior to June 19, 1951. The bulk of this group is composed of Korean War veterans who are not established in their occupation communities. Many would be due for routine discharge within the next year.

The Army will not retain reservists engaged in critical civilian occupations involuntarily in a Ready Reserve assignment in excess of its Ready Reserve requirements for those skills, unless they also possess critical military skills which are required to meet the Army mobilization requirements.

Priority for transfer of reservists to the Standby Reserve will be based on combat service and the amount of Ready Reserve obligation remaining. Reservists who served in Korea at any time during the period June 26, 1950, to July 27, 1953, will be eligible for the Standby Reserve.

Volunteers for the Ready Reserve who do not have a military obligation will not be affected by the screening program.

The Army's Ready Reserve Screening Program process will be automatic and there is no necessity for each Reservist to write to the appropriate military district or continental Army Headquarters in order to be screened. However individual inquiries on the program may be forwarded to the Military District or continental Army Headquarters concerned.

Bearded old Dad to Do-gooder "I'd go out and get a job of work but I'm needed at home as independent."



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VI

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 1956

Number 9

## The Need of A Yardstick

By Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey,  
Director of Selective Service

There is a need for a yardstick measure the degree of functional fitness possessed by each citizen. A yardstick must measure functional fitness of the citizen in terms of the service he will be able to perform should any emergency threaten the survival of this Nation. Our present system of examination to determine the acceptability of registrants for service in the Armed Forces provides a current indication of present need for men in the Armed Forces. It does not determine what an individual can do. The determination of present acceptability for service is made from a negative approach. The individual is examined as if he were the aggregate of several components known generally by such terms as physical, mental, educational, and moral. These components exist in the mind of the analyzer. They are integrated in the person of the registrant.

The narrow determination as to the current acceptability of a registrant for service is based on several judgments of specialists gained from an examination of a part of the registrant if it be so-called physical; an examination with pen and paper, if it be educational; study of records, often fragmentary, if it be moral; and impressions rapidly gained if it be emotional. The emphasis of the examination is to discover something which might disqualify the registrant rather than to determine the type of contribution he might make toward the survival of the Nation. There is a minimum of opportunity under this type of examination to give primary consideration in determining acceptability on the basis of what the registrant has been able to accomplish with the combination of capacities he possesses and with the restrictions which he has. It would seem that past performance should be a better indication of what a registrant can do than by a consideration of an inventory of compartments convenient for analysis.

In an emergency there would be great need for knowing the functional capacity of all citizens. To examine all citizens involves a very large project, but there are many reasons why citizens who are examined should be measured in their overall ability to function rather than to determine that currently the need for men in the Armed Forces does not require their acceptance. This classification cannot be done until a yardstick of

## READY RESERVE NEED DISCUSSED

The need for an effective ready reserve was stressed here yesterday by the national director of Selective Service.

"The only thing that frightens me," Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey said, "is that some people think because we've got a law, we've got a ready reserve."

In a speech here, Hershey said that local draft boards may some day be required to draft men into the local reserves and even, in time, both men and women into civil defense.

Hershey said the plan to have smaller armed forces and a large ready reserve is a good compromise between letting survival take care of itself and keeping very large armed forces.

The ready reserve now numbers about 700,000, he said, "and it is somewhat optimistic to think of many of them as 'ready'. The law calls for 2,800,000," he said.

"One problem is not to reduce our forces faster than we can get something to take their place," he said.

General Hershey spoke to a meeting of Maine local board members and clerks.

Governor Muskie, who introduced Hershey, said it is hard to find people willing to give their time in unpaid service.

"I congratulate you," . . . he told the group, "on the dedicated service you have given our State."

"The history of Selective Service in this State suggests conclusively that you have been able to strike that balance," the governor said.

Hershey added that the hardest job draft boards have is to keep waiting and preparing for "something that may never happen."

But, he said, "we've got to keep the engine running because we wouldn't have time to start it in an emergency."

Saying Congress has placed unprecedented trust in local boards, he said there is "more and more discussion of how all the citizenry is to be used, and what means can be employed to make them available for training and service in Civil Defense."

If that need arises, he said, Congress will place in the hands of an existing agency with a demonstrated capacity, "the responsibility for selection, classification and, if necessary, ordering these people to active duty . . . for three hours or three days instead of two years."

The meeting was arranged to coincide with Hershey's visit to allow discussion of and questions about Selective Service policies and problems.

(Reprinted from the *Daily Kennebec Journal*, Wednesday Morning, July 18, 1956, Augusta, Maine.)

## Campaign for Physical Fitness Urged

(Statement by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, before the President's Conference on the Fitness of American Youth at Annapolis, Md., on June 17, 1956)

The information presented here, which is the result of our experience in World War II and Korea, brings all of us to the realization of the seriousness of the problem of the lack of physical fitness.

What is physical fitness?

Fitness in a man or woman is that quality, inherent and acquired, which renders the man or woman qualified to serve to the limit of his or her physical strength; to render the maximum of his or her mental capabilities and capacities, and on a high moral plane, and which recognizes, fully, his or her obligations to the family, the neighbor, the community, the State, and the Nation.

To attain this fitness, all groups, agencies, and individuals should be dedicated to a campaign of approaching the mass of

parents and teachers throughout the Nation and strongly impress them with the desirability and essentiality of health and patriotism.

It is not enough that a schoolboy should be taught to arise and salute the flag but he should be taught that he must be physically and mentally capable of service to the flag which cannot be satisfied with a salute.

One would be an alarmist in the extreme who would conclude from statistical data alone that this is a Nation of weaklings. However, there is no reason to be complacent about the physical and mental state of preparedness in which we have found our young men to be. Nor, with the great resourcefulness and energies which this great Nation admittedly has, is there any reason to be satisfied with the accomplishments to date in the field of national health and physical conditioning. If we have not done badly, neither have we done so well as we can.

Physicians have been especially interested in formulating a plan whereby they may work to reduce the size of the numbers representing those disqualified for military service and, further, to prepare those men who must still remain in the disqualified group to meet more adequately the requirements of an organized, exacting society. It matters not whether with optimism we look forward to a perpetual peace, or are of those who believe that man cannot be reformed or cured of his historic old habit of making war periodically. In either case it behooves us to eradicate those conditions which make the United States less effectual in peace or in war. In a highly industrialized civilization the physically and mentally handicapped cannot keep pace with their stronger brothers. Society or the state must support or sustain them to the extent that they lag behind. It is estimated that during the recent mobilization there were 750,000 men with remediable defects which were not corrected; and had this been done,

there would have been saved the calling up of more than 1 million men who were really better fitted for essential civilian tasks.

During World War II the United States was hard pressed for manpower and was constantly and poignantly aware of the losses, both to production and to the Armed Forces, caused by this large group of some 5 million disqualified persons. Now that the pressure has been relieved, we must not lose sight of the objective. We must realize and bear in mind constantly that when mobilization is imminent it is too late to think about rehabilitation. We must start now and work continuously on a program of health improvement and physical fitness.

An overall program of physical fitness and health improvement, in my opinion, should consist of two phases; one immediate; the other, long range. Both phases should be placed into effect so as to operate concurrently, and in many respects they will actually merge.

The immediate and primary job is to convince every man, woman, and child that the improvement of his or her physical fitness is not only desirable but necessary. This educational program, which is already being carried on, should be enlarged and intensified until every person in the entire population becomes acutely sensitive and aware. The program should have the coordinated efforts of many agencies and groups, all the echelons of government—national, State, municipal, and community—colleges and schools, press and radio, and the professions, particularly the medical, dental, and nursing professions.

In order to attack the problem most expeditiously, the physical conditions which have caused such great losses to national effectiveness in the past may be divided into certain groups, where they can be seen, together with the immediate

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The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## THE NEED OF A YARDSTICK

(Continued from page 1)

measuring functional fitness has been developed.

The rejection of a registrant is unfortunate in its influence on the individual registrant. The Government gives him some evidence from which he can infer that he is relieved from further obligation to serve his Government in the Armed Forces. This, of course, is not accurate for many reasons, not the least is the fact that when more men are needed for defense the standards decline and the interpretations of standards become more flexible. There are additional facts that must not be ignored. The type of individual that ever-changing methods of warfare demand may be materially different. Some qualities which have been most necessary in the past may be of minor importance in the future. It may well be necessary to accept registrants with many defects in order to secure a specialist that is absolutely essential. The concept of defense, regardless of how it may be organizationally handled, will require manpower in great numbers, perhaps for relatively short periods of time. All of these factors make of little value information based on a current acceptance or rejection basis at a time when there was no emergency.

We shall not be able before an emergency to know too much of its nature. We can know prior to an emergency much about what we have to meet the emergency. In manpower, we can measure and record the functional fitness of our manpower but we need a yardstick with which to measure it.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information included:

Mrs. Minerva W. McEwen, clerk of Local Board No. 49 of Mountain City, Tenn., and her sister, Miss Norma Wills.

Miss Kate H. Baker, clerk of Local Board No. 62 of Spruce Pine, N. C.

Lt. Col. Allan F. Kemske, Capt. Frank Timko, 1st Lt. Joseph P. Hurley, Chief Warrant Officer Edmund A. Rochelle, and Warrant Officer James B. Finnie, all of the Delaware National Guard Selective Service Section.

Miss Edith Gilkey, clerk of Local Board No. 56 of Crawfordsville, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Smith, daughter Patricia, and niece Maureen Reed. Mrs. Eileen Smith is assistant clerk of Local Board No. 3 of Keene, N. H.

## COURT DECISION

The fact that a local board does not lose its power to classify further simply because a registrant has been examined physically is stated forcefully in an opinion written in the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. The decision reversed conviction of Albert Stain in Oregon on a charge of refusal of induction.

The court pointed out that the "cut off" event is not the physical examination, but the mailing of an order to report for induction.

The court's voices add strength to the regulation which denies the local board power to reopen except under conditions stated therein once an induction order has been sent. But a board must not think it has lost power to reclassify short of that event. In this case the local board might or might not have reopened, apparently, within its own discretion. The mistake was in believing that it would do nothing.

Another point reemphasized in the decision, further contributing to the previous case law on the subject, is the truth that a registrant has no appeal from a determination not to reopen.

Finally the court gave the essence, as it sees it, of an arresting claim for a given classification as follows: either additional facts, or new facts, or both in combination, which amount to a prima facie case.

One of the circuit judges went so far as to point out that in his opinion the trial judge must have concluded that registrant's "claim of conscientious objection and inability to understand the selective service proceedings was a sham. In this the trial judge should have every intentment." Nevertheless he joined with his colleagues to produce a unanimous opinion because the registrant had been denied the right to have the board know it could act if it wanted to.

Albert Stain, the registrant, registered under the 1940 Act in November 1946. He was classified I-A. He took no appeal. He removed to Canada, returned, and registered in January 1949. He was classified I-A and did not appeal. He was ordered to report for physical examination, in the course of which he was enlightened as to SSS Form No. 150, a blank form of which he obtained and executed. The court thought his facts vague as to their bearing on a conscientious objection to war. The local board in September 1950 concluded: "Board decided that inasmuch as Albert Stain, on the basis of his questionnaire, was given a physical examination and found acceptable without protest, his record cannot be reopened." Subsequently induction was refused by the registrant at the station. At the trial he asserted lack of knowledge from which to have made an earlier

(Continued on page 4)

## Questions and Answers

(Continued from last month)

11. Q. Can one person be an "active-duty-for-training reservist," an "active-duty reservist," and a "training-duty reservist" without forfeiting his reemployment rights?

A. Yes. An 18½-year-old employee could enlist in the Ready Reserve on September 1, 1955, perform an initial 6 months of training as an "active-duty-for-training reservist," apply for reemployment within 60 days of his release on February 29, 1956, and exercise his reemployment rights with his former employer under subsection 262 (f) of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. Thereafter, he could, voluntarily or involuntarily, enter upon a 2-, 3-, or 4-year tour of active duty for training and service as an "active-duty reservist." If his entry on active duty were January 15, 1957, and he served for a period of 4 years and applied for reemployment within 90 days of his release on January 14, 1961, he could exercise his reemployment rights under subsection 9 (g) (2) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. If he remains in the Reserve and thereafter, voluntarily or involuntarily, leaves his position each year (more frequently if ordered by the military establishment) to perform training duty only as a "training-duty reservist," he may exercise his reemployment rights upon his return from each period of training duty under subsection 9 (g) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, provided he makes application within 30 days after his release from such training duty.

12. Q. Does the last sentence in subsection 262 (d) of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 conflict with subsection 262 (f) so as to nullify the reemployment rights of a reservist who has performed active duty for training?

A. No. Persons performing active duty for training under subsection 262 (f), which deals exclusively with reemployment rights, are granted rights comparable to those granted under section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act to persons inducted for training and service. The last sentence in subsection 262 (d) has no relation to and was not intended to affect reemployment rights. It emphasizes that only certain specified benefits are granted to "active-duty - for - training reservists" among those benefits which are extended to "active-duty reservists."

13. Q. Will certificates be given to enlistees in the Ready Reserve who have performed the initial 3- to 6-months' active duty for training to evidence satisfactory performance and release from that training?

A. The Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights has been informed that evidence of satisfactory performance and release will be given such reservists.

14. Q. How soon after release must an "active-duty-for-training reservist" under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 apply for reinstatement in his former position?

A. Application for reemployment must be made within 60 days after

release from active duty for training.

15. Q. In the event of hospitalization arising out of active duty training, how soon must the "active-duty-for-training reservist" under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 apply for reinstatement in his old job?

A. He must apply within 60 days after release from hospitalization incident to such duty continuing after his release for a period of more than 6 months.

16. Q. Must an "active-duty-for-training reservist" under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 resume his employment with his former employer within 60 days after release from service?

A. No. He need not begin offer to resume work during that period so long as he has made application for reinstatement within 60 days and is willing to begin within a reasonable time after making application.

17. Q. To what position must a "active-duty-for-training reservist" under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 be restored?

A. To the position he would have held on the escalator of employment if he had not gone on the initial training duty, or a position like that one in seniority, status, and pay.

18. Q. If a reservist while performing active duty for training under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 has been injured to such extent that he can no longer perform the duties of his former position, is he entitled to any other job with his employer?

A. Yes, he is entitled to a job having seniority, status, and pay like the one he would have held the time he applies, if he can do that job, or the nearest approximation thereof consistent with his ability to handle the job.

19. Q. Does seniority accrue for a reservist who is on active duty for training under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955?

A. Yes, to the same extent that seniority would have accrued if he had remained continuously employed instead of performing active duty for training.

20. Q. Would a reservist who had performed active duty for training under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 be entitled to promotion right where a person with less seniority was advanced to a higher position during the reservist's absence from active duty for training?

A. He has rights to any promotion missed or delayed because his military training to the same extent as a person who has been inducted into the Armed Forces.

21. Q. Does an "active-duty-for-training reservist" have rights to vacation and other benefits following restoration in his former job?

A. Yes, to the same extent as other employees who have been sent from employment due to induction under the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

Other reemployment rights of Reservists to be continued next month.



## Official Notices

ly 16, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 159, Subject: "Preparation by Armed Forces of DD Form 214 for Persons Completing Six Months of Active Duty for Training," concerning the processing and reporting of Armed Forces of the United States Reports of Transfer or Discharge (DD Form 214) received for persons separated from active duty after completing 6 months of active duty for training.

ly 18, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 160, Subject: "Identification of Armed Force into which Registrant Is To Be Inducted Under Section 1631.8 of Selective Service Regulations," concerning the noting of such armed force on the Delivery List (SSS Form No. 261) and on the Record of Induction (DD Form 47).

ly 23, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 34, as amended, Subject: "Merchant Marine Industry," which was amended to advise of the lapse of the postal card notification system formerly used to advise local boards of the employment of registrants as merchant seamen.

ly 23, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 114, as amended, Subject: "List of Reasons and/or Authorities for Discharge or Separation From the Armed Forces Contained in Local Board Memorandum No. 9," which was amended to bring attention to an error in printing in paragraph 30 of Army Regulations No. 601-270 which is set forth in Local Board Memorandum No. 9.

ly 23, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 138, as amended, Subject: "Selection for Enlistment in Ready Reserve of Certain Persons With Critical Skills," which was amended to include the information formerly in Operations Bulletin No. 143, which was rescinded, and to furnish instructions concerning enlistments of registrants with critical skills in the Ready Reserve of the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve.

ugust 3, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 154, as amended, Subject: "Postponement of Physical Examination and Induction of Registrants Who Have Served on Active Duty in the Armed Forces for More Than Six Months," which was amended to apply to registrants who have served on active duty for training for 6 months and subsequently have satisfactorily performed training duty in a reserve component, to provide for cancellation of orders for examination or induction previously issued, and to state that the bulletin does not apply to volunteers.

### October Call 17,000

The Department of Defense issued a call for 17,000 men in October.

This is 3,000 more than the previously announced quota for September. The Army announced the October call was to overcome a deficit in its authorized strength.

## Wisconsin Leads U. S. in Dairy Products

Lying at the headwaters of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence River systems, Wisconsin was on the direct water route of most of the searches for the "Northwest Passage." This accounts for her early "discovery" by French voyageurs who, failing in their search, remained to establish an abundant fur trade which dominated the region for nearly 200 years. After passing from French to English rule, and then living for brief periods as a part of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan Territories, she emerged as the Territory of Wisconsin in 1836 and joined the Union as the 30th State in 1848.

In the intervening 108 years, Wisconsin's population multiplied twelve-fold to its present 3½ million. Her native sons and daughters were joined by scores of thousands of enterprising settlers from other States and Europe who found and realized the promise of a better life. The record of their progress is an imposing one.

They harvested over 100 billion feet of virgin lumber in about 50 years and while doing so harnessed vast water-power resources which have since been converted to the manufacture of paper and the production of electricity. The cutover land was soon broken to agriculture, and, with a favorable combination of soil, climate, and labor, Wisconsin became America's Dairyland. Outproducing all other States in milk and cheese and second only to Minnesota in butter, her preeminent position is all the more remarkable when one considers that only 20 percent of her people are engaged in agriculture and less than half of the gross income from their 160 thousand farms comes from dairying enterprises.

As the urban population steadily increased, great strides were made in industry. With heavy immigration of highly skilled artisans and craftsmen from abroad, supplemented by apprentice training programs which set an example for the rest of the Nation, the building of machines for industry soon developed the leading position which it holds today, and, in the aggregate, Wisconsin's diversified manufacturing ranks tenth in the Nation.

Thanks to the great glaciers, Wisconsin has over 8,000 lakes and as many miles of clear streams which, together with her Lake Superior and Lake Michigan shorelines, offer extraordinary recreational facilities. With the aid of one of the finest improved highway systems in the country, nearly a half million visitors find endless opportunities for holiday recreation each year.

Why Wisconsin developed such strength in its State and local governments is a matter of speculation. Perhaps it is because she was never populated by political illiterates; perhaps it is because the nature of her natural resources compelled her people to earn their success the hard way; perhaps it was because her people have depended upon their State and local governments, instead of a more remote Federal Government, for the solution to their many problems; or perhaps it was a part of her tradition to

pioneer, to experiment, to move into uncharted fields. Such noteworthy "firsts" as these appear on the record. An effective income tax law . . . a statewide primary election law . . . a comprehensive corrupt practices act . . . a law centralizing the administration of all labor legislation in a single department . . . a model workmen's compensation law . . . a child labor code . . . a modern apprenticeship law . . . an unemployment compensation act . . . and the first State to ratify the woman suffrage amendment.

In this healthy and stimulating atmosphere, the administration of Selective Service has prospered. In keeping with Wisconsin's traditions and motivated by a high degree of patriotism, her citizens have responded to the calls for service as local and appeal board members, Government appeal agents, and medical advisers, and these uncompensated officials, joined by the family of skillful and devoted employees, are accomplishing today's complex mission in the same exemplary manner as characterized the World War I, World War II, and Korean operations.

Each of the 71 counties has its own five-man local board, except the two most populous counties which swell the total to 80. Affiliated with these 80 local boards are 149 Government appeal agents and 269 medical advisers. With two Federal judicial districts, there are two appeal boards with the more populous eastern district having two panels. There are 451 uncompensated officials who are military veterans and 344 of them

## Coast Guard Joins 6-Month Reserve Program

The United States Coast Guard has now joined with the Army and Marine Corps in accepting enlistments under Section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, of persons who have not attained the age of 18 years and 6 months.

Under this program persons enlist in the Reserve for a period of 8 years. They must be found physically and mentally qualified for service in the armed forces, have not been ordered to report for induction into the armed forces and have not attained the age of 18 years and 6 months. These persons perform an initial period of active duty for training of not more than 6 consecutive months and thereafter must perform training duty in a satisfactory manner.

began their Selective Service duties during World War II. As concrete evidence of their perseverance and dedication, they have received 1,052 length-of-service awards representing the equivalent of 7,120 years of public service.

The State Headquarters office is situated in the capital city of Madison and the staff consists of 6 executives plus a Reserve medical adviser and 33 employees. The State Director has had over 15 years of continuous service at Wisconsin State Headquarters as Legal Adviser, Executive Officer, Deputy State Director, and State Director. Few State Directors have longer tenure and none have more reason to be proud of the organization and its accomplishments.

### Classification Picture July 1, 1956

Class	
Total.....	16,664,217
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	111,580
Not Examined.....	1,329,299
Not Available for Induction.....	25,621
Induction Postponed.....	3,884
Fathers 19 through 25.....	150,905
Registrants:	
26 and Older with Liability Extended.....	24,930
Under 19 Years of Age.....	166,298
I-C	
Inducted.....	341,859
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,287,196
Discharged or Reserve.....	321,938
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	1,023
Not Examined.....	3,759
Fathers.....	659
I-W	
At Work.....	2,632
Released.....	3,773
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	266,091
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	34,099
College.....	4,158
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	24,577
II-A Apprentice.....	4,066
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	31,564
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	146,661
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,136,625
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	1,977,681
IV-B Officials.....	19
IV-C Aliens.....	7,157
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	56,789
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	2,197,483
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	7,001,891



## 100 PERCENTERS

Nevada has joined the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in U. S. Savings Bonds purchases as of June 30, 1956.

The total members of the "honor group" has grown to 27.

Relative standings of the 27, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Guam.....	17.38
Idaho.....	12.48
Virgin Islands.....	11.63
Alabama.....	10.71
Puerto Rico.....	10.45
Nevada.....	9.99
Hawaii.....	9.07
Nebraska.....	8.66
Wisconsin.....	8.04
Wyoming.....	7.74
Kentucky.....	7.36
Utah.....	7.04
Minnesota.....	6.95
Oklahoma.....	6.83
North Dakota.....	6.79
Indiana.....	6.73
Washington.....	6.68
South Carolina.....	6.48
South Dakota.....	6.41
Vermont.....	6.34
District of Columbia.....	6.07
Missouri.....	5.95
Florida.....	5.77
Michigan.....	5.71
Arizona.....	5.52
Maine.....	5.41
Rhode Island.....	4.52

## DECISION

(Continued from page 2)

claim. If basis-in-fact had been the sole issue the court implied it might agree with the Government's argument that Stain had not exhausted his administrative remedies.

The court thought sections 1625.1 (a), 1625.2 and 1625.4 of the regulations pertinent.

The court thought the board's opinion of the limitation of its own powers to mean: "Inasmuch as appellant was given a physical examination in accordance with his classification as shown by his questionnaire and he was found acceptable and he made no protest then about it, his record cannot be reopened."

The court said on the contrary that: "as we have seen . . . the real cut-off event (with an exception not here pertinent) is the mailing of the order for induction." (Emphasis supplied by the court.)

The court found it manifest that the board had not considered Stain's petition. Again, though no prejudice resulted because there was no appeal, it was pointed out that the board should have notified him of its refusal to reopen.

The court pointed out that it was not holding either that the board could or could not have determined whether there was a basis-in-fact for denying a I-O classification. "That question was one the board should have answered but it did not." Had it done so, application of sections 1625.1 (b), 1641.1, and 1641.2 (b) of the regulations would have been required.

For Do-it-Yourself Carpenters: You can drive a nail without hitting your fingers if you hold the hammer with both hands.

## PHYSICAL FITNESS

(Continued from page 1)

remedies which are possible. For instance, into the first group could be placed the condition of hernia—we all understand the remedy. Let us make everyone else understand as well, and let us instill in them an awareness and a desire that all such limiting defects be rectified. We should isolate and single out for attention by groups every other remediable condition, arranging the groups according to the simplicity and ease of correction. In this way, we could keep before the public the job to be done, the method of doing it, and the results that may be expected.

Industry, to become an active participant in a program of physical fitness, must be convinced that physical fitness not only is beneficial from a humanitarian point of view, but that it pays dividends in lowered insurance rates and increased worker efficiency. Industry should embark on a program of thorough physical examination for all employees, old and new (and these examinations should be properly recorded). From the compilation of these data we may proceed intelligently to the elimination of physical defects which constitute both industrial hazards and costly claims for compensation. From Pearl Harbor to January 1945, 37,600 workers were killed on the job, 200,000 were permanently disabled to some degree, and 4,500,000 were temporarily disabled. Six hundred million man-days were lost because of illness. These losses to the national efficiency and welfare can be reduced. Industry must correct these disabling employment conditions, not only for its own sake, but for the sake of the Nation.

Furthermore, industry should assist in the improvement of the physical fitness of its employees even when disabilities do not arise from conditions of employment, but when employees have not the means or awareness necessary to accomplish correction.

Institutions of higher learning are also in a position to improve the physical fitness of the Nation's youth. Reasonable physical standards, applied with discretion, will provide a steady impetus for the correction of many conditions now prevalent among students. Mental health in colleges was a subject of concern even before the war, and many institutions have established proper facilities where students may seek, or be directed to, proper guidance.

The exact method and extent of governmental participation will not be discussed further than to say that there is no controversy over the Government's responsibility for the dissemination of knowledge through press, television, and radio. Furthermore, the responsibility of the lower echelons of Government to assist the needy citizen is generally recognized. There must be facilities available to everyone for the correction of correctable defects. For the sake of national welfare, we cannot afford to do less.

These are the immediate tasks. With greater intensification of the program of health education for

every citizen and more comprehensive participation in a program of physical fitness by industry, schools, colleges, and the Government, we can go to work tomorrow with almost immediate results.

The long-range plan is based on the principle of the indoctrination of the child. To become really effective such a program will take at least a complete generation. The child who is taught the doctrine of physical fitness in infancy will become the convinced parent and competent teacher. Indoctrination of the desire for physical fitness should begin in the home during preschool years. Parents must be educated, by means of the immediate program, to understand and safeguard the health of their children. This can be done in part by making them aware of the importance of periodic physical examinations and the necessity of immediate medical attention in the event of illness, injury, or discovered disability. Parents should be instructed in matters of diet, child behavior, and environmental sanitation. These subjects may be impressed on the parent through the agency of community center gatherings, meetings of parents and teachers, medical and dental clinics, private physicians, and other competent agencies. Many physical disabilities such as diseases of the eye, ear, mental diseases, and malnutrition have their basis in the preschool period. The number of these disabilities can be appreciably reduced by positive action at the proper time.

The school period presents less of a problem—the children themselves in an increasing degree are now amenable to education. But there is great room for improvement. Remember that an estimated 300,000 men were unable to qualify for military service during World War II because they lacked the necessary educational qualifications. That means that they lacked not mental qualifications, but the necessary schooling. The Army at some periods of the war took many of these men because so many were needed and took time out from fighting the war to give them the rudiments of schooling; it taught them to read and write enough to understand and carry out simple instructions. That is a job which should have been done in peacetime. There is no sound reason in this great Nation for having 300,000 militarily liable men, and more, unable to read and write. The educational facilities must be improved and extended. This portion of the fitness program is obviously not the primary responsibility of the medical profession, but as citizens we all have a direct interest in it.

The program of physical examination throughout the school period is of the utmost importance to the success of the plan for physical fitness. With parents and children educated to the desirability of physical fitness and the correction of defects, the physician and dentist will be called on to evaluate carefully all defects as they appear and to advise the necessary action.

Continuous effort by the members of the professions will be required.

Those of the youth who are privi-

leged to go on to higher education should be encouraged to remain under guidance. Likewise those who enter the factories and the fields and the mines should be provided with the proper industrial and sanitary safeguards, and adequate medical facilities should be made available to them. If the Nation does what it should about physical fitness now, by the time the next generation comes along there will be relatively few uncorrected remediable defects among the population. Nevertheless, the program of education must always be carried on. The battle against unfitness, against disease, against weakness, will never be over; must be continuous.

The recent mobilization for the Korean engagement has revealed that while this is not a Nation of weaklings, some 2,250,000 men in the prime of life have physical defects which limit the maximum effort of a Nation in peril. Of a million men examined, 1 in 4 was unable to serve his country. Granted that the demands of civilian life are not so exacting as those of the military, the existence of the defects cannot but impair efficiency, initiative, and working capacity of the population, to say nothing of the people's happiness and welfare. If the people of the United States are ever again called on to mobilize their total manpower resources to defend their homes at their way of life, it is extremely doubtful whether they can afford the rather pointless luxury of sending 1 man to fight for 4. In war in peace, the full services of the other men are needed.

There is no mystery about physical fitness. We know what there to be done, and we know how to do it. The challenge was given us after World War I and we did not accept it. The challenge has been given again since World War II and Korea. We must not avoid it. It is imperative that our people be educated to regard physical fitness as a desirable and necessary attainment; it is imperative that physical fitness include a definite concept of the correction of remediable defects. A program of physical fitness and preparedness must be fostered in the home, in the school, in the colleges, and in industry. The job is a challenge to every citizen; its achievement will facilitate our country's progress in the ways of peace and will support it more adequately in an hour of danger.

After a night on the town, during which he got caught in a rainstorm, a GI arrived back at our A Force base just in time to fall in line for Saturday morning inspection. The inspecting officer, striding along the starched rank stopped in open-mouthed disbelief at sight of the disheveled recruit.

"What's the meaning of this," he barked. "Your shoes are muddy, your uniform is rumpled and dirty, your tie is stained, you need a haircut, and you need a shave. You are a disgrace to the uniform. Who ever told you that you were a soldier?"

Braced at rigid attention, the GI replied, "My draft board, sir!"

(Reader's Digest)



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# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VI

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 1956

Number 10

## PLANNING

By Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey  
Director of Selective Service

The operation of the Selective Service System in World War II and again in the Korean conflict owes its success in large measure to the planning which had taken place prior to each of these emergencies. The need for planning to insure national survival increases with each new complexity in the nuclear age. The Selective Service System at the present time is performing its most essential objective when it is preparing itself to meet effectively any emergency which may be faced upon it should a national emergency require additional mobilization of manpower.

So long as the Selective Service System remains in existence the time necessary to organize and train its members is saved. So long as the registration of eighteen-year-olds is maintained and all registrants are required to keep local boards notified of their whereabouts and their occupational activities the time required to classify them is saved. The new responsibility given to the Selective Service System in the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, when implemented, will save the time required to determine the present availability for mobilization of the members of the standby Reserve.

All of the functions of the Selective Service System are most essential because they have valuable hours should a mobilization become necessary. There can be no doubt that a few hours in an emergency might determine the question of survival. Time is the element that we can no longer count on should an emergency occur. There is ever increasing evidence that every action that will be required to survive an emer-

(Continued on page 2)

## NAVY REQUESTS 300 DOCTORS

The Department of Defense has requested Selective Service to call 300 doctors in October for the Navy.

The Department announced the physicians, plus those who volunteer, should enable the armed services to meet their needs for doctors through January.

## Air Force Joins Six- Month Reserve Program

The Department of the Air Force has announced it will soon recruit "six-month trainees" into its Air Reserve Program.

Under the six-month training program, provided for by the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, the Air Force plans to recruit into its Air Reserve Program approximately 2,500 men between October 1, 1956, and July 1, 1957. These men, ranging in ages from 17 to 18½, will have no prior military service and will be recruited on a highly selective basis. In reevaluating its capability to man Air Reserve units, the Air Force determined a valid requirement now exists for these people.

Upon completion of 6 months' active duty for training, men recruited under this plan will be assigned to reserve combat and support units.

Six-month trainees will receive basic training at Air Force installations now conducting training for recruits into the Active Establishment.

## Community Defense Emphasized

In a talk before the 10th annual reunion of the officers who have served with the Virginia State Headquarters of Selective Service, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey urged all of those in a position to do so to encourage local boards to think in terms of local community defense.

The General, speaking "off the cuff," pointed out that in an all-out war as hypothetically experienced in "Operation Alert 1956" there will be no time to rely on orders or directives from a higher echelon. As a matter of projected thinking there might not be a higher echelon at which time local actions toward survival and recovery must be accomplished in spite of existing laws, regulations, directives, forms and records.

As our forefathers reached these shores they were faced with forest and Indians, the Director recalled. As the forest was pushed back from the cabin and readiness to defend was based on the time it would take a hostile Indian to sprint from the

(Continued on page 4)

## Director Approves Employee Awards

The following awards were approved recently by the Director:

### Cash Awards

Mr. Albert J. Loeffler, National Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; Miss Marie C. Cox, Local Board No. 126, Montross, Va.

### Certificates of Adoption

Miss Katherine E. Toomey, Local Board No. 63, Jamaica, N. Y.; Mrs. Bess V. Bryant, Local Board No. 50, Prescott, Ark.; Mrs. Almeda F. McGraw, Local Board No. 30, Lakewood, Ohio; Mrs. Frances L. Beasley, State Headquarters, Richmond, Va.; Mr. Frank E. Gilliland, State Headquarters, San Juan, Puerto Rico; Miss Helen H. Hooper, State Headquarters, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Rose H. Smithson, Local Boards 194 and 195, Springfield, Ill.

A Certificate of Merit, together with a cash award, was granted Mrs. Maria Ortiz de Davila, Clerk of Local Board No. 76, Yabucoa, Puerto Rico, for her courageous handling of an emergency situation when hurricane "Betsy" struck the island of Puerto Rico on Sunday, August 12, 1956.

Typical of the type of letter received by the Incentive Awards Committee is the one recently received from Colonel R. Gimenez-de la Rosa, Director of Selective Service for Puerto Rico on behalf of Mrs. Maria Ortiz de Davila which reads in part as follows:

"A detailed investigation of this case conducted by one of the officers in my staff, reveals that Mrs. Maria Ortiz de Davila, at 3 o'clock in the morning of 12 August 1956, upon receiving information to the effect that hurricane 'Betsy' would strike the island of Puerto Rico in the early morning hours of that day, with careless disregard of her own personal safety and while strong winds were already being felt, reported to the premises of the local board, and with the assistance of her son, Jose Antonio Davila, who is a 2d Lt. of the United States Army Reserve, currently assigned to the 448th Engineer Battalion,

(Continued on page 4)

## SSCQT Dates Announced

The Selective Service College Qualification Tests for the academic year 1956-57 will be held on Thursday, November 15, 1956, and on Thursday, April 18, 1957. Applications for the November 15, 1956 test must be postmarked not later than midnight Tuesday, October 30, 1956, and those for the test on April 18, 1957, must be postmarked not later than midnight Tuesday, March 5, 1957. The testing program for the current school year will be administered by Science Research Associates, Inc., of Chicago, Ill.

## RESERVE ENLISTMENTS

Army Reserve enlistments totaled 57,861 during the first year of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, the Department of the Army announced.

The anniversary total includes all programs, with 30,972 enlistments in the 8-year, 6-month active duty program. There are approximately 13,900 from this group now undergoing their 6 months' active duty training.

At the same time, the Army announced the number of graduates of the 6-month active duty program at the end of June 1956 as 2,233. These young men who enlisted between the ages of 17 and 18½ began their 6-month active duty during the first 4 months of the Reserve program's operation, graduating in March through June 1956. The number of graduates for the 6-month program will total more than 13,000 by December 1956.

The 57,861 enlistments for the first year of Reserve Forces Act were divided among the three available programs as follows:

17,158—6-year enlistments—2 years' active duty.  
9,731—1-year enlistment prior service—1-year participation.  
30,972—8-year enlistment (age 17-18½)—6 months' active duty.

## Most of Army ROTC Graduates to Serve

Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker has announced that under present plans approximately two-thirds of the estimated 15,900 Army Reserve Officer Training Corps graduates scheduled to enter active duty during fiscal year 1957 will be ordered to 2 years' active duty. The remaining one-third will be ordered to 6 months' active duty for training in connection with the Reserve Forces Act of 1955.

Secretary Brucker pointed out that graduates have been polled regarding their preferences for either 6 months' active duty for training or 2 years' active service. While the majority of these volunteering for 2 years' active duty will serve for that period, requirements of the active Army will necessarily take precedence over individual preferences.

ROTC commissioned officers serving 6 months of active duty for training will, upon completion of that period of active duty, be assigned to active participation with Army Reserve units.

In all cases, ROTC graduates will be assigned initially to their respective branch service school for branch qualification training prior to assignment to Army units.



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## PLANNING

(Continued from page 1)

gency must be taken now if at all possible and if it is not possible to do it now then its execution must be planned to a degree that will insure immediate and effective implementation of the plan when the emergency is upon us.

The nature of a future emergency cannot be determined from a knowledge of the past. The factors that will influence the future emergency have not been combined in any past emergency. This places a heavy burden on planners. They must exercise vision unburdened by the past if they are to provide an estimate of a future emergency accurate enough to serve as the basis for plans to meet it. These plans must use resources that can be conceivably still in existence after the onset of the emergency. The planners must not include the use of many of the things which we accept as a normal part of our every day life—they will not be available in an emergency. Our effectiveness as planners will depend to no small degree upon our capacity to visualize the condition which would exist following widespread nuclear destruction.

Granted that we possess and use the imagination to provide a realistic basis for our disaster planning, the next necessity is to maintain realism in the plans we make. This is difficult to do largely because the plans originate nationally when the action in an emergency must start locally. National planning provides complicated solutions while emergencies demand simple actions, such as can be done by people who are confused and frightened and disorganized.

Too often on the national level, when confronted with the problem of what to do in an emergency, the question has been answered by planning to create an organization which somehow or other could take whatever actions that

would be required to survive. This type of planning originated after World War I when the experience of that struggle convinced planners that the then peace-time organizations were not adequate to wage war effectively. In the early twenties our hopes led us to believe that the possibility of war was not great enough to justify a modification of our Government in normal times. The planning for the supporting agencies provided for the creation of these agencies after the emergency came upon us. The experiences of 1940-1943, in fact throughout the war convinced many of us who participated in the formation of emergency agencies and their operation that this could not be repeated in a nuclear age if the Nation was to survive.

Yet, habits of planning, like all other habits, persist, and we in America are still attempting to provide the answer to future American emergencies by planning to create something new after the emergency is upon us.

There is need now for hard thinking in every community in our land. This thinking should try to see what each community will look like and act like in nuclear warfare. Then the community should do what it can do to survive as a community and by doing so join other communities to use remaining resources of men, material, and morale to insure the continuation of efforts to defend America by positive and aggressive action.

This planning must be kept simple and provide what must be done in the community by the people of the community.

Selective Service, nationally, in the State, and especially in the community, must project its thinking to visualize the needs that come in an emergency, which by its nature it is capable of filling. The needs having been visualized plans must be made to meet them without aid or advice from sources outside the community.

## Court Opinion

Some of a registrant's own requirements during the classification process are highlighted in an opinion in *United States v. Frank*, decided on June 25 in the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. The court affirmed conviction in the Southern District of California on a charge of failure to obey a work order leading to employment in the Los Angeles County Department of Charities.

The registrant claimed he was denied an appeal. The court said in effect that this was not so, the fact was that he had not appealed, and it was this failure to appeal that made him one who had not exhausted his administrative remedies as required of one seeking redress in the courts. Moreover an alleged loss of an opportunity to have his case considered for reopening met the court's rejoinder that the registrant, if he desired a reopening, should have said so in writing and, finally, a request for personal appearance must be timely.

The registrant, a conscientious objector, claimed also to be a minister. He first was classified in old class IV-E, and later was given a I-O with notice of classification. Seventeen days later he presented to the local board clerk a letter requesting personal appearance, and handed the clerk a pamphlet which indicated he was to make a religious speech. The court said: "In the letter he filed with the clerk, he did not make any mention of receiving the notice of his classification late nor did he assert that he was requesting a personal appearance

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## 100 PERCENTERS

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in U. S. Savings Bonds purchased as of July 31, 1956, is 27. Relative standings of the 27 showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Guam	17.34
Idaho	11.81
Virgin Islands	11.61
Alabama	10.61
Puerto Rico	10.31
Nevada	10.21
Nebraska	9.01
Hawaii	9.01
Wisconsin	7.91
Kentucky	7.91
Utah	7.01
Minnesota	7.01
Oklahoma	6.91
Wyoming	6.91
South Carolina	6.81
Washington	6.81
Indiana	6.81
North Dakota	6.81
Vermont	6.21
South Dakota	6.11
District of Columbia	6.01
Florida	6.01
Missouri	6.01
Michigan	5.91
Maine	5.51
Rhode Island	5.41
Arizona	5.41

It is Helpful When You  
Are brief—politely.  
Are aggressive—tactfully.  
Are emphatic—pleasantly.  
Are positive—diplomatically.  
Are right—graciously.

## Classification Picture August 1, 1956

Class	Number
Total	16,727,978
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	105,707
Not Examined	1,339,815
Not Available for Induction	28,369
Induction Postponed	3,869
Fathers 19 through 25	165,848
Registrants:	
26 and Older with Liability Extended	27,735
Under 19 Years of Age	172,394
I-C	
Inducted	332,808
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,282,359
Discharge or Reserve	215,270
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	1,016
Not Examined	3,973
Fathers	718
I-W	
At Work	2,594
Released	3,829
I-D Member of Reserve Component	264,341
I-S Statutory Deferment	
High School	24,564
College	2,782
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	24,961
II-A Apprentice	3,896
II-C Agricultural Deferment	31,033
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	140,994
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,133,445
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,090,073
IV-B Officials	19
IV-C Aliens	7,109
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	56,717
IV-F Unfit for Service	2,211,530
V-A Overage of Liability	7,050,210





General Hershey's first year as a schoolteacher



A class General Hershey taught and visitors

## INDIANA—THE HOOSIER STATE

We of the Hoosier State—Indiana—are Selective Service conscious because Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director, is a native of Angola, Steuben County, nestled in the extreme northeastern part of the state, bounded on the north by Michigan and on the east by Ohio.

The Nation probably wouldn't have had the benefit of his services had he not held an ambition to visit the "city," which we Hoosiers all now refers to our State capital, Indianapolis. General Hershey was quite young, but he had this hankering to get to the city, and being troubled by the problem of his then slender finances, he was told that if he joined the National Guard, he could get there. So he did, and saw not only Indianapolis, but also quite a bit of the country in which the Mexican Border campaign was fought. The General's travels in the National Guard took on an international aspect after the outbreak of World War I with the federalization of the National Guard. Following service in France he was integrated into the Regular Army with grade of captain, and eventually arrived in the Nation's Capital. The rest is history.

And history is being made every day, as General Hershey is now considered the world's greatest authority on manpower stabilization, as evidenced by the fact that other nations send their manpower representatives here to learn how our Selective Service System operates, not only on the national level, but

State and county levels as well.

Having the desire to see for ourselves, and visit Steuben County, which General Hershey always describes as being the crossroads of the Midwest, the writer decided to do just that. And we're glad we did. We agree with General



Aunt Alma

Hershey that Steuben County is truly the crossroads of the Midwest just as Indiana is the crossroads of America.

We visited with his 89-year-old Aunt Alma, who reared General Hershey and his brother (now deceased) from the age of 5 years, when the General's mother died. Miss Richardson, sister of the General's mother, or Aunt Alma, is a gracious and lovely lady. While stone deaf, she has a ready smile, and likes to tell of her days of car-

ing for the Hershey family. She would only consent to having her picture taken when we told her it was a surprise for the General.

We also talked with Jesse O. Covell, a boyhood friend of the General, who praised the General highly, and declared that his most characteristic trait was his ability to take on additional jobs in addition to his regular duties. He said it was his belief that General Hershey's success has been due to this valuable trait.

Burl Baker, a high-school friend, said the General as a young man always could be depended upon for doing any necessary outside job. For instance, if the high school had an auction sale, he recalled that the General was always the auctioneer. He also said the General was very brilliant, having graduated from high school at 16, and he was equally brilliant in his studies at Tri-State College, where he was awarded his bachelor of science degree in 1912. He then taught school, and while teaching, also acted as his father's deputy sheriff. Mrs. Ethel Koch, clerk of Steuben County Board No. 76, was a student of General Hershey. Although we are not quite sure, for Mrs. Koch maintains she went to school to him, while the General affirms that he went to school to Mrs. Koch—so we really don't know who went to school to whom.

Cornel Bratton, a college friend, who is secretary to the Steuben County Local Board No. 76, also said the General was a very bright,

capable student. He recalled when they were in basketball competition. Also their days serving together in the National Guard. Mr. Bratton said that the General always took his military duties very seriously.

Lee Hirsch, member of the same board with Bratton, also served in the Guard with the General, and likewise recalled the seriousness and earnestness displayed by the General in everything he undertook.

We also talked with Teresa (Mrs. Russell Kundard), a cousin. She remembered the General looked after her when they were in grade school. She started after he did, and needed some assistance in getting accustomed to school life and the General was always willing to help. One of Mrs. Kundard's most cherished possessions is a little booklet in which General Hershey at the age of 9 had written a poem wishing her friends and success in the years to come.

We talked to drugstore clerks and waitresses and they all knew General Hershey. They like his friendly, democratic attitude. We learned the citizens of Steuben County are high in their praise, and are mighty, mighty proud of the work he is doing, as are the rest of the Hoosiers.

We should mention something about Indiana—we have an abundance of natural resources, and our 166,627 farms (prospering quite well), although our State-wide total of II-C deferments is 10. We have 8,000 industries, 31 colleges and universities. When work is done, there are over 1,000 lakes to provide recreation.

Our total number of local boards increased from 89 in 1948 to 155 in 1956, with at least 1 board in each county, as the result of a partial decentralization program performed by the boards. No Indiana local board at present has a registration higher than 6,000. This operation taught us that there would be far too little time to accomplish it when an emergency arises, and as a result our boards have continued their efforts to the point where they are ready for complete decentralization at a moment's notice with the necessary clerical preliminaries completed. Each board has five members, which would provide a nucleus of experienced men for those additional boards coming into being as a result of complete decentralization, or to staff completely all of the new boards if we should revert to three-man boards.

The State Headquarters' staff which thinks up all of the things for these hard-working local board members and clerks to do consists of Col. Frank R. Kossa, the State Director, 4 other officers, and 21 clerical employees. Although the State Headquarters organization follows the standard operational plan, it has been the policy to emphasize cross training, not only among the civilian employees, but also the staff. This method also applies to local board clerks.

Mindful of the fact that there were many thousands of young Indiana citizens who served during the Korean War and whose contribution might not be recognized because it followed so closely World

(Continued on page 4)



## OPINION

(Continued from page 2)

within 10 days of the receipt of the notice" (Court's emphasis). The trial evidence was that registrant had been in the employ of a dairy and later did roof work, and once had offered to work for Goodwill Industries but later refused because of the wage offered. He refused to accept the public employment previously mentioned, expressing dislike for the hours and for the days off. It appears that he had received two work orders.

With respect to his request for a personal appearance the court said: "Cases have construed this 10-day limit as normally commencing when the notice is mailed, but if the notice is improperly addressed due to the board's fault then the 10-day period starts when the notice is received." The court then called attention to registrant's neglected opportunity to substantiate such a claim during his trial, and his failure to make such a showing with the local board clerk either. He did refer, the court thought, indirectly, at the trial, to a misdirected notice.

Moreover, in the court's view, satisfaction with IV-E for 2 years amounted to acquiescence in I-O. "The reclassification in November 1951, in reality was not a change in classification, but was merely a change in the symbol of the same classification in the designation of a conscientious objector, made to conform to a change in the law." The court could see no prejudice to the registrant because of this change. The court also followed the rule not to invalidate where there is no prejudice from failure of the board to post names of advisors to registrants.

To the claim that the board had not reopened or even considered reopening the court emphasized that the regulations require a written request. The court added the registrant's request for a personal appearance to an enclosure accompanying such request, showing that registrant was going to be a speaker, and out of the two documents could not see in the total a request for a reopening. Actually, the court thought, nothing new was presented. "This pamphlet does not in any way mean that the speaker is a minister. It only shows, if anything, that appellant is going to make a speech which might have a religious subject matter."

Nor, thought the court, following the continuing duty rule, was the first work order waived by the local board as a violation, when it issued a second.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information included:

Mr. John B. Moore, Chairman of Local Board No. 125, Milton, Mass.; Captain Everett Morrison of Idaho State Headquarters and the National Guard Selective Service Section; 1st Lt. Charles Branberry of Idaho State Headquarters and National Guard Selective Service Section; Mr. W. Kirkpatrick of Missouri State Headquarters.

## AWARDS

(Continued from page 1)

and that of Mr. Rafael Rodriguez, a Korean veteran, proceeded to move all the equipment and records of the local board to an adjoining concrete basement, thereby securing all the local board property and records from the devastating impact of the hurricane which brought about incalculable damages to the town of Yabucoa.

"Please be further advised that while Mrs. Maria Ortiz de Davila handled this emergency situation in a manner which is over and beyond the call of duty, her own home and personal property was left unattended and suffered consequences which could have possibly been minimized, had Mrs. Davila's devotion to our organization been of a lesser degree.

"When the 'All Clear Signal' was given, and in spite of the fact that Mrs. Davila was aware of the damages which the hurricane had caused on her home and on her personal belongings, she reported again to the premises of the local board and found that the hurricane had practically destroyed said premises with the exception of a very small room, where she, in an outstanding demonstration of loyalty, devotion to duty, enthusiasm, and unquestionable sense of responsibility, proceeded to relocate the local board property and records and was thus able to resume normal operations, the following duty day, Monday, 13 August 1956.

"I sincerely realize that Mrs. Davila's courageous handling of this emergency situation at her local board reflects great credit upon herself and upon the Selective Service System as a whole, for which reason I do not hesitate in recommending her for the award of a Certificate of Merit, and further recommend that she be considered for an appropriate cash award in addition to subject certificate, which would in part compensate for the damages that she suffered in her home and other personal property."

## MISS FIRE

Pat, an argumentative Irishman, was fired from his railroad job and to avoid discussion, the foreman gave him his discharge in a letter.

The next day Pat was missing, but five days later he was back to work. When the boss came through and saw him at work he tapped Pat on the shoulder. "Didn't you get my letter?" he asked.

"Yes, sir, I did," said Pat.

"Well, didn't you read it?" asked the boss.

"I sure did that," answered Pat, "inside and out. On the inside ye said I was fired, and on the outside said 'Return to A. B. C. R. Shops in five days.' Boss, I've had a heck of a time doin' nothing for five days."

Lady from the Deep South: Doctor, are you going to order another of those mustard plasters for my husband today?

Doctor: Yes, Mandy, I think he'd better have one more.

Mandy: Well, doctor he says to ask you if he can have a slice of ham with it because it's mighty powerful to take alone.

## DEFENSE

(Continued from page 1)

forest, across the clearing to the cabin, and how many shots the settler could effectively get off at the marauder with a flintlock during the running time. And though we have progressed to the age of push-button and nuclear warfare the elapsed time between the start of an attack and the ultimate consequences might very well not be much longer.

Envisioning such a catastrophe, General Hershey emphasized the likely lack of central control since possibly national, regional, State and other control elements would be destroyed or at least put out of action. "What local board would have jurisdiction over a registrant whose local board no longer existed," he posed? What about registrations of refugees who might be registered and channeled into a position in which to fight back at the enemy? What about present laws and criteria? "They'll have to break a few laws," he declared, "but defense must come not from the top down, but from the bottom up." "It must be based on the cellular structure which originated at Jamestown and Plymouth Rock, and which built this Nation into the greatest in the world." "We did it once," he emphasized, "we might have to do it again. It's worth thinking about particularly at the local board level."

## INDIANA

(Continued from page 3)

War II, we did recognize their sacrifice by ceremonies held in every corner of this State.

At these ceremonies led by every Indiana local board together with veterans, church, fraternal, and civic organizations, approximately 112,000 Certificates of Appreciation and 1,204 Certificates of Commemoration signed by Governor George N. Craig were awarded these boys and the next of kin of those boys who failed to return.

General Hershey awarded these Certificates at the Angola ceremony and was himself the recipient of a Certificate.

Before signing "30," we want to mention other Hoosiers that are playing an important part in the National Headquarters—Miss Madeline Elliott, legislative analyst. Miss Elliott is a native of Indianapolis. While the 84th Congress was in session, she read and analyzed 13,000 House bills and 4,000 Senate bills. She has been in National Headquarters since 1940, evidence that she has "made good" on the job.

Miss Helen King, Clay City, is secretary to the General Counsel's office headed by Col. Daniel O. Omer, Maj. Joseph F. Carpenter and Edward B. Garner, of the Research and Statistics Division, are also Hoosiers.

Indiana State Selective Service System is pleased to give recognition to all of the employees of National Headquarters, and especially to our "Hoosiers" headed by General Hershey. We are extremely proud of the worthy service General Hershey is rendering to our Nation and to the world.

## Official Notices

August 1, 1956—Packet No. 60 of the Selective Service Regulation containing revised pages of the Index to the Selective Service Regulations and the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended.

September 1, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 0, as amended, Subject "List of Operations Bulletins, containing the list of current bulletins and the list of bulletin which have become no longer current and in effect since March 13, 1956.

September 6, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 161, Subject: "Standby Reserve Procedures," concerning the manner of completing or filing certain forms relating to the processing of Standby Reservists and the procedures for obtaining information from the Armed Forces as to the whereabouts of those reservists local boards have been unable to contact at the addresses submitted by the Armed Forces.

September 7, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 160, as amended, Subject: "Identification of Armed Force into which Registrant is to be Inducted under Section 1631.1 of Selective Service Regulations," which was amended to provide that the reserve component of the registrant shall be noted on the Delivery List (SSS Form No. 261) and the Record of Induction (DD Form 47) and to provide that DD Form 47 shall be prepared in original and six copies for inductions into the Air Force.

September 10, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 65, as amended, Subject: "Classification of Reservists Eligible for Class I-D," which was amended to refer to the new paragraph (i) of section 1622.11 of the regulations concerning classification in Class I-D of registrants enlisted in the Ready Reserve under section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended.

September 14, 1956—Transmittal Memorandum No. 86, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 46, as amended, Subject: "Certain Information Received by the Selective Service System from the Armed Forces and the Public Health Service," which was amended extensively both as to text and arrangement of subject matter, the principal amendments being the following: (a) Provisions concerning Reports of Death and Reports of Change of Name were combined in Part IV; (b) Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Part III were amended to cover the processing of DD Forms 214 received for persons separated from active duty for training; and (c) Paragraph 1 of Part II and Paragraph 1 of Part III were amended to advise that DD Forms 53 and 214 are not always prepared for persons who enlist in the regular forces immediately after discharge or release from a prior term of active duty.

The tongue, being in a wet place, is likely to slip when going fast.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VI

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 1956

Number 11

## RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

By Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service

The citizens of the United States have been taught to believe that one of the major objectives of many who came to America was to seek religious freedom. Those who came believed that in America they could find a place where they might worship as they chose, which meant that there would be division of church and state, and that they, not others, would have the right to choose their spiritual leaders.

It is a much simpler matter to believe in religious freedom and in the separation of church and state than it is to practice these beliefs. To hold religious belief firmly, inevitably tends to cause the holder to feel that their beliefs are not comparable. If the other belief is materially different it appears too frequently as a threat to the stability of more conventional religious beliefs. It does not follow that a man devoted to his own beliefs is tolerant of the beliefs of other men if they vary decidedly from his own.

Congress has placed upon the Selective Service System responsibilities which deal with registrants whose religious training and beliefs must be determined in order to apply the provisions of the law. There are two classes of registrants that are involved. The registrants who will not bear arms because of their religious training and belief and the registrants who are functioning as spiritual leaders of religious groups or are in training for this kind of spiritual leadership.

The registrants who are, by training and belief, opposed to bearing arms may be divided into three groups. The members of the first group will not bear arms but will enter the Armed Forces. The members of the second group will not enter the Armed Forces but will engage in alternate service in the national interest. The members of the third group will not participate in any activities as a substitute for service. The position taken by the third group does not comply with the law.

The second group is the one with which the Selective Service System is concerned in the administration of the work program of alternate service. There have been many reasons which added to the difficulties of operating a program of this kind. In theory it seemed impossible to order registrants to employment when there were no means provided by which employment could be provided. There are limitations on appropriations

that restrict the employment of conscientious objectors by the Government. There are many reasons why they cannot be compelled to work for any profit-making organization. In spite of the many obstacles, the record of the last 4 years of operation of this program is reassuring. Registrants have been permitted to comply with the law in a manner which did not interfere with their right to worship as they please. The program has been carried on practically without cost to the Government. The church groups which cooperated in this program have done so at a cost to them at times of \$1 million a month.

Since the program began 4 years ago, more than 6,400 registrants have been assigned to work; 85 percent volunteered before their induction date; 13½ percent on their induction date; and 1½ percent would not volunteer or agree with the local board on the work project and had to be ordered. Seventeen hundred agencies have voluntarily entered this program to provide work for the conscientious objectors, and not one has withdrawn. Fifty-five percent of the registrants go to State, county, and municipal institutions; 32 percent to religious and other hospitals; 8 percent on foreign missionary assignments; and 5 percent to Federal Government agencies. Twenty-six delinquents have been reported to the Department of Justice in the work program. None were from any church represented on the Na-

tional Service Board for Religious Objectors.

Care of the sick and the handicapped in the United States has given to the registrants who are conscientious objectors a feeling of worthwhileness of effort; to the great majority of our citizens it has appealed as an acceptable alternate for military service.

In Fitzsimmons Army Hospital one unit of conscientious objectors has been testing the effects ionized irradiated foods will have on the human body. The results may well be of inestimable value to humanity. In the National Institutes of Health at Bethesda, Md., the University of Michigan, and the University of Minnesota, other conscientious objectors are engaged in scientific and medical research projects.

Eight percent are abroad on rehabilitation and disaster relief work. They are in Asia, in Europe, and in South America. King Paul and Queen Fredricka, of Greece, have voiced their approval of the work carried on in their country. The Stars and Stripes and the newspapers of West Germany and Austria have included full pages about their work in those countries.

The problem created by the conscientious objector is not solved, but there are reassuring evidences that the Government of the United States, the Selective Service System, and the organizations that

(Continued on page 2)

## Time and Cost Revealed

National information from the System's Time and Cost Survey of May 1955 was put to work promptly, as indicated by the November, December, and January issues of *Selective Service*. Now, an analysis of the survey data for each State has been completed and made available.

As in the case of information for the entire country, the statistics for each State cover several items in the time and cost field. They include, for instance, the total hours worked during the month of May by all of the personnel in a State—both uncompensated and compensated. These hours are broken down as to those worked for no pay, regular pay, and overtime pay.

Total salary and other costs are also shown, and the hours worked for pay, both regular and overtime, are divided into salary costs to get the State's average hourly salary.

The State presentations of survey materials likewise give hours worked for pay according to kind of work performed—registration, classification, etc. Salary and other costs combined, are displayed similarly.

Additionally, the State tabulations show units of activity, that is, the actual number of registrations, classification, etc., made during the month. These activity units can be used with the costs by kind of work to calculate the unit cost for a registration within a State, that for a classification and the like. Here are such unit costs for the entire country:

Kind of Work	Unit Cost
Registering a man.....	\$4.99
Making a classification.....	3.22
Handling an appeal.....	33.04
Conducting a medical advisor interview.....	3.59
Forwarding for preinduction examination.....	9.08
Delivering for induction.....	11.56
Assigning a conscientious objector to work.....	90.12
Handling a delinquent.....	15.88

In considering the difference in unit costs between a State with a lower cost for one kind of work than the national figure, or one with a higher cost, it should always be kept in mind that Selective Service is decentralized in operation as to the various States and the appeal and local boards within each State.

Long distances from local boards to examining and induction stations, as an obvious illustration, raise the unit costs of a State for examination and induction. Numerous other factors of operation vary as between States and boards. These circumstances mean that the organization and the activity of the System is tailored for the particular State, appeal board, or local board to secure the best results in the area of its jurisdiction. Hence, the differences in unit costs from State to State and board to board.

## Regional Field Officers Meet at National Hqs.

A conference of the regional field officers of the Selective Service System was held in National Headquarters, September 10 to 14, inclusive. These officers, 11 in number, man the 6 regional offices of the System in Lebanon, N. H., Hagerstown, Md., Atlanta, Ga., Dallas, Tex., Chicago, Ill., and San Francisco, Calif. The regions correspond to the six Army areas.

A notable feature of the conference was a visit of the officers to National Headquarters' relocation site, where they were briefed on the emergency planning of the System and on the results of the alert exercise held by the System in July.

Other features of the conference included the reports of the regional officers to General Hershey on the current situations in the field; and talks by division chiefs on the problems and policies of National Headquarters.

## ADVISORY GROUP WORK OUTLINED

As its first step in setting in motion the Dependents' Medical Care Act of 1956, the Department of Defense has announced that a Health Plan Advisory Committee will be established to advise Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson on the insurance, medical service, and health plan aspects of the act.

In urging enactment of the law, a major segment of the Defense Department's program to improve military career incentives, President Eisenhower said: "We cannot move too soon in our efforts to increase the number and quality of volunteers for long-term career military service in both enlisted and officer ranks." Designed to accomplish that purpose, the act would provide better medical and dental service for dependents of members of the uniformed services.

The advisory committee will consist of a representative of the Secretary of Defense as Chairman, and members designated by the Secretary. Its function will be to advise and recommend actions to the Secretary for providing insurance, medical service, and health plans for dependents.

The act provides authority to contract for such services to assure the ready availability of medical and dental care to dependents regardless of location and circumstances.

Dependents to be covered under these plans would be permitted to choose to receive medical and dental care at facilities operated by the uniformed services, or at facilities provided under the contracts in civilian hospitals.

Groups invited to suggest nominees for membership on the com-

(Continued on page 2) DOCUMENTS DEPT.

NOV 10 1956



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

(Continued from page 1)

have cooperated so effectively have made a substantial beginning to the solution of the problem with a maximum regard for the principle of freedom of religion.

There are some religious groups whose selection of spiritual leaders is not similar to those employed by the more conventional groups of worshippers. Shall the religious leaders of these groups be compelled to meet the standards employed by the majority of the churches? This is conformity, but it is not freedom of religion.

There are many material differences in the requirements in preparation for the ministry among the many types of religious groups. Shall the religious and spiritual leaders of the groups that differ from the norm be denied recognition as ministers? Shall the Government extend exemption only to the members of those well-established churches to which the greater number of citizens belong? If the Government denies to some of our citizens the right to choose their spiritual leaders by requirements of preparation for ministry, we have not separated church and state. We have denied to some the right to worship as they choose.

There are some religious bodies who have ministers that perform as such for a limited portion of their life after which they revert to secular pursuits entirely. This, while different than the practice of the great majority of religious groups in the United States, has not seemed to the Director to in any way contravene the mandates of the Constitution and of Congress that ministers should be exempt during the time that they do function as ministers.

There is a problem in the determination of who is a minister which increases as departmentalization in the ministry grows, particularly in the large churches. The early concept of a minister as a leader of his flock pictured him carrying on a multitude of duties but always included exhortation as one of them. The modern churches, with ministers who are primarily engaged in the religious education of the congregation, of ministers who promote and extend religious education and belief by music, and ministers who, perhaps, primarily engage in consultation or visitation, or even the business administration of the church when specialized, present the Selective Service System with a new and changing concept of what constitutes a minister of religion.

The economic status of the congregation and its individual members provides perhaps our greatest test of our willingness to practice the religious freedom we prefer and to extend to others, whose religious beliefs or methods of worship we completely reject, the right to practice them. It has been an occurrence which is repeated and

re-repeated through history that those who separate from older churches find themselves unable immediately to build a house of worship or to find funds to pay a spiritual leader. This situation is the habitual condition confronted by the citizens of any country in the lowest income brackets. In a land where there is no church maintained by the state, these groups must improvise their houses of worship and find religious leaders who can support themselves. Shall these spiritual leaders be denied exemption from military service which other more economically favored spiritual leaders receive as a matter of course?

Here the issue of the so-called part-time minister is involved. Shall we deny the status of a minister to one, who claims to be and is accepted by his congregation as a minister, because he works at secular employment to eat that he may give his ministry? Should not the test be based on what he does as a minister rather than what else he may do? Forty hours as the measure of a week of toil is new as a measurement of reasonable toil. It is not yet by any means a maximum. Who can say how and when a minister forms his messages for his followers? The endeavors that go to make the contributions of a spiritual leader are not all readily perceived by the senses. They do not lend themselves well to statistical tabulation.

Administrators in Government responsible for the application of laws concerning ministers could well recall the variety of occupations and professions that spiritual leaders have had. The servants of the Government must not and dare not take any steps that reserves the right to worship as he chooses to those who can pay their ministers. There are many congregations in this Nation who must find a spiritual leader who can earn elsewhere than in the church his daily bread. Could the Disciples meet the test as full-time ministers? Could the Carpenter of Nazareth?

It has been the objective of the Director of Selective Service to attempt in every way possible to guard the right of every citizen in the United States, regardless of any other factor, to worship in the way he believes that he should under spiritual leaders chosen by himself and without his state attempting to dictate to him either how or when or under whose guidance his religious freedom is exercised. This, the Director has believed to be fundamental in the protection of one of our oldest and most basic freedoms.

## December Call 17,000

The Department of Defense issued a call for 17,000 men for the Army for December, the same quota as previously announced for October and November.

## Questions and Answers

(Continued from Sept. issue)

22. Q. May an "active-duty-for-training reservist," who has been properly reinstated, be discharged following his reinstatement?

A. He may not be discharged without cause within a period of 6 months after such restoration.

23. Q. Does an "active-duty-for-training reservist" who has been restored for a period of 6 months lose his seniority rights at the end of that period?

A. No. His seniority rights continue beyond the expiration of the 6-months' period following reinstatement and may be revised only in accordance with changes affecting nonservicemen employees in a similar employment situation, without prejudice because of his absence on initial training duty.

24. Q. If an "active-duty-for-training reservist" is denied the position he is entitled to under the reemployment law, or does not receive any other rights or benefits due him under that law, is he entitled to damages to compensate for wages lost?

A. Yes, he is entitled to compensation for any loss of wages or other benefits that he experienced because he was not promptly or properly reemployed and given all further statutory rights.

25. Q. Is an "active-duty-for-training reservist" who has completed his initial required training entitled to assistance from the United States Attorney under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955?

A. Yes. He is entitled to all reemployment rights and benefits provided by section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act for individuals inducted under the provisions of that act, with certain exceptions noted above.

26. Q. Do the Federal Courts have jurisdiction to compel proper reinstatement and enforce other rights of "active-duty-for-training reservists" after their initial training under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955?

A. Yes, to the same extent as stated in the answer to question 25.

27. Q. Under what law is an "active-duty-for-training reservist" entitled to reemployment benefits when he completes his annual tour of 2-week duty following the initial period of active duty for training?

A. In taking such training he is a "training-duty reservist" and his rights are defined by subsection 9 (g) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

28. Q. What are the rights of a person who has been an "active-duty-for-training reservist" under the following circumstances? He is employed on the night shift which conflicts with his regularly scheduled weekly training drills. He therefore elects to perform 30 days of active duty for training in lieu of the scheduled weekly drills.

A. Under subsection 9 (g) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as a "training-duty reservist," he now becomes entitled to a leave of absence and reinstatement in his former position without reduction in his seniority, status, or pay, except as such reduction is made for all employees similarly situated.

## Official Notices

September 28, 1956—Transmittal Memorandum No. 87, containing Local Board Memorandum N 21, as amended, Subject: "Mor Standards for Induction Into the Armed Forces", which was amended to add the quotation the new subparagraph e of paragraph 11 of Army Regulation Nos. 601-270 concerning delegation of authority to induction station commanders to grant waivers of the disqualification of residents in instances involving minor criminal offenses.

October 8, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 162, Subject: "College Qualification Test Dates", concerning the dates of and applications for the tests to be given during the 1956-57 school year.

October 10, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 163, Subject: "Place of Residence at Time of Registration", concerning the encouraging of persons who register at the age of 18 years to give the address of their parents or guardians as their place of residence unless that address is not the true place of residence.

October 12, 1956—Transmittal Memorandum No. 88, containing Local Board Memorandum N 60, Subject: "Individuals Found Unacceptable for Military Service when Processed for Initial Enlistment", concerning the distribution of the records received from the Armed Forces relating to unacceptable applicants for initial enlistment, the classification of these persons, if registered, and the reports which shall be made of this activity.

29. Q. What are the rights of a person who, because of failure to comply with his regularly scheduled drills, or other training periods, is ordered to perform additional active duty for training for not more than 45 days?

A. In taking that training, he is a "training-duty reservist" and his rights are defined by subsection (g) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

30. Q. What are the rights of a person who leaves a position either to enlist in the Ready Reserve or perform active duty for training training duty pursuant to such enlistment and who is rejected?

A. He has rights as a reject under subsection 9 (g) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

31. Q. May an employer, in order to limit an employee's absence from work, insist on charging against the reservist's regular week vacation, the period of training duty which the reservist must serve annually?

A. There is nothing in the statutes to prevent such action when other absences on leave are also charged against the vacation leave of other employees. However, insistence on such a policy could bring about longer absence from the job than the practice was meant to correct, since the law permits up to

(Continued on page 4)



# Novem Woodrow Wilson Centennial Year

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS Woodrow Wilson, the 28th President of the United States, gave to this Nation and to the world a concept of peace based on justice and freedom and supported by the brotherhood of man; and

WHEREAS this scholar, educator, and statesman led the United States successfully through the ordeal of a devastating war, which was fought to preserve those high principles which this Nation cherishes; and

WHEREAS Woodrow Wilson's outstanding character, his devotion to his country's service, his efforts to strengthen the Government and to promote the public welfare, his dependence upon divine guidance, and his unflinching confidence in our system of free government and the ultimate wisdom of the American people, are a lasting inspiration to the Nation; and

WHEREAS the year 1956 marks the 100th anniversary of the birth of Woodrow Wilson, and the Congress, by a joint resolution approved August 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 964), established the Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission to develop plans for commemorating that event; and by a joint resolution approved April 27, 1956, has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation inviting the people of the United States to observe the anniversary with appropriate ceremonies;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon the people of the United States to observe the centennial of the birth of Woodrow Wilson; and I urge interested individuals and organizations, both private and governmental, to participate in appropriate ceremonies during 1956 designed to honor and commemorate his life, his ideals, and his concern for the freedom of peoples throughout the world.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.


DONE at the city of Washington this 27th day of June in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eightieth.

/s/ DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

## Visitors to National Headquarters

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information included:

Mrs. A. Jane Albertson, assistant clerk of Local Board No. 13 of Nyack, N. Y.; Mr. Earl Hanlon, chairman of Local Board No. 29 of Fountainair, N. Mex.; Mrs. Genevieve Scherrard, clerk of Local Board No. 25 of Helena, Mont.; Miss Mary I. Gunster, clerk of Local Board No. 37 of Sarasota, Fla.; and Mr. Henry W. Korner, chairman of Local Board No. 46 of Miami, Fla.



NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS  
**SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM**  
451 INDIANA AVENUE NORTHWEST  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ADDRESS ONLY TO  
THE DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

AUG 9 1956

Major General E. Walton Opie  
Chairman, Woodrow Wilson Centennial  
Celebration Commission  
Interior Building  
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Opie:

I wish to acknowledge your very kind letter of July 30, in which you have invited the Selective Service System to participate in the program of the Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission, commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the birth of Woodrow Wilson.

It is a pleasure for the Selective Service System to honor our former President and Commander-in-Chief, who, as early as July 1915, requested the Secretaries of the Army and Navy to recommend preparedness programs adequate for the Nation's security. In May of 1917, he approved the Selective Service Act, saying at that time, "It is a new manner of accepting and vitalizing our duty to give ourselves with thoughtful devotion to the common purpose of us all."

The November issue of our monthly publication, SELECTIVE SERVICE, will be commemorative of Woodrow Wilson, and we are urging the more than four thousand local and appeal boards located throughout the United States and Territories, and all other personnel of the System, to conduct such local programs as their organization and facilities may permit. This message will reach the more than forty thousand members of the Selective Service family who receive the Selective Service newspaper and participate in some phase of the Selective Service System's operation. We will also be happy to distribute such handbooks or other literature, which you may have available, to our local boards to assist them in arranging a program.

You may be sure that all of us who are connected with Selective Service will fully cooperate with you in making the Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration a real success.

Sincerely yours,

*Paul B. Anthony*  
DIRECTOR

## 100 PERCENTERS

North Carolina has joined the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in U. S. Savings Bonds purchased as of August 31, 1956.

Relative standings of the 28, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Guam.....	17.34
Virgin Islands.....	11.63
Idaho.....	10.92
Alabama.....	10.70
Nevada.....	10.47
Puerto Rico.....	9.83
Nebraska.....	8.97
Hawaii.....	8.93
Wisconsin.....	7.79
Kentucky.....	7.59
Minnesota.....	7.23
North Carolina.....	7.18
Washington.....	7.10
Indiana.....	6.89
South Carolina.....	6.89
North Dakota.....	6.77
Oklahoma.....	6.65
Wyoming.....	6.61
Utah.....	6.53
Vermont.....	6.32
South Dakota.....	6.20
Missouri.....	6.09
District of Columbia.....	6.05
Florida.....	5.92
Michigan.....	5.89
Maine.....	5.66
Arizona.....	5.50
Rhode Island.....	5.38

## WYOMING—THE EQUALITY STATE

Wyoming—land of the broad plains and the sunlight clear—is known as the Equality State.

It is also the "high, wide, and handsome" State, frequently referred to by our Governor, Milward L. Simpson, as the State of high altitudes and low multitudes. It has an average elevation of 6,700 feet. Its 97,914 square miles gives an abundance of growing room for the 306,000 population. Distances are so great that some registrants must travel 300 miles to pay a visit to their local board. As for its beauty, Wyoming is the treasure house of Nature's art—Yellowstone Park, the Grand Tetons, the Big Horns, the Snowy Range, Devil's Tower. It took a lot of "makin's" to create Wyoming—the best parts of the Louisiana Purchase, the Texas Annexation, the Oregon Territory, and the Mexican Cession. But Wyoming pays back generously; it is the source of four great river systems of America.

Wyoming is also the State of "firsts"—first to grant woman suffrage, first woman Governor, first woman justice of the peace, first woman juror, first national park (Yellowstone), first national monument (Devil's Tower), first national forest (Shoshone), first electricity for homes, first (not to forget the cultural) county library.

The Equality State was born, and

(Continued on page 4)

## COURT DECISION

Where prior to completion of 24 months of civilian work an employer terminates a registrant's employment and the State Director makes a suitable reassignment which such registrant disobeys, the legal effect is disobedience of the local board's original work order and is punishable.

Such was the decision in *United States v. Turner*. The opinion was written by Federal District Judge Gregory F. Noonan in the Southern District of New York. Filed September 11, 1956, it announced the denial of a motion for acquittal based in part on the position that a State Director's order was invalid. The court went on to say:

"The original order specified the length and type of employment; and this court concludes that the mere fact that the order also gave the place of initial employment is no more restrictive than is an order to a potential serviceman to report to a particular place for induction."

The court then adopted the Government's position on this point, stated by the court as follows:

"The Government views the above state of affairs as comparable to a serviceman's induction into the service, and the transfer of the registrant's file (to the State Director's Office) as comparable to the transfer of jurisdiction over the serviceman from the local board to the head of the branch of service into which the serviceman is inducted. From this it analogizes that, since the local board, having ordered a serviceman to report for service, is no longer concerned about his subsequent changes of station, so it is no longer concerned about 'changes of station' of the registrant ordered by it to perform for a period of 24 months a particular type of work." The court noted that such view is specified in the Conscientious Objector Work Program Manual. The court followed the rule that an administrative manual is entitled to some weight but would not prevail if it conflicted with the statute or regulations.

The position taken in the manual thus was upheld as valid.

Since the indictment charged disobedience of a local board order, the contention of the registrant was that the proof offered was at variance with the offense alleged. The Government pointed to the fact that the registrant was originally ordered to work for 24 months. The court's application of the law on this point already has been noted.

Nor was the court impressed with an argument that the registrant should have been entitled to another "meeting" prefacing a second assignment within the 24 months' period. The regulation was held satisfied in the course of the initial determination. "Since the State Director was not attempting to change that type of work, no such meeting was required."

An objection to venue was dissolved by the court by reference to a recent Supreme Court decision.

The court went into the factual situation at some length, and stated also that the decision on matters of law was without precedent, there being no other case law on the sub-

(Continued on page 4)



## WYOMING

(Continued from page 3)

has continued to live, in the military tradition. In its early history the State was a network of camps, posts, and forts which served as guardians for the western lanes of travel—the Mormon, California, and Oregon Trails, the Overland Stage and Pony Express, the Bozeman, Deadwood, and Black Hills Trails. The military tradition has so continued that even today the Wyoming National Guard, for the State's population, is one of the largest in the Nation.

Wyoming has 23 counties and 1 local board for each county—a type of organization which has been most suitable to the local situation.

The Selective Service problems of Wyoming are those common to most of the other States—areas with no common carrier, children who suddenly come to light when induction orders are issued, critically skilled workers who have not yet received their first check, the job of trying to find suitable local board clerks. Then of course there is in Wyoming that critically skilled fellow (without benefit of college degree), the sheep herder! And there is always with us the rancher (big scale) and the farmer (small scale) and the chap who dreams of supplementing the family income by drilling a few oil wells or who goes out into the open spaces and stakes out a dozen or so uranium claims.

Wyoming has its fair share of Selective Service pioneers. Among those who have served since 1940 are: The State Director, Deputy State Director, three State Appeal Board members, six local board members, including Dr. Josef F. Replogle, Chairman of the Fremont County Local Board, Lander, who also served in the same capacity during World War I, as well as three clerks and two score other uncompensated personnel. The new hands—the Reserve and National Guard officers who have trained at State Headquarters—have been valuable short-term members of the staff and have made a unique and worthwhile contribution.

The "draft," as such, operates only part time in Wyoming because a substantial number of its registrants volunteer for induction. As this is being written, there is on our desk a request from eight men to be inducted together from a local board with a normal call of one!

But let the problems be what they may, there is readily available to Wyoming Selective Service personnel those two unexcelled trouble forgetters—the best hunting and fishing in the world! Right now the urge is to go do some of it.

## ADVISORY GROUP

(Continued from page 1)

mittee were: American Medical Association; American Dental Association; American Hospital Association; American College of Surgeons; American College of Physicians; American Academy of General Practice; American College of Radiology; Blue Shield; Blue Cross; Health Insurance Association of America; and the health and accident insurance industry.

## Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 2)

days after release from training duty to make application for reinstatement.

32. Q. What is the effect of the recent decision by the U. S. District Court for the District of Colorado in the case of *Christner v. Poudre Valley Cooperative Association* on reemployment rights of reservists who perform training under subsection 9 (g) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act?

A. The "training-duty reservist" continues to have reemployment rights under subsection 9 (g) (3) of the law. Federal Court jurisdiction is described in subsection 9 (d) of the law. The court held that the language of this particular section excluded reservists performing training duty only, but indicated the exclusion may have been through inadvertence. The decision is being appealed to the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals, and amendments to the law that will correct the apparent oversight are under consideration. The court suggested that other channels of court enforcement might exist.

33. Q. Does the *Christner* decision apply to an inductee, an enlistee, a reservist performing a period of extended active duty, or a member of the Ready Reserve performing 6 months' active duty for training?

A. No, it applies only to a reservist performing training duty whose rights are defined by subsection 9 (g) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

34. Q. Do employees of the United States Government, its Territories, or possessions and the District of Columbia who enlist in the Ready Reserve and perform 3 to 6 months of active duty for training have reemployment rights?

A. Yes, substantially the same as employees of private employers.

35. Q. Do they have the same retention, preference, or displacement rights as "active-duty reservists" returning from extended tours of active duty for training and service?

A. No. See exception No. (2) in subsection 262 (f) of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. All questions received by the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights as to the rights of "active-duty-for-training reservists" employed by the Federal Government will be referred to the United States Civil Service Commission.

36. Q. What protection do employees of States and their local and municipal subdivisions have under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955?

A. The Reserve Forces Act of 1955 contains no mandatory provisions concerning such employees. However, it is declared to be the sense of Congress under related reemployment laws that employees of States, or political subdivisions thereof, should be restored to their positions, or, if disabled, to positions nearest in similarity to their old positions, the duties of which they can perform. A number of States now have legislation to protect the reemployment rights of persons who leave positions in

## Classification Picture September 1, 1956

Class	Number
Total.....	16,798,22
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	100,74
Not Examined.....	1,341,13
Not Available for Induction.....	30,82
Induction Postponed.....	4,00
Fathers 19 through 25.....	182,25
Registrants:	
26 and Older with Liability Extended.....	30,07
Under 19 Years of Age.....	173,65
I-C	
Inducted.....	329,35
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,280,13
Discharge or Reserve.....	143,91
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	1,04
Not Examined.....	3,89
Fathers.....	75
I-W	
At Work.....	2,56
Released.....	3,91
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	262,79
I-S Statutory Deferment	
High School.....	22,50
College.....	2,02
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	25,81
II-A Apprentice.....	3,86
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	30,40
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	136,85
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,129,58
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,161,97
IV-B Officials.....	1
IV-C Aliens.....	7,02
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	56,22
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	2,225,85
V-A Overage of Liability.....	7,105,02

State, county, and municipal governments to enter upon active duty in the Armed Forces. Subdivisions of United States Territories or possessions are, of course, bound to rehire veterans to the same extent as the United States Government. For information concerning State and municipal reemployment rights legislation, contact the appropriate field office.

37. Q. Where should reservists, employers, labor organizations, and other interested parties obtain information or advice about the reemployment rights of members of Reserve components of the Armed Forces who perform any kind of active duty for training or service?

A. Information or assistance may be obtained from the nearest field office of the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights or by writing the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

The traveling man's eyes bulged when he entered a small general store in a distant community and saw a dog, seated in a chair, pushing discs about on a board with his front paws.

"You mean to tell me," he inquired incredulously, "that your dog is playing checkers?"

"Sure," replied the proprietor, "I learned him."

"Why, man, do you know what you've got there?" asked the salesman. "You could go into vaudeville and clean up a fortune with a dog as smart as that."

"Oh, I don't know," sniffed the storekeeper. "He's not so smart. I beat him the last three games."

## OPINION

(Continued from page 3)

ject of a State Director's activity in the 24 month period following local board's work order.

Initially, pursuant to an order dated August 26, 1953, Allen Turner, the registrant, went to work as a kitchen porter at Memorial Hospital, Auburn, New York, whose personnel director advised the local board by letter July 1954, that the registrant's employment had ceased. The court quoted one paragraph of this letter as follows: "When his work performance and adjustment difficulties were discussed with him, Allen agreed with us that it seemed wisest to terminate his services in this hospital hoping he could find a more satisfactory work situation elsewhere. In our terminal interview, Allen stated that he planned to contact your office personally to report the change of employment."

After the State Director had notified the registrant of various employment opportunities, the State Director ordered him to report for hospital employment to the Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on February 16, 1955. In a letter to the State Director I stated a refusal to comply. It was this direction and refusal which gave rise to the prosecution.

George Washington—anxious that the Nation benefit from the manpower procurement experience of the Revolution—urged the first session of Congress to enact legislation which in many respects was amazingly similar to Selective Service legislation in effect during World Wars I and II.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VI WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 1956 Number 12

## Best Wishes for the Holiday Season

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director of Selective Service

The Director of Selective Service will always place the local members in high priority on any list of persons to whom sends best wishes for the Holiday Season and all the days of 57. These citizens of the Nation, by their performance in the past, their contributions in the present, and the confidence they inspire for the future, have earned and held the respect of the President, the Congress, and their fellow citizens. More responsibilities have come and will come because of this respect. Their judgment and their knowledge will be demanded increasingly to aid the Nation successfully to weather with peace and to honor the tensions that our times furnish in abundance.

The members of the Boards of Appeal and the Appeal Board clerks each judicial district of our Nation play well their part. The right of the registrant to look for classification by a board apart from the community is an effective cushion in the determination of the responsibility of the registrant in the light of his obligations and the current best interests of the Nation. The detachment of the Appeal Boards from the administrative responsibilities of meeting calls for them an objectivity denied the local board.

The Director of Selective Service could not conceive a Christmas list that did not include the local board clerks. The importance of their duties cannot be exaggerated. The attitude of the registrants toward the Selective Service System is to a large degree in their capable and dedicated hands. It is their duty to inform, for most registrants need a wide range of facts. They occupy an outpost of government to which many come for information at times remote from the responsibilities of the Selective Service System. They are the part the Selective Service System sees best by the registrants. Judgments, good or bad about the System and its operation, are based most often by the manner of the work, in the relationship with registrants or members of their families. The enviable reputation of the Selective Service System in treating each registrant as a person is due to a large extent to the fine devoted and loyal efforts of the local board clerks.

The members of the Advisory Boards, whether they be of the legal profession, the legal profession, of other professions or occupations, are all on the Director's Christmas list. It makes no difference whether they are in the States or in the communities, they have made and will continue to make their contributions.

In the States and in the Nation, members of Advisory Committees, Scientific and Specialized Personnel are giving their time and their thoughts to manpower prob-

lems. They deal not alone with the present shortages of engineers and scientists, but perhaps even more valuable is the thought they are directing toward plans for measures to be taken in all-out mobilization. The importance of the thinking that is being done by these committee members while there is time cannot be overestimated. A long-range view of our possible problems and the influence that well-thought-out plans previously made might have in their solution provide a challenge.

The State Directors and their staffs in fifty-six widely distributed places stand high on the Christmas list. When all is well with them the Director of Selective Service has nothing to worry about and there is little that he needs to do. When all is not well with a State Director and his Staff the National Director can worry because there is probably little that he can do.

To the members of the National Selective Service Appeal Board and the Health Resources Advisory Committee, the Director extends every best wish for the Holiday Season and for 1957.

Lastly, the Director wishes the best, as 1956 passes and 1957 arrives, to those who must live at close range of him—the Staff, forgotten too often when praise is earned and strictly accountable when it is otherwise.

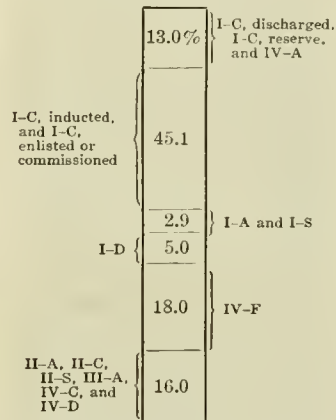
As another year of Selective Service history is finished and as another year of history is begun, the Director remembers with humility and with gratitude the past accomplishments of the Selective Service family wherever they may be. He sees and hears of the way they are doing their job today and finds it reassuring.

He views the future, uncertain though it may be, and gains confidence from the faith that the Selective Service System is a factor in the national power that offers much hope. Because while it is evident war may not come, the present and potential effectiveness of the Selective Service System materially increases the chance for survival, if there is no other way.

## Sample Inventory Shows Proportion Who Have Served

The one-percent sample inventory of April 30, 1953, though now 3 years old, still possesses a kick as far as usefulness of data is concerned. Among the several items of such information recently put to special use is that covered by the following chart:

Classification Distribution of S. S. Registrants Aged 22 in 1953



This chart deals with the Selective Service Classifications of registrants who were 22 years old at the time of the sample inventory in 1953 or would become that age later in the year. Of all the men covered by the study, these represent the year of birth with the highest degree of military manpower utilization. In such connection, it will be noted that Classes I-C and IV-A for this age include a total of 58.1 percent of all these 22-year-old registrants.

Thus, almost 6 in 10 either were in the armed forces or had seen such service when the inventory was made. By the present time, which is some 3 years later when the men involved are 25 years of age, the proportion has undoubtedly risen to at least 2 out of 3. At this date in 1956, numbers of the men who were in I-A, I-S, I-D and II-S during 1953, have certainly entered upon active duty.

## MISS-NAMED REGISTRANTS

Phyllis and Susan are registered with Selective Service in Illinois. So are Jewel, Joan and Nora. "No, we are not inducting girls," says Colonel Paul G. Armstrong, State Director. "These are all boys, despite their feminine first names. We also have registrants named Arline, Doris, Gert, Lois and Rosa. They're inducted right along with Tom, Dick and Harry."

## Draft-Deferred Men Must Fulfill Duties

Under a new Presidential Executive Order and Selective Service directive, draft-deferred personnel who fail to carry out their National Guard or other reserve obligations must be drafted.

According to this new order and directive, a man who is certified by his unit commander to have failed to perform satisfactorily will be drafted within 30 days irrespective of the size of the board's draft quota or the individual's dependency, job or other factors.

This procedure applies to individuals who joined before reaching age 18½, and personnel who acquired a service obligation along with their Reserve Forces Act enlistment in the guard or reserve.

These certified personnel will be drafted into the service corresponding to the civilian component they were serving. For example, if they were in the Army Guard or U. S. Army Reserve, they will be drafted into the active Army. If they were serving in the Air National Guard, they will be drafted into the active U. S. Air Force.

## 100 PERCENTERS

Maryland and Connecticut have joined the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in U. S. Savings Bonds purchases as of October 29, 1956.

The total membership of the "honor group" has grown to 29 with 1 State dropping below 100 percent participation.

Relative standings of the 29, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Guam.....	17.34
Virgin Islands.....	11.51
Alabama.....	10.79
Idaho.....	10.75
Nevada.....	10.38
Puerto Rico.....	9.41
Nebraska.....	9.05
Hawaii.....	9.05
Wisconsin.....	7.87
Washington.....	7.37
Maryland.....	7.31
North Carolina.....	7.22
Minnesota.....	7.08
Utah.....	7.06
Wyoming.....	6.92
Oklahoma.....	6.85
South Carolina.....	6.82
Indiana.....	6.74
North Dakota.....	6.69
Michigan.....	6.34
Vermont.....	6.33
South Dakota.....	6.18
Missouri.....	6.09
District of Columbia.....	6.06
Florida.....	5.87
Maine.....	5.68
Arizona.....	5.47
Connecticut.....	4.84
Rhode Island.....	4.83



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## Brief Story on The Swiss Army

(Editor's Note: The following article is a reprint from the story "Surprising Switzerland" of October 1956 National Geographic Magazine, through the courtesy of the National Geographic Society.)

### Armed Neutrality Guards Independence

Mention of the army reminded me that Jean and I had passed troops in training in almost every village along our route. We decided to visit the Federal capital and find out how the little country manages to keep so many men in the field.

Our friend Walter Rubli of the Bern Office of Tourism arranged an appointment with Dr. Hans Rudolf Kurz, a major in the Swiss Army and an official in the Military Department. Doctor Kurz, his lean face intent, sat forward on the edge of his chair when I asked the question.

"Switzerland does not have an army," he snapped. "Switzerland is an army!"

"Every Swiss is soldier and citizen in one person," Doctor Kurz continued. "The first purpose of our army is to keep us out of war. To do that, we must show any potential aggressor that the price of violating our neutrality is too high to be worthwhile."

That is why every male Swiss, in the major's words, "keeps one foot in the army from the time he is 20 until he is 60," and why more than 30 percent of the national budget is devoted to defense.

Swiss young men, Major Kurz explained, are called for active service in the year of their twentieth birthday. A very few—the figure has never run higher than 15 percent—are excused because of physical defects, and must pay an additional tax every year until they reach the age of 48.

Those who pass their physical examination spend 17 weeks in recruit school. When they graduate they are privates. Each man is given a rifle, 24 rounds of ammunition, a uniform, and all the equipment required for his particular job. He takes those things home and keeps them in constant readiness.

"In Switzerland," said the major, "possession of a gun has always been the sign of a free man. Less than 100 years ago, in some of our Cantons, a pastor was not permitted to perform a marriage unless the groom could show his arms and uniform."

### Army a Lifetime Career for Civilians

"From 21 to 36, the young Swiss soldier is a member of the Elite corps and must be ready for active service at any time. From 37 to 48 he is in the Landwehr, which devotes itself principally to supply and transport duties. From 49 to

(Continued on page 4)

## Official Notices

October 12, 1956—Packet No. 61, containing (1) revised pages of Part 1690 of the Selective Service Regulations which reflect the provisions of Amendment No. 71 of the regulations; and (2) revised pages of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, including related laws, which reflect the provisions of Public Law 490, 84th Congress, approved April 23, 1956, Public Law 623, 84th Congress, approved June 27, 1956, Public Law 665, 84th Congress, approved July 9, 1956, and Public Law 854, 84th Congress, approved July 31, 1956. These public laws amended section 9 (d) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, and amended or affected Related Laws which appear following sections 6 (c) and 10 (a) of that Act.

October 19, 1956—Transmittal Memorandum No. 89, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 30, as amended, Subject: "Instructions to be Given Registrants being Forwarded for Induction," which was amended to revise its title and to provide that local boards shall instruct registrants being forwarded for induction to carry their Social Security Account Number Cards to the induction station.

October 23, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 164, Subject: "Instructions for Preparation of Report of Activity Under Part 1680 of Selective Service Regulations (SSS Form No. 70)" containing the instructions to be followed in the preparation of SSS Form No. 70 so as to establish uniformity in reporting.

October 24, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 138, as amended, Subject: "Selection for Enlistment in Ready Reserve of Certain Persons with Critical Skills," which was amended as follows: (1) paragraphs 8 and 9 were amended to furnish information concerning enlistments in the Ready Reserve of the Air Force Reserve and Coast Guard Reserve; (2) in Attachment 3 the former paragraph 2 was deleted and boxes for the Air Force Reserve and Coast Guard Reserve were added in new paragraph 2; (3) Attachment 4 was revised to show the current addresses of the Chiefs of the Delaware and Maryland Military Districts; (4) Attachment 5 was revised to show the current address of the Director of the 1st Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District; and (5) a new Attachment 6 was added containing the list of addresses of Commanders of Continental Air Command numbered Air Forces.

October 25, 1956—Operations Bul-

## The Draft After 16 Years

(Reprinted from the *Brattleboro Daily Reformer (Vermont)*, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1956)

The United States has been drafting its young men for national defense ever since 1940, with the exception of a few months back in 1947 after the original Selective Service Act had expired and before Congress enacted the second one. Thus, for 16 years every boy has had something special about his 18th birthday, the day his old Uncle Sam becomes one of the guests at whatever festivities the young man planned for the occasion.

In fact, festivities or not, old Uncle has walked into the lad's life on that date. "Time to register, son," is all he says. But he does bring a gift. It is the right to defend, if needed, a priceless heritage of freedom. You see, in order to have the privilege of defending freedom, you have to have freedom in the first place.

The reason we have freedom in this country is because others before us won it for us by being willing to lay down their lives for it—and because others have fought to defend it every time it has been challenged. That is something we never should forget.

The challenge is still with us. We call it the cold war. And so the registration of 18-year-olds continues, just as it has for 16 years. Outside the parents of these young citizens, the adults most aware of the relentless grinding of the Selective Service wheels are the members of the local draft boards all over the country and their office personnel.

In this county, the draft board still meets as often as once a month, oftener than that if it is necessary

(Continued on page 4)

letin No. 165, Subject: "Classification of Midshipmen Entering the Merchant Marine Academies on or after September 1, 1956," concerning the consideration of such midshipmen for classification in Class II-S upon submission of the College Student Certificate (SSS Form No. 109) certifying satisfactory pursuance of the course of instruction.

November 9, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 156, as amended, Subject: "Instructions for Use of Certain Forms in Connection with Determination of Availability of Standby Reservists for Order to Active Duty," in which paragraph 4 was amended to allow the local board and State Director of Selective Service additional time in which to submit the Summary of Standby Reserve (SSS Form No. 85).

November 15, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 166, Subject: "Discontinuance of Preparation of Record of Induction (DD Form 47) for Individuals Found Unacceptable when Processed for Initial Enlistment," advising local boards to discontinue the preparation of copies of DD Form 47 for such individuals and the forwarding of the copies to the Surgeon General of the Army.

## Educational Benefits for G. I. Orphans

More than 150,000 children of deceased veterans are expected to be eligible for Government grants to further their education, under new law recently signed by the President, Veterans' Administration announced.

The veterans must have died of injuries or diseases resulting from their military service.

The monthly schooling payments began October 1, 1956.

Children between 18 and those whose deceased parents served in World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict may apply for the educational program. In some instances, however, children will be permitted to begin school before their 18th birthday and to finish after their 23d.

Education may be taken in colleges and universities, as well as below-college-level schools. But regular high-school training isn't included in the new law, or below-college-level courses must equip students for definite vocational objectives.

On-the-job training, on-the-far training, and correspondence courses are not allowed.

Government allowances of \$11 a month are paid to students attending full time; \$80 for three quarter time; and \$50 for half-time training. The rate for "co-op" courses—alternating schooling with actual experience on a related job—is \$90 a month.

Students will be allowed up to 3 months of training. The time will be reduced by any Korean GI Bill or Public Law 894 vocational rehabilitation training they might have received, as Korea veterans have.

VA described the steps to be followed in applying for schooling. The child's parents or guardian files an application with his nearest VA regional office. VA will issue provisional approval if it finds the child meets the basic eligibility requirements.

VA then will arrange for educational or vocational counseling to help the parent or guardian and the child arrive at a suitable objective and to help develop an educational program of education, the school or schools where the child plans to get an estimate of how much the program will cost, and any other data VA might require. After this is submitted, VA may give its final approval for the training.

The new law provides for special restorative training for children with physical or mental disabilities which would hinder pursuit of regular program of education. This training would be in the nature of speech and voice correction, lip reading, and braille reading or writing, one-handed typewriting, personal adjustment training and the like.

The Government allowance for the special restorative training is \$110 a month, but it may be increased if not sufficient to meet the cost of fees and tuition.

Purpose of the program, as stated in the law, is to provide "opportunities for education to children whose

(Continued on page 4)



## Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico is an island rich in history, in people, in beauty, and in location. Geographically, it is located some 1,600 miles southeast of New York and some 1,000 miles southeast of Miami. It is the smallest of the three Greater Antilles, only 100 miles long and 35 miles wide, embraced by the north by the Atlantic Ocean and by the Caribbean Sea on the south. Its history pages we find that it is the only land under the American flag where the great discoverer, Christopher Columbus, ever set foot on, and that it has the honor of possessing the oldest governmental mansion under the Stars and Stripes. Its first Governor, Don Juan Ponce de Leon, whose remains rest at the Cathedral of San Juan, sailed from our shores to discover Florida.

Puerto Rico had cities and towns, churches and schools, impressive forts and magnificent walls, and agriculture and commerce, some 127 years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock.

Puerto Rico became part of the United States when the island was ceded under the Treaty of Paris, which ended the Spanish-American War. The Jones Act of 1917 provided American citizenship to all Puerto Ricans, and through amendment to the Organic Act, Puerto Rico elected its own governor for the first time in its history, in 1948. Puerto Rico became officially a Commonwealth on July 25, 1952, under a Constitution drafted and approved by the people of the Island, and ratified by the United States Congress. With the assumption of its new status, Puerto Rico became a self-governing part of the United States of America. We do not vote in national elections, but we enjoy a form of self-government similar to that of any State of the Union, and are not subject to Federal taxes.

Our Government allocates more than one-fourth of its annual budget to education, a larger percentage than that allocated by any State of the Union. The University of Puerto Rico, accredited throughout the world, sets the pattern for the higher educational standards in the Island. Our health conditions have improved in recent years to such an extent that our death rate of 7.3 per 1,000 inhabitants is now lower than the national average of 9.1 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Agriculture has been for centuries the basis of our economy. Sugar, coffee, tobacco, and pineapple are our principal products, but the variety in topography provides a diversity in soil conditions and climate, which have been channeled to the production of many tropical and subtropical crops.

Nevertheless, in our striving to make Puerto Rico a better place to live in, we have, in the last decade, dedicated our efforts to convert our tedious form of agricultural existence into a multilateral way of vital living. To do this, more than 450 new industries have been established. This industrialization, made possible through "Operation Bootstrap," has resulted in the manufacture of a variety of products in such fields as plastics, electronics, metals, precision instruments, leather, rubber, and wearing apparel. Industrialization has been essential to Puerto Rico in order to achieve a better economic security by counterbalancing the preponderance of agriculture.

The Selective Service System in Puerto Rico consists of a State headquarters, an appeal board, 77 local boards, 4 of which are located in the metropolitan area of San Juan, and one in each municipality or county, except for two inter-county local boards.

The State headquarters is divided into an operations section and an administrative section. Under the operations section, we have the manpower and the field divisions, and under the administrative section we have the fiscal and procurement, and administrative divisions.

The total living regular registrants by July 31, 1956, were 323,886, and in addition, 1,186 special registrants. Thus, our operation is larger in regard to number of registrants than that of each of 28 States of the Union, the District of Columbia, and that of all the United States Territories and possessions. The induction calls for regular registrants which have been assigned to Puerto Rico since February 1954 have been totally covered with volunteer registrants, and it is ex-

pected that this condition will prevail throughout the foreseeable future.

Throughout the years, the contribution of Puerto Rico to the Armed Forces through the Selective Service System has been outstanding. In World War I some 18,000 Puerto Ricans served in the United States Army, of which 13,733 were inducted through the Selective Service System.

During World War II a total of 65,034 Puerto Ricans served in the Armed Forces of the United States, of which 59,415 men were inducted through the Selective Service System and 23,198 of them were volunteers. It was then the policy of the War Department that Puerto Ricans inducted or enlisted in Puerto Rico could only serve in units totally composed of Puerto Ricans. Most of the units that were organized and trained were stationed as security forces to protect the vital installations of the Panama Canal, in the Caribbean area, and South America. A regimental combat team consisting of the 65th Infantry Regiment and the 162d Field Artillery Battalion, and several company-size logistical units totally formed by our men saw action in the European theater of operations, while the 296th Infantry Regiment and the 482d Field Artillery Battalion served in the Pacific area. Some 368 of our boys offered their lives for the rights and liberties of men during this conflict.

Puerto Rico was really afforded the first opportunity to participate in active combat operations during the Korean conflict, and our contribution met all expectations. A total of 43,434 of our young men served during that emergency. Of these, 37,654 were drafted through the Selective Service System and the balance were members of the regu-

(Continued on page 4)

## Court Decision

The United States Supreme Court has refused to review Pennsylvania convictions for leaving civilian work, thus leaving undisturbed a ruling of the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit which held substantially that where advice was available to a registrant, he was not prejudiced by the omission of advisors to registrants. In this case the registrants affected, for two convictions were combined for appeals, were said by the court of appeals to have had, inferentially, expert assistance in the preparation of their answers to questionnaires "and that nothing was neglected in the full presentation of their claims." Convictions of Frank Mekolichick, Jr., and David Charles Wenner thus remain. Both registrants had asked for review in the Supreme Court.

The court of appeals, moreover, whose affirmation now stands, added strength to existing case law on the subject of actual notice of a local board action. Wenner had relied in part on the fact that the local board had interrupted one of its own proceedings to send the file back to the appeal board so that the latter could complete an action which it had not completed when the appeal board had had the cover sheet before, and in returning such file had not notified Wenner that his file had gone back to the appeal board. The court sensed that what the board did in this regard was what Wenner had requested it to do. "There was undoubtedly actual notice to registrant but aside from that there was no prejudice to him," the court concluded. The board, the court thought, had "functioned admirably in this instance. It insisted that registrant be allowed his full rights and he was. Under the facts the detail overlooked by the board was not important."

It appeared that Selective Service officials had "painstakingly passed upon everything appellants (the registrants) had to offer."

Mekolichick had left his hospital work after four months with the observation that it was his duty to be a minister regardless of consequences, and Wenner within less than a month, according to the court's opinion, also with a statement that the position interfered with his ministerial duties.

## Fellow Alumni

Tri-State College of Angola, Indiana, alumni include Lieutenant General Lewis B. Hershey, who is also a member of the Board of Trustees and Mr. A. H. Staley, Clerk of Local Board No. 1 of Adams County, Hastings, Nebraska. Mr. Staley will be 84 years of age next January, and is retiring for the second time at the end of this year. He graduated from Tri-State in 1895, and retired after 50 years in School Administration, before assuming his present duties as a Local Board Clerk.

American soldiers in Europe are served by 288 chaplains of 28 different faiths. They worship in 251 Army chapels.

## Armed Forces Strength Nearly Three Million

How big an organization is the U. S. Armed Forces? It's a big one—if judged by statistics released recently by the Department of Defense.

Total numerical strength of the armed forces (Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps) on August 31, 1956, was 2,797,960. The Coast Guard, administratively under the Treasury Department except in times of war, was not listed.

The Army topped the list with 1,013,508 men. Next was the Air Force with 908,800; followed by the Navy's 674,798. The Marine Corps, traditionally a small, compact service, listed 200,854 men.

Strength figures represented full-time military personnel comprising both regulars and reserves on continuous active duty, and included cadets and midshipmen attending service academies.

## Marine Corps Raises Physical Standards

An order issued by the Commandant of the Marine Corps has called upon all Marines to become more physically fit, and set the physical standards required of all Marines.

The Commandant said there is a distinct tendency toward gradual decrease in physical fitness standards on the part of Marine Corps career officers and enlisted men.

The order said the task of making Marines more physically fit was important due to the general lower physical fitness on the part of the Nation's youth.

All commanders were ordered to organize physical conditioning programs. Marines taking part in these programs will be required to do 3 chin ups, 21 push ups, 25 sit ups in 2 minutes, 15 squat thrusts in 1 minute, standing broad jump of 6 feet, 50-yard duck walk and run 440 yards in 75 seconds.

Instead of the 440-yard run, Marines, between 30 and 40 years of age, must run or jog a half-mile with no time limit.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison and Public Information included:

Mrs. Garnet E. Singleton, Clerk of Local Board No. 68 of Ironton, Ohio, accompanied by Marion F. Gray of Ironton, Ohio, and Goldie Dove Singleton of Winchester, Virginia.

Captain Jack Burkhardt of the Selective Service Section of the Arkansas National Guard.

Mrs. M. Schwartz, Clerk of Local Boards No. 54 and 55 of Chalmette and Good Hope, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mr. H. Fred Jurgens, Chairman of Local Board No. 71 of Fresno, California.

Mr. George F. Metcalf, Chairman of Local Board No. 58 of Midland, Michigan.

Mrs. Hazel Petty, Clerk of Local Board No. 37 of Odessa, Texas.



## The Draft

(Continued from page 2)

to look over a form involved in a deferment appeal or to hold special hearings. Since 1948, when the records start under the present Selective Service Act, 400 young men in this county have gone into active service through the Selective Service office. These are part of a total of 3,310 registrants between the ages of 18 and 34 comprising the current draft-age file in that office.

A significant thing about this past year is that the great majority of boys eligible for drafting have volunteered to enter the service instead of waiting to be drafted. The awareness of military obligation is high in this county.

One of the reasons, doubtless the biggest one, the act functions so well in these parts is that it is administered with a high sense of responsibility. The Selective Service Act is by its nature a vast and impersonal thing. But at the grass roots, where it meets the 18-year-olds, it becomes a part of the community. At that point, the act is no longer impersonal. It provides a place where advice may be sought, where information may be found, and where respect for the individual and his rights is the all-pervading rule.

Democratic America has shown over these 16 years that it can cope with the great problem of conscription by applying the simple concepts of the democracy it intends to defend.

J. S. H.

## Educational Benefits

(Continued from page 2)

education would otherwise be impeded or interrupted by reason of the death of a parent from a disease or injury incurred or aggravated in the Armed Forces . . . and to aid such children in attaining the educational status which they might normally have aspired to and obtained but for the death of such parent."

In broad outline, VA pointed out, the children's scholarship program follows the structure of the Korean GI Bill for Korea veterans.

Inquiries concerning the above provision and other VA matters should be directed by the inquirer to the nearest VA Regional Office.

## Swiss Army

(Continued from page 2)

60 he serves in the Landsturm and goes on duty only in the event of war. At 60 he retires and is allowed to keep his gun and uniform.

"If an invader should strike tomorrow," Major Kurz said confidently, "we would be ready. Practically every important bridge in the country is mined, ready to be blown up at a minute's notice. All important factories have reserve stocks of vital materials. Every family has reserves of food."

"Most important, every able-bodied man has a gun he knows how to use. We want everyone to know how well prepared we are. The cost of neutrality to us is as great as the cost of NATO to you, but we think it's worth it."

## VA Announces Entitlements on Hospitalization

Veterans with service only during peacetime are not entitled to Veterans' Administration hospitalization without service-connected disabilities, VA announced in answer to inquiries.

The only conditions under which peacetime veterans may be admitted to VA hospitals, the agency said, are:

1. If they were discharged under other than dishonorable conditions for a disability incurred in line of duty; or,

2. If they are receiving VA compensation for a service-connected or service-aggravated disability.

VA said peacetime service for the purposes of hospitalization is any period of active service that occurs before or after a war and does not extend into a war period, as defined by Congress.

For example, VA said, all persons who entered service for the first time on or after February 1, 1955, are peacetime veterans for the purposes of VA hospitalization because the Korean conflict officially was ended the day before, January 31, 1955.

Another period of peacetime service for the purposes of VA hospitalization is between December 31, 1946, when World War II was declared ended for all except a few, and June 27, 1950, when the Korean conflict started.

A third period of peacetime service for the purposes of VA hospitalization occurred between the two World Wars—December 12, 1918, when World War I ended for all except a few, and December 7, 1941, when World War II started.

A fourth period of peacetime service for the purposes of VA hospitalization occurred between July 4, 1902, when the Spanish-American War ended for all except a few, and April 6, 1917, when World War I started.

For the vast majority of veterans who served only during the foregoing periods, VA hospitalization may be provided only under the eligibility requirements for peacetime veterans established by Congress, VA said.

Special eligibility requirements apply to peacetime veterans who have been retired from active peacetime service. VA said these veterans should check their eligibility with VA before applying for hospitalization.

## Army and Air Force Request 450 Doctors

The Department of Defense has requested Selective Service to call 250 doctors for the Army and 200 for the Air Force in February 1957.

The Department announced this call, plus those who volunteer, should enable the armed services to meet their immediate need for doctors.

The ricksha used in the orient today was invented by an American marine who visited Japan with Perry in 1854.

## Puerto Rico

(Continued from page 3)

lar Armed Forces or of their reserve components called to active duty. Out of the 3,540 Puerto Rican casualties, 743 were killed in action. One out of every 42 United States casualties was a Puerto Rican. Puerto Rico suffered one casualty for every 660 inhabitants as compared with the national average of one casualty for every 1,125 inhabitants of the continental United States.

From July 1950 to July 1956, both months inclusive, the local boards of the Selective Service System in Puerto Rico delivered 178,026 registrants for preinduction Armed Forces physical examination, and 53,434 registrants were delivered for induction during this period.

We have tried to present through these short lines a picture of the Selective Service System in Puerto Rico. We are also proud of the accomplishments of the Commonwealth as a whole. Its progress is an outstanding example of the transformation of a community through its own efforts. As General Hershey said during his recent visit to the Island: "The operations in Puerto Rico are a challenge to any stateside operations."

## January Call 17,000

The Department of Defense issued a call for 17,000 men for the Army for January 1957, the same quota as previously announced for October, November, and December 1956.

## Eighth Son of Family Enters Service

If the Government offered trophies for families providing boys for the Armed Forces, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Kaempfe of Perryville, Mo., route 4, certainly should be eligible.

Lloyd Kaempfe went to St. Louis for induction into the Army, being the eighth son of the Kaempfes to enter the service. Here's what the Kaempfe roster looks like: Illmer entered the Army in 1941 and ever since that date at least one member of the family has been in the service. Next was Arnold, who served in the Navy and now lives at Altenburg. Vernon also served in the Army and now lives at Menfro Lester, Milton, and Bob all served in the Navy and now reside in St. Louis. Kenneth served in the Army and now makes his home with the family on route 4. Illmer is now a major and is stationed in Germany.

In addition to the 8 members of the family who have served in the Armed Forces, the Kaempfes have 2 other children.

In an interview with Mr. Kaempfe, he jokingly remarked that he thought he might as well sign up for a hitch.

(Furnished by Local Board No. 83, Perryville, Mo.)

The average amount of paint required to maintain a Navy destroyer is 270 gallons every 60 to 70 days. Three thousand houses could be painted with the amount of paint used on a new Navy carrier.

## Classification Picture October 1, 1956

Class	Number
Total.....	16,873,122
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	92,494
Not Examined.....	1,338,733
Not Available for Induction.....	34,067
Induction Postponed.....	3,952
Fathers 19 through 25.....	197,559
Registrants:	
26 and Older with Liability Extended.....	32,675
Under 19 Years of Age.....	175,775
I-C	
Inducted.....	320,615
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,278,914
Discharge or Reserve.....	102,414
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	1,023
Not Examined.....	3,952
Fathers.....	793
I-W	
At Work.....	2,523
Released.....	3,979
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	262,374
I-S Statutory Deferment	
High School.....	21,759
College.....	2,040
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	26,576
II-A Apprentice.....	3,838
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	29,694
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	135,483
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,126,532
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,208,125
IV-B Officials.....	19
IV-C Aliens.....	7,032
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	56,101
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	2,242,777
V-A Overage of Liability.....	7,161,304



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VII

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 1957

Number 1

## Probabilities and Possibilities—1957

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director of Selective Service

The beginning of a year is a customary time for inventory. To make an inventory of the probabilities and possibilities of the Selective Service system involves a determination of the future of the United States of America. This is true because the Selective Service System has no function or reason for existence except in terms of national need for the services it can perform.

The Selective Service System was created in 1940, at a time of great international tension. It ceased to exist in 1947, at a time when some of us believed that the lack of concern for national safety was unrealistic. World tension in 1948 brought about the recreation of the System but the fact that these tensions did not cause open hostilities immediately created a false sense of security and the System was retained but little use was made of it to provide men for induction.

Korea placed upon the Selective Service System tasks less numerous but more difficult than those carried out in World War II. There have been evidences that the lessons of Korea have not been entirely lost on the citizenry of this Nation. Since the cessation of open warfare in Korea there has been a series of tensions at widely separated places on the world front. The past few months have witnessed more world tensions which, if not completely new in cause and character, certainly possess attributes that are different.

It has been our habit to divide the nations of the world into three groups: for us, against us, and neutrals. Undoubtedly this classification has always oversimplified many relationships and has been distorted in order to place all nations in such a small number of groups. The past few months have witnessed events which indicated uneasiness in many areas. We have wanted to believe that some of those against us were softening in their attitude. We have seen too many evidences of weakness in the bonds among those for us, and some of the so-called neutrals were only neutral when they believed their vital interests were best served by being either for or against us.

To strike a balance of all these ever-changing moves and countermoves is our problem. The certainty of all-out war is not indicated, the certainty of the reduction of tensions is even more remote. The probability that the Selective Service System will be used in a complete mobilization in the near future is not great, the possibility of such eventuality is great. There is probably greater likelihood of something less than an all-out war.

The Selective Service System faces the necessity of remaining ready at all times to furnish men in the numbers needed. The current operation is not the ideal method to maintain readiness for all-out effort. It is our task to operate a low call, highly selective process, while at the same time retaining the flexibility to change without warning to the type of operation that provides large numbers for new purposes and under conditions not heretofore experienced.

The letter of our laws, our regulations, and our memoranda has been to provide for other circumstances than those in which we now operate. Our experiences were gained in other types of situations than presently exist and certainly much different than would be present should we find ourselves compelled to resort to all-out mobilization. These facts provide difficulties in our present operation but they are not unsurmountable because our problem in numbers is so small. We are aware of the changes that are taking place in the world and at an almost immeasurable rate. Our language has not kept abreast of our needs, brought on by the ever-changing factors.

The terms "civilian" and "military" have had rather definite meanings although they tended to merge for the Nations which have provided the battlegrounds. Their meanings were less clear for areas under continued air attack but they did preserve some semblance of their formerly accepted meanings here in the United States during World War II and the Korean War. What the difference in meaning between civilian and military might be here in a nuclear attack is difficult to imagine. In our thinking and our planning for the future we must fit our words to our changing concepts.

If the concepts of military and civilian are changing so must the concepts of what constitutes service change. The principle that all citizens must contribute service to insure their survival will be more valid in the future than the recent past. There will be, in fact there are now, many more types of services the Government require for survival than heretofore. Basic research, specific research, design of means of defense, and the production of these means are only a few of the many requirements for service in making and keeping our Nation a power for peace.

The Selective Service System is a small cog in the vast machine required for survival and there is much to be done by many to modify our laws and our practices to meet the demands of the new concepts. Yet, whether

(Continued on page 2)

## State Directors Semiannual Meeting

Any State Director desiring a "quickie" course in administration was reminded, among other things, at the December State Directors' Conference that "a form is any piece of paper printed or reproduced with spaces provided therein to record descriptive data or details. It is predesigned for standardization and format to achieve expeditious processing of data and simplification in filing."

The Conference was presided over by Lieutenant-General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, and was held at National Headquarters during the period December 3-7, inclusive. Highlights of the Conference were talks by members of the National Selective Service Appeal Board, and Brig. General Carlton S. Dargusch, Assistant Director for Manpower, Office of Defense Mobilization, and the summary by General Hershey on December 7th.

The December Conference took a different form in that the presentation panels were made up completely of National Headquarters and the Regional Field Officer executive personnel. Challenging these panels were interrogation panels, composed of State Directors, who fired their questions in the mornings following presentations of the previous day.

The four major topics presented were with subjects headings as follows:

### STAFF PANEL No. 1 MANAGEMENT

#### Management Principles Budget and Fiscal

Budget Steps  
Annual Cost Study  
Budget Objectives  
Budget Preparation  
Budget Justification  
Preparation  
Hearing  
Review by Bureau of the Budget  
Revisions for President's Budget to Congress  
Justification for President's Budget to Congress  
Congressional Hearings  
Appropriation  
Apportionment  
Allotment  
Fiscal Tools  
Fiscal and Procurement Meetings

Emergency Financing  
Statistics, 1955 Cost Study, etc.  
Training  
Active Duty Conference  
Extension Courses  
Earmarked Officers (Reserve and National Guard)  
Mobilization Plans  
Marshaling Stations  
Direct Assignments  
Cadre Units  
Liaison with R. M. C.

### STAFF PANEL No. 2 ADMINISTRATION

Compensated Personnel  
General Relationships with Civil Service Commission

Position Classification  
Recruitment and Appointment  
Pay and Leave  
Retirement  
Uncompensated Personnel  
Incentive Awards Program  
Employee Suggestions  
Military Personnel (including Social Security and Survivors Benefits)  
Travel—General  
Administrative Travel  
Selectee Travel  
Records—National and State  
Forms  
Records Management  
Correspondence  
Printing and Distribution of Printed Material  
Public Information  
Security  
Personnel  
Military and Documents  
Certificate of Achievement Board  
Management Improvement Committee  
Savings Bonds Sales

### STAFF PANEL No. 3 OPERATIONS

Aspects of Manpower Operations  
Legislation  
Processing of Directives (Regulations, L. B. M.'s S. D. A.'s, O. B.'s, Forms)  
Classification  
Scientific and Professional Personnel  
Agriculture  
Students (including ROTC)  
Ministers and Divinity Students and Conscientious Objectors  
Special Registrants  
Reserves  
Standby  
Critical Skills Program  
Penalty Inductions

(Continued on page 4)



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## Probabilities and Possibilities—1957

(Continued from page 1)

we wish it or not the Selective Service System finds itself administratively in a position where it can exercise leadership in the establishment of the ever-changing concepts of what constitutes essential service for survival, or it can wait until legislation is modified to embody these concepts as they become generally accepted.

The course seems clear to me. Congress has repeatedly indicated its confidence in the Selective Service System to administer broad delegations of authority to aid the accomplishment of the general objective of survival. The law enumerates the principle of universality of service which is sound. It provides for the implementation of that principle by service in the armed forces which was based on the experience available when enacted. Great latitude was given in the application of this principle and this latitude must furnish the cushion to absorb the shocks inherent in the changing of the concepts as to what constitutes service.

## Educational Program

Wyoming local board clerks are being provided with Public Information sheets from State Headquarters designed to answer the many pertinent questions arising before and after registration. These releases, referred to as "Know Your Selective Service," serve an excellent purpose for the bulletin boards of high schools, colleges, National Guard units, and Reserve units. Other means of dissemination are through social science teachers and service clubs or women's organizations in their current events sessions. Radio stations and newspapers have been generally eager to use this information as a public service. The titles of the 1956-57 series, 20 in number, are—

Who Must Register?

What Are Your Rights as a Registrant?

Selective Service Classifications. Must You Notify Local Board of Change in Status?

How To Appeal From a Local Board Classification.

Deferment of High School Students.

The Standby Reservist and Selective Service.

The National Guardsman and Selective Service.

Statutory Deferment for College Students.

Is an Alien Liable for Military Service?

When is Military Liability Extended?

Enlistment Opportunities in Reserve Components.

Requirements for a Dependency Classification.

Order of Selection for Induction. How Many Years of Obligated Military Service?

Deferment of College Students in Class II-S.

The ROTC Program.

Agricultural Deferments.

May a Registrant Volunteer for Induction?

Classification After Separation From the Service.

Only a single sheet, 8½ x 11 sheet is used for each title or "lesson." The answers are very clear and brief, and the continuity of the titles is designed to gain sustained interest.

## CONNECTICUT—

### "QUINNEKTUKGUT"

Connecticut, called by the Indians "Quinnektukgut" (Beside the Long Tidal River), has been nicknamed "Constitution State," "Land of Steady Habits," and "Nutmeg State," but the first is preferred by many, since Connecticut had the first written constitution of any known government and the Constitution of the United States was largely based on it.

Deep-rooted in the historic tradition of Connecticut, the Charter Oak is one of the most colorful and significant symbols of the spiritual strength and love of freedom which inspired our colonial forebears in their militant resistance to tyranny. This venerable giant of the forest, over a half century old when it hid the treasured Charter in 1687, finally fell during a great storm in 1856.

Connecticut is essentially an urban region. With an average length of about 90 miles and an average width of 57 miles, the State ranks 46th in size, but ranks 28th in population and 4th in density of population. Within its borders are over 1,000 lakes and 7,600 miles of rivers. Ranges of hills cross Connecticut from north to south, dividing it into eastern and western uplands, central lowlands, and the southern coastal section facing Long Island Sound.

Connecticut is a highly industrialized State with heavy concentrations of defense industries manufacturing and developing aircraft, jet engines, ball bearings, arms and ammunition, and atomic submarines. Danbury, Conn., is the hat center of America, its production of fur felt hats the largest of any community in the world. Roots of one of the great rubber corporations extend back to Naugatuck, where Charles Goodyear first demonstrated commercially his process of vulcanization. The major brass producing companies are located largely in Connecticut.

Our local boards are proud not only of the production contributed by Connecticut to the defense effort, but also that they have filled all calls for manpower for the Armed Forces without crippling this production.

## Classification Picture November 1, 1956

Class	Number
Total	16,962,627
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	82,931
Not Examined	1,327,922
Not Available for Induction	37,781
Induction Postponed	4,271
Fathers 19 through 25	215,091
Registrants:	
26 and Older with Liability Extended	34,681
Under 19 Years of Age	179,731
I-C	
Inducted	314,701
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,279,061
Discharge or Reserve	72,981
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	991
Not Examined	3,981
Fathers	841
I-W	
At Work	2,491
Released	4,081
I-D Member of Reserve Component	263,941
I-S Statutory Deferment	
High School	22,811
College	3,271
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	27,311
II-A Apprentice	3,761
II-C Agricultural Deferment	28,911
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	139,231
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,127,741
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,242,541
IV-B Officials	11
IV-C Aliens	7,001
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	56,161
IV-F Unfit for Service	2,261,411
V-A Overage of Liability	7,216,871

Although Connecticut is predominantly an industrial State, considerable agriculture is found in both the eastern and western parts of the State and in the 20-mile-wide Connecticut River Valley ranging from the highly specialized growing of the best shade-grown tobacco used in cigar wrappers to the small family-type dairy, poultry, and market farms.

Proximity of agriculture to industrial centers creates a labor problem for Connecticut farmers and a classification problem for our local boards, since stimulated industrial periods cause farm labor to migrate to factory centers where wages are higher.

No story of Connecticut would be complete without mention of the region's weather hazards. Hail occasionally menaces the tobacco crop, fog may delay shipping. The hurricane of 1938 was the first in 60 years, but in 1954 the famous Carol, Diane, and Edna visited us in rapid succession. Although the average annual rainfall is about 40 inches, in August 1955 approximately 35 inches fell in a period of a few days. Striking with savage fury, rising water brought disaster to half the State, also making its impact upon Selective Service. It could have been much more serious, since none of our records were lost or damaged due to the fact that local board offices are located above ground-floor level. However, several local board offices could not be entered for several days. Our local board clerks and members demonstrated their ingenuity and devotion to duty by continuing operations as far as possible in their homes or other locations.

All in all, however, the climate Connecticut, like that of all New England, may be considered a valuable resource. Experts consider the variations in weather conditions to be a principal factor in the stimulation of activity in the region.

Connecticut State Headquarters, located in the State Armory, Hartford, is under the capable direction of State Director Brig. Gen. Ernest E. Novey and his Deputy Director, Lt. Col. Herbert J. Hennessy, who has served with Selective Service since 1940. Four officers complete the staff.

The backbone of Selective Service in Connecticut, as elsewhere, is the dedicated uncompensated group of personnel and the 51 local board clerks who staff the 26 local boards and one appeal board serving the 169 towns of the State.

The average length of service for our 165 local board members is nearly 9 years, with 56 of them veterans of World War I and 42 who served in the Armed Forces of World War II.

Dr. William G. Williams, whose Chairman of Local Board No. 1, Bridgeport, has served in an uncompensated capacity during the Selective Service Acts, except at time on active military service. Mrs. Marion Sullivan, Chief Clerk of Local Board No. 1, Hartford, also began her Selective Service experience as an assistant clerk during World War I.

So, like every other State, we realize that whatever success has been attained in the operation of Selective Service in Connecticut, the credit goes to the loyal, faithful, and hard-working citizens who serve and staff our local boards.



## Court Decision

The United States Supreme Court now has refused for a second time to review the conviction of Arthur Pariset Clark for induction refusal in California. Thus the action of the Court of Appeals in the Ninth Circuit, affirming conviction by Judge James M. Carr, is permitted to stand. Among her points of law decided by the court of Appeals in the Clark case is that the "Supreme Being" clause of the UMTS Act is constitutional both as to Article VI respecting religious tests" and the First Amendment which denies Congress the power to make laws respecting an establishment of religion. The court moreover reaffirmed the proposition that exemption for qualified conscientious objectors rests upon the grace of the Government, not upon constitutional rights.

The Court of Appeals had chronicled the facts in the case which included a recital of Clark's registration in October 1948, the omission of an SSS Form No. 150 in his file, his classification in Class I-A, from which no appeal was taken, and early two years later his being awarded SSS Form No. 150, which was not returned by the registrant. In October 1950 a college attested to his regular attendance in classes, and later that month he was ordered to report for induction November 8, 1950. A few days later because of his student status the court said induction was postponed until June 1951. He received another SSS Form No. 150 in June 1951 which he returned completed, checking the "no" area in answer to whether he believed in a Supreme Being, and to this the registrant added, "I do not know whether or not a Supreme Being exists."

"It therefore," the court said, appears that appellant's claimed religion is not based upon the existence of a Supreme Being." The court detailed some pertinent questions and answers.

The registrant had a personal appearance August 7, 1951, he was continued in I-A, and notified. He appealed during that month. Also during August a College Student Certificate indicated he had been in college and he had been in the lowest one-fourth of his class. He was reclassified I-A in October 1951. His appeal was begun and the appeal board made appropriate reference to the Department of Justice for special procedures. The recommendation was for I-A. The appeal board classified I-A in June 1952. Subsequently he refused induction. A procedural error was corrected and again he refused induction. Dismissal followed in reference to surrendering FBI reports for an *in camera* inspection. On this point the Court of Appeals held such inspection unwarranted.

The classification was reopened, registrant had a personal appearance, he was classified I-A, he appealed, the appeal board referred the file to the Department of Justice which returned it with a notation which pointed out that the registrant did not have a claim within the meaning of the statute. He was reclassified I-A. He refused induction.

The court denied the validity of

## 100 PERCENTERS

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in U. S. Savings Bonds purchased as of October 31, 1956, are the same as last month's report—29.

Relative standings of the 29, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Guam.....	17.34
Virgin Islands.....	11.51
Nevada.....	11.34
Alabama.....	10.82
Idaho.....	10.61
Puerto Rico.....	9.56
Hawaii.....	9.11
Nebraska.....	9.04
Wisconsin.....	8.20
Washington.....	7.58
Maryland.....	7.31
North Carolina.....	7.16
Utah.....	7.04
Minnesota.....	6.99
Oklahoma.....	6.92
Wyoming.....	6.92
South Carolina.....	6.82
Indiana.....	6.70
North Dakota.....	6.35
Vermont.....	6.33
South Dakota.....	6.27
Michigan.....	6.20
Missouri.....	6.18
District of Columbia.....	6.01
Florida.....	5.91
Rhode Island.....	5.81
Maine.....	5.78
Arizona.....	5.54
Connecticut.....	4.91

argument for a second Department of Justice procedure, disagreeing that lapse of time alone is significant, and further disagreeing that "all" conscientious objector claims require reference.

"From the face of appellant's SSS Form 150, it is ascertainable that appellant clearly does not fall within the statutory definition of a conscientious objector. He lacks belief in a Supreme Being; he does not have these beliefs 'by reason of religious training and belief.' . . . Nowhere does he state whether his 'belief in a Supreme Being involves duties which to (him) are superior to those arising from any human relation.' . . . It is thus obvious that appellant is the type of 'objector' which the statute was designed to exclude (i. e., those holding views based on political, sociological, or philosophical views or a merely personal code)." The court thought denial of such "claim" not subject to Department of Justice investigation and hearing, and that even if it were, where there was no claim of change of belief, a second hearing and investigation was unnecessary. "A registrant is not entitled to repetitious determinations of identical issues," was the court's conclusion on this point.

The court settled other points of law, including the constitutionality of the sections of the UMTS Act under challenge.

Tallest of the Coast Guard light-houses now operating is the 191-foot Cape Charles, Virginia, tower.

## Official Notices

November 26, 1956—Operations Bulletin No. 167, Subject: "Amendment of Manual for Local Board Clerks," concerning the amendment of paragraph 4 (b) of Section IV of that manual and the deletion of paragraph 8 (c) (6) of Section V.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information included:

Maj. Addison J. Millard, Executive Officer of the Nevada State Headquarters, and Miss Ellen Kaufhold of Pennsylvania State Headquarters.

## ARMY AREAS\*

Designation	States or Other Territory Embraced or Attached	Headquarters
MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON	District of Columbia; the counties of Arlington, Fairfax, King George, Prince William, Stafford and Westmoreland and the city of Alexandria in the State of Virginia; and the counties of Calvert, Charles, Montgomery, Prince Georges and St. Marys in the State of Maryland	Room 1535A, Building T-7, Gravelly Point, Washington 25, D. C.
FIRST ARMY		Governor's Island, New York 4, N. Y.
First Army Area	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont	
SECOND ARMY		Fort George G. Meade, Md.
Second Army Area	Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, excluding the District of Columbia; the counties of Arlington, Fairfax, King George, Prince William, Stafford and Westmoreland and the city of Alexandria in the State of Virginia; and the counties of Calvert, Charles, Montgomery, Prince Georges and St. Marys in the State of Maryland	
THIRD ARMY		Fort McPherson, Ga.
Third Army Area	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee	
FOURTH ARMY		Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
Fourth Army Area	Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas	
FIFTH ARMY		1660 E. Hyde Park Blvd., Chicago 15, Ill.
Fifth Army Area	Colorado, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Wyoming	
SIXTH ARMY		Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.
Sixth Army Area	Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Oregon and Washington	

\*The Field Division of Selective Service System is organized along the same lines as army areas, the word *Region* being used in lieu of *Army Areas*.

Nov. 1955 D. A. PAMPHLET No. 210-1

The Air Force flew approximately 800 school teachers overseas this fall. The teachers are instructing 40,000 children of Air Force families in 68 foreign countries.

Talking is one of the fine arts . . . and its fluent harmonies may be spoiled by the intrusion of a single harsh note. (Oliver Wendell Holmes)



## Semiannual Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

Allocation of Units as reported by Field Division  
 Review of State Advisory Committees on Scientific, Engineering and Specialized Personnel  
 Quotas and Calls  
 Computation  
 AFES Stations  
 Assignment of Conscientious Objectors  
 Statistics  
 Legal Problems  
 Enforcement

### STAFF PANEL NO. 4.—PLANNING

#### General Presentation

#### A. General Interagency Relationship (ODM, Defense, Labor)

1. Existing Defense Agency Organization
2. Proposed Defense Agency Organization
3. Manpower Policy Committee
4. Committee on Specialized Personnel
5. Regional Mobilization Committees
6. National Selective Service Scientific Advisory Group
7. Interdepartmental Committee on Essential Activities and Critical Occupations
8. Interdepartmental Aviation Committee

#### B. Emergency Planning

1. Realism in Planning
2. Review of Catastrophe Plan
3. Interagency Planning
  - (a) Relationships and Liaison (ODM, Defense, Labor, etc.)

#### 4. Continuity of Operations

- (a) Relocation, National and State

- (1) Adequacies of sites and facilities

- (2) Dependents and evacuation of personnel

- (3) Cost

- (4) Administrative Annex 1 and 2, National Headquarters Catastrophe Plan. Emergency instructions to State Directors, Fiscal and Procurement

- (5) Security — Relo Area

- (6) Essential Operating Records

#### (b) Communications

- (1) Land Lines
- (2) Ham Radio Network

- (3) Economy of Communication facilities

- (4) Crypto
- (5) ComCenter Security

#### (c) Statistics—Planning

5. Mobilization Planning
  - (a) Review of current C and D-Minus Plans

#### (b) Emergency First Actions

- (1) Proclamations
- (2) Law
- (3) Regulations

#### (c) Disaster Reporting

- (d) Adjustment of Calls
- (e) Determination of Availability

#### (f) Order of Selection

#### (g) Special Calls

#### (h) Direct Augmentation

#### (i) Delivery to Nonmilitary Users

#### (j) Displaced Registrants

#### (k) Decentralization

#### (l) New Sources of Manpower

#### (m) Hand-picked Procurement of needed workers

Golf pro. to Col. Duffer: "My advice to you, Colonel, is to go through the motions of driving without using the ball."

Colonel Duffer: "My dear fellow, that precisely is the trouble I am trying to overcome."

# State Directors Conference December 3-7, 1956



First row, left to right: Mr. Frank D. Norton, District of Columbia; Maj. Gen. S. H. Mitchell, Montana; Capt. Chester J. Chastek, Washington; Mr. Paul C. Wolman, member of National Selective Service Appeal Board; Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow; Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey; Mr. Martin V. Coffey, Chairman, National Selective Service Appeal Board; Mr. Paul H. Griffith, member of National Selective Service Appeal Board; Maj. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, Nebraska, and Col. Lloyd Charles Wilson, Rhode Island.

Second row, left to right: Col. Rafael Gimenez-de la Rosa, Puerto Rico; Col. William H. Boughton, New York; Col. Donald A. MacGrath, New Jersey; Maj. Gen. Charles R. Fox, West Virginia; Maj. Gen. George M. Carter, Maine; Lt. Col. James Hunter, South Carolina; Mr. John L. McCormick, Alaska; Brig. Gen. J. Wallac West, Utah; Col. Howard E. Reed, Colorado; Brig. Gen. Harry B. Van Seiver, Delaware, and Capt. Thomas White, Virginia.

Third row, left to right: Mr. James W. Jones, Alabama; Col. Harold C. Wall, Florida; Col. John V. Patton, Jr., Mississippi; Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Arndt, South Dakota; Mr. John A. Greenaway, New Hampshire; Col. Bentley Courtenay, Wisconsin; Lt. Col. Henry M. Gross, Pennsylvania; Col. Arthur A. Holme Michigan, and Comdr. H. W. Whillock, Idaho.

Fourth row, left to right: Lt. Col. Edward P. Barrows, Minnesota; Col. Sellman W. Wilson, Maryland; Lt. Col. L. B. Adams, Missouri; Col. Herbert T. Hope, Oklahoma; Col. Frank R. Kossa, Indiana; Col. Harold L. Hays, Ohio; Col. Fred S. Kent, Vermont; Lt. Col. Russell Broadbush, North Carolina; Lt. Col. Tom M. Pickl Tennessee, and Col. Paul G. Armstrong, Illinois.

Fifth row, left to right: Brig. Gen. Ernest E. Novey, Connecticut; Col. William A. Boyen, Hawaii; Brig. Gen. John P. McFarland, New Mexico; Maj. Gen. James A. May, Nevada; Col. Fred M. Croom, Arkansas; Col. James A. Moreau, Louisiana; Col. A. R. Boyack, Wyoming, and Col. Charles F. Going, California.

Sixth row, left to right: Col. Francis W. Mason, Oregon; Col. Juan Muna, Guam; Col. Morris S. Schwartz Texas; Col. Mike Y. Hendrix, Georgia; Col. Glenn R. Bowles, Iowa; Comdr. W. V. Ketcham, Arizona; Col. Paul V. Akst, New York City; Maj. Sam E. Hicks, Kentucky; Mr. Frederick L. Nyham, Massachusetts, and Lt. Col. Joseph A. Christmas, Virgin Islands.

## February Call 14,000

The Defense Department issued a call for 14,000 men for the Army in February.

The Department said the lower call reflects an increase in enlistments in the active and reserve forces that traditionally takes place in January and February.

The last 14,000-man call was in September. Since then the monthly draft call has been set at 17,000 men.

The February draft call will bring to 2,166,430 the number of men who have been drafted into the armed services since the outbreak of the Korean Conflict in 1950.

To avoid calling forth indiscriminate levies, of all ages and n training or discipline, Washington proposed to classify the men by age and physical fitness; to segregate the fit men between 18 and 25 year of age into separate tactical units and to give them special training by selected instructors. He thus hoped to develop an effective citizen army.

Though reading and conversation may furnish us with many ideas o men and things, yet our judgment must be formed through our own meditation.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VII

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 1957

Number 2

## Evaluation of I-A Pool

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director of Selective Service

In 1951 and 1952, there was much discussion in planning roles as to what measures should be taken to reinforce the disappearing manpower supply available for induction into the military service. The age of induction grew younger with each call and an end of the available supply could be seen in the not too distant future.

Several measures were considered. There were, in July of 1952, as now, more than a million registrants classified in I-A because of parenthood—1,030,427 to be exact, as compared with 1,122,700 now. The IV-F's were approaching 1.5 million even then—1,477,060. These were the two large pools of registrants within the age of liability. In addition, there were 1,596,093 veterans within the ages of liability not available unless authorized by Congress. The most available source of supply seemed to be the fathers. A dependency allowance had been passed and men with dependents were called for service in the National Guard and other Reserves. The termination of hostilities in Korea during mid-1953 changed the manpower picture completely. From an early predictable shortage a surplus of available registrants began to develop. As the numbers in I-A increased and the calls decreased the age of entering service by induction increased and with it, waiting for induction, were registrants with hopes that delay might grow into relief from induction.

This situation has understandingly led to discussion as to the need for the services of all registrants and speculation as to how a registrant could learn early as to whether or not his services were to be required. It may not be unfair to observe that most of those who seek this certainty seek in hope that they would be among those unneeded. This observation is based on the fact that there are now more than a dozen ways a young registrant can fulfill his military obligations if he desires to do so.

There are many forgotten facts by those who reason that small calls and a large available pool of registrants indicate that many young men are not needed in the present scheme of defense. In the first place I shall assume that for several reasons the United States will not commit its survival wholly to the permanent full-time Armed Forces. There are four reasons why this should not be done. First, the Armed Forces could not be large enough to insure that other citizens would not be required in an emergency; secondly, this action would remove completely from productive activity large numbers of men; thirdly, the Nation would not be able to support them financially; and fourthly, the United States, from its beginning, has believed that our standing Armed Forces should be maintained at a minimum and that these should always be backed up by a citizenry trained in arms. The fact that the latter has never been achieved does not negate the fact it has been believed in as a principle.

The Congress has recognized our survival stood in jeopardy in the

world in which we live with our full-time Armed Forces at present levels and has provided nearly 3 million Ready Reservists with provisions for additional numbers in a Standby Reserve to be available for mobilization when Congress authorizes them. Congress has placed upon the Selective Service System the duty of determining the availability for service of each individual Standby Reservist.

It is too often forgotten that our present active Armed Forces' strength is based on the presumption of large Ready Reserve forces. What numbers would be needed for survival without a Ready Reserve has not been determined.

The Reserve Forces Act of 1955 provides a means by which a Ready Reserve could be built. It did not by enactment build one. It is debatable, but there are evidences that Congress envisioned a Ready Reserve generally made up of men who were basically trained and in the process of being continually and progressively trained as they served in the Ready Reserve. I doubt that the Congress intended to have a Ready Reserve made up primarily

(Continued on page 2)

## To—My Local Board From—A Conscientious Objector

Gentlemen:

You will probably have received word from the Brethren Service Commission by now, informing you that my two-year term of alternative service under their auspices has recently been completed. Since my recent return to this country I have been spending a most delightful interim with my family from whom I've been separated for so long, and I am planning to return to graduate school in a couple of weeks.

Before I leave these last two years completely behind me and launch my new work ahead, I would like to take the opportunity to express my gratitude to those of you on my draft board through whose considerate understanding I have been permitted to do this I-W work as a substitute for military service.

I do not wish to appear obsequious. To be sure, you have granted me nothing more than what is rightfully but graciously the privilege of any citizen of this country who feels directed by conscience to take the stand of conscientious objection. In this highly nationalistic world, however, the C. O. is so often obliged to suffer abuse from unsympathetic parties. When one of us pacifists discovers that his draft board is free of that pettiness which we are all so accustomed to expecting from officialdom, he has a reason for being outspokenly grateful.

I wish there were time and space to describe for you my experiences during the past two years—at the international center in Germany, and in the American Quaker School in Jordan. The sense of accomplishment and contribution which was mine—especially in the teaching work I did among the Arabs—was as inspiring as it was satisfying. Best of all was the experience of working in the company of other people, Christian and non-Christian, American and non-American, who had a very deep and genuine concern for the welfare of less fortunate men. Among these fellow workers of mine, all of whom were devoting their time and talents on a sacrificial basis, I found a spirit of co-operation and humanitarianism which has given me a new and finer outlook on all of life. I would not have missed the opportunity for anything!

I extend my sincerest gratitude again, and my warmest best wishes to each and every one of you people. May all of the young men who come under your jurisdiction obtain from their time of service, be it military or otherwise, a measure of the sense of accomplishment, contribution, satisfaction, and growth which has been mine during these past two years.

Most cordially,

## V. A. Advises on War Orphans Schooling Aid

Sally Ann Osborne of Richland, Mich., 18-year-old daughter of an Army doctor who died in Japan as a prisoner of war in World War II, won't have to quit college after all.

Studying at Kalamazoo College to be an elementary school teacher, she was planning to drop out after this semester because, as she put it, "I was running out of funds." But then she applied for Government financial aid under the new War Orphans Education program enacted in 1956 by Congress.

Veterans' Administration approval came through in time. "Now," she said, "I can finish school and fulfill a lifelong dream."

More than 3,000 other young men and women have applied for war orphans schooling during the first 3 months the law has been in effect.

The program is for sons and daughters of servicemen and veterans who died of service-connected causes. By next summer VA expects to have received between 10,000 and 15,000 applications.

The peak should come in the 1960's when many children of deceased World War II veterans, now in their early teens, reach eligible age.

War orphans schooling generally is for young people between 18 and 23 years of age. They may receive up to 36 months of education, during which time they will receive VA allowances up to \$110 a month.

Walton W. Wilson, Jr., of Frankfort, Ind., 18, was the first young man in Indiana to apply for war orphans education. A freshman at Indiana University, he hopes to become a music instructor.

In his wallet Walton carries a tattered clipping about his father's death on a battlefield in France in 1944.

"I can just barely remember my dad," he said. "He was a singer. I guess I became interested in music because of him."

The first student under the War Orphans program in Nebraska was 18-year-old Donna Scott of Kearney. Donna has registered at St. Joseph's Creighton Memorial Hospital at Omaha, in the School of Nursing. "I wanted to be a nurse ever since I was a little girl," she said.

Donna's father served in the Navy in the Pacific theater during World War II. He died in 1947 as a result of a service-incurred disability.

Louisiana's first War Orphans trainee, Bryan L. Isacks of New Orleans, hopes to become a physicist. Bryan, whose father was killed on Iwo Jima in World War II, presently is a junior at Colum-

(Continued on page 4)



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## I—A's

(Continued from page 1)

of men who had already completed their terms of service. In fact, there has been much evidence to indicate that Congress did not intend that some men should serve the second time while large numbers were available who had not served at all. The creation of the concept of a Standby Reserve, called only when Congress authorized and then selectively, supports this theory.

With these facts in mind let us survey our present situation. If there were need for recall of reservists today in any material numbers they must come from those who have already served and who are not now serving in organized units. The only other choice would be to call untrained men from a reasonably large pool and wait until they become trained with the hope that survival would remain during the months required. In other words, the Selective Service System has a surplus of I—A's because the Nation does not have a Ready Reserve of the numbers that it should have of organized and equipped units, composed of men who have been trained but who have not yet served the required period on active duty. Until the Ready Reserve is built to an adequate size, trained as units, and equipped to operate immediately our national safety depends on far less strength than the Congress has authorized by the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. When forces of this size are in being there will be no uncertainty as to when or whether registrants will perform service in the Armed Forces. There will be a need for all acceptable registrants. The age of induction will be one which will insure service at a younger period of life.

There is a need for understanding by our citizens of the reasons for the large numbers of registrants now in I—A. They must understand that they are persons who should now be trained reservists in organized units. The Nation will be less strong than it should be until they are in organized and trained reserve units. To become convinced that these I—A registrants uncalled are surplus to our current military needs could well lead to actions which would place the survival of our Nation in serious jeopardy.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information included: Mrs. Effie Diffe, Clerk of Local Board No. 60 of Little Rock, accompanied by her daughter and son-in-law, Maj. and Mrs. Robert E. Suggs of Fort Holabird, Md.

Mrs. Opal B. Crawford, Clerk of Local Board No. 70, Crockett, Tex.

## 100 PERCENTERS

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in U. S. Savings Bonds purchased as of November 30, 1956, are the same as last month's report—29.

Relative standings of the 29, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Guam.....	17.34
Virgin Islands.....	11.51
Alaabama.....	10.84
Idaho.....	10.78
Puerto Rico.....	9.85
Nevada.....	9.81
Hawaii.....	9.09
Nebraska.....	8.71
Wisconsin.....	8.29
Washington.....	7.27
Maryland.....	7.13
North Carolina.....	7.10
Utah.....	7.03
Minnesota.....	6.93
South Carolina.....	6.86
Oklahoma.....	6.81
Wyoming.....	6.61
Indiana.....	6.52
Vermont.....	6.33
North Dakota.....	6.21
Missouri.....	6.15
Michigan.....	6.14
South Dakota.....	6.08
District of Columbia.....	6.00
Florida.....	5.92
Rhode Island.....	5.91
Maine.....	5.60
Arizona.....	5.57
Connecticut.....	4.85

## Official Notices

December 20, 1956—Transmittal Memorandum No. 90, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 45, as amended, Subject: "Students at Military Colleges Approved by the Secretary of Defense," which was amended to advise that the curriculum of certain military colleges has been approved by the Secretary of Defense, and that students enrolled in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (Senior Division) at such colleges are exempt from registration or, if registered, are eligible for Class I—D.

January 2, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 168, Subject: "Standby Reservists Who Possess Critical Skills," concerning the eligibility for Category II—R of Standby Reservists who possess the necessary skills to be employed in an occupation appearing on the Department of Labor List of Critical Civilian Occupations for Screening the Ready Reserve.

Always do right. This will gratify some people, and astonish the rest.—Mark Twain.

## Georgia—"The Empire State of the South"

The sovereign State of Georgia, known as "the Empire State of the South," has an area of 58,876 square miles. It is as large in area as England or as Denmark, Portugal, Holland, and Belgium combined. Instead of one of the forty-eight States of our fabulous America, it was a European state, it would be considered one of the major powers of the world. Its varied scenery and climates and its natural wealth of plow and pasture lands, forests, and mines would make it a great empire. But we thank heaven that it lay tucked away in the vast expanses of the New World, unseen and undreamed of by man until it was founded by Jame Edward Oglethorpe in 1733 under a Charter of the Colony of Georgia 1732, Grant of King George II, King of Britain, for whom it was named. We who live here today can rejoice in its youth and freshness and uncrowded expanses and virgin beauty.

Georgia entered the Union on January 2, 1788, as the fourth State to ratify the Federal Constitution and the third State to do so unanimously. It seceded from the Union January 19, 1861, and ratified the Confederate Constitution March 16, 1861, and was readmitted to the Union July 15, 1870.

The population of the State is approximately 3,500,000 persons, of which one-third are Negroes, and ranks 13th in population among the 48 States. Atlanta, the capital, is the third largest city in the South and has a metropolitan population of over 700,000. The State is 315 miles in length and 250 miles wide and ranks 20th among the 48 States in area.

Georgia's cities are brilliant and wonderful. Her towns are enterprising and, better than that, homey and heart warming. But often our people want to turn their backs on progress and go out under the sky and walk on grass instead of sidewalks and see Georgia as Oglethorpe found it, and go hunting and fishing or boating or camp out or picnic in the shade. Here it is not only possible but easy; only a few miles from the city limits lie open places for our refreshment. Everywhere are great parks where natural beauties and charms are preserved, and except for a few weeks in winter, the ground is always warm. You can start in our southeast corner where lies the great Okefenokee with its quiet water and moss-hung trees and end in the northwest corner where the Cumberland Plateau dips southward, where the brooks fall in endless cascades and the tall pines are green.

In between, all about are great rivers and lakes and thick swamps and farmlands and piney woods and countless slow-running streams which furnish the sportsman with all types of game, fish, and fowl and offer extraordinary recreational opportunities.

Georgia's agriculture has undergone tremendous change since the turn of the century. It is fast becoming one of the best diversified farming States in the Union. Its farmers now realize the futility of a one-crop farm and are rapidly changing from the old cotton and row crops to a varied program including livestock and poultry in addition to some cotton and other crops. It is fast becoming one of the biggest poultry States along with production of hogs, dairy cattle, beef cattle, chickens, eggs, and turkeys. Its varied climate makes it possible to produce fine apples, peaches, pecans, tobacco, peanuts, cotton, oats, corn, wheat, hay, and almost all types of vegetables.

In 1954 and 1955 Georgia landowners converted 250,451 acres of cropland to grass and trees, built 2,156 farm ponds in 1955, bringing the total to 19,461. This shift has taken place as part of a regular soil-conservation program throughout the State.

Georgia is among the top four States in recent industrial growth, according to the latest U. S. Census Bureau reports. Manufacturing equals or exceeds the importance of agriculture. In addition to its vitally important lumbering, wood processing, and naval-stores industries, the State has vast cotton-milling enterprises, including the manufacture of cloth, tire cord fabrics, yarn, thread, clothing, hosiery, and bedspreads. Other important industries are food processing, especially pimento and sea food canning, meat packing and

dairying, metal fabricating, including manufacture of machinery motor vehicles, and foundry products, fertilizer mining, and brick and tile manufacturing. The Piedmont section is the principal manufacturing area, with numerous textile mills, metalworking, and food processing plants, and lumber mills. Atlanta is the center here, and is the hub of transportation.

This is only a little sidelight on a great Georgia. Thank heaven it is part of America, and our home. It inspires its people and us in Selective Service to do our part in providing ample manpower for our Armed Forces.

Georgia is made up of 159 counties in which are 163 Selective Service local boards, with at least one in each county, of these 126 are part time.

Due to the size of the State of Georgia, its varied terrain and climate, its people are engaged in almost every conceivable occupation and move in practically every walk of life. Therefore, the Selective Service System has from time to time been faced with practically every type of problem regarding the induction of its registrants. However, these problems have all ways been handled fairly and honestly, in accordance with the law, regulations and other directives, by local boards and State headquarters.

Any Selective Service story would be incomplete without recognizing the untiring efforts of the uncompensated personnel, who do the work in our State. They give generously of their time, as it is required to administer the Selective Service Act in a fair and just manner. We are most fortunate in having outstanding men from every walk of life serving on local boards of appeal, medical advisory boards and other capacities, who

(Continued on page 4)



## The Palmetto State

South Carolina, the Palmetto State, takes pride in many "firsts." Among them the following are worthy of mention:

First State to plant rice and dig for sale.

First tea farm in America was at Summerville.

First free library in America as started in Charleston about 1695.

First public museum in America as organized January 12, 1773.

First ship built in America to cross the Atlantic Ocean was a light sailing vessel built by the Huguenots at Port Royal.

First opera advertised by title on American soil was given in Charleston in February 1735.

First municipal college in the United States was the College of Charleston, chartered in 1785.

First steam locomotive in the United States was the "Best Friend," built for the South Carolina Railroad.

In this State the chief industries are agriculture, textiles, and processing of timber for lumber and pulpwood. Large paper mills manufacturing paper and cardboard boxes are located at Charleston and Georgetown. A third mill is to be constructed soon in York County. The leading crops are cotton, tobacco, and peaches. Peach crops are grown each year, and this State is now the first in the Nation in the shipment of fresh peaches. This new-time agricultural State has been converted during the postwar period into a neatly balanced economy drawing income from both farming and industry.

The population of South Carolina is 2,117,027. In the Selective Service System there are 46 local boards with a total registration of 279,772. One local board is located in each county. The Greenville County local board, with a registration of 21,520, is the largest local board, and McCormick County, with 1,232 registrants, is the smallest. There are two Federal judicial districts and an appeal board for each district, namely, Eastern and Western District Appeal Board.

Due to the central location of Columbia, the capital, no transportation problems are encountered when forwarding registrants for preinduction physical examination to Armed Forces examining station at nearby Fort Jackson. Registrants, after being examined, are returned home the same day. Four local boards located in the northern part of the State forward registrants to Armed Forces examining station at Charlotte, N. C., and they, too, are returned the same day.

We take this opportunity to pay tribute to the members of our appeal and local boards, as well as other uncompensated personnel who are performing so ably, oftentimes under trying circumstances. In the System in South Carolina there are 86 compensated employees, many of whom were also employees of Selective Service under the 1940 act.

We have been operating under the capable leadership of Lt. Col. James Hunter, USAF, State Di-

## A. S. (Dutch) Imirie Succumbs to Illness

Mr. Austin S. (Dutch) Imirie, 62, chief of the administrative division, died January 19, 1957, at Suburban Hospital in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Imirie had been employed at National Headquarters since 1942. During World War II, as assistant chief of the System's camp operations, he helped administer the conscientious objectors' camp program.

A native of Washington, he attended Mount St. Joseph's College in Baltimore and Georgetown University here. He served overseas as a lieutenant junior grade in the Navy during World War I.

After World War I Mr. Imirie worked for the Department of Agriculture. At one time he was assistant head of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

He received the President's Certificate of Merit in 1945 for service during World War II. He also received the Selective Service Medal for his work in planning the Civilian Public Work Camps.

Mr. Imirie was associated with the national veterans' organizations in his capacity with Selective Service. He helped organize the Quentin Roosevelt Post 11, American Legion, in 1919 and was elected its first commander.

He belonged to Elks Lodge 15, Association of Oldest Inhabitants, Post-Mortem Club, Potomac Boat Club, and was a charter honorary member of the Army, Navy, and Air Force Veterans in Canada.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Audrey C. Imirie, a daughter, Kathleen, and two sons, Joseph S. Imirie of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Charles W. Imirie, Allen Park, Mich.

Funeral services were held January 23 with burial in Arlington National Cemetery.

## Director O. K.'s Employee Awards

The Director recently approved the following awards under the Incentive Awards Program:

### Cash Awards

Mrs. Dorothy E. Ekvall, Assistant Clerk, Local Board No. 90, Waco, Tex.

Mrs. Jean S. Ruiter, New Hampshire State Headquarters.

### Certificates of Adoption

Mr. Michael J. Egan, Pennsylvania State Headquarters.

Mrs. Mary L. Dannelly, Texas State Headquarters.

Mrs. Agnes N. Wells, Tennessee State Headquarters.

Miss Jewell A. Dowdall, National Headquarters.

Director, since 1948. Colonel Hunter was recommended for appointment by the then Governor J. Strom Thurmond, now U. S. Senator.

The staff of the State Director is composed of Maj. James E. McDonald, Jr., manpower and records division; Capt. W. B. Redd, Jr., State procurement officer; 1st Lt. Albert B. Crow, assistant procurement officer; and Mr. Wallace M. Riley, administrative officer.

## Classification Picture December 1, 1956

	Class	Number
Total		17,046,929
I-A and I-A-O		
Nonfathers:		
Examined and Acceptable		69,985
Not Examined		1,322,399
Not Available for Induction		42,094
Induction Postponed		4,823
Fathers 19 through 25		233,881
Registrants:		
26 and Older with Liability Extended		36,428
Under 19 Years of Age		182,941
I-C		
Inducted		309,499
Enlisted or Commissioned		1,279,494
Discharge or Reserve		53,425
I-O		
Nonfathers:		
Examined and Acceptable		1,000
Not Examined		3,952
Fathers		895
I-W		
At Work		2,446
Released		4,130
I-D Member of Reserve Component		266,336
I-S Statutory Deferment		
High School		24,708
College		4,894
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)		27,912
II-A Apprentice		3,813
II-C Agricultural Deferment		27,993
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)		143,230
III-A Dependency Deferment		1,122,700
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son		2,264,945
IV-B Officials		18
IV-C Aliens		6,992
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students		56,306
IV-F Unfit for Service		2,280,464
V-A Overage of Liability		7,269,226

## Ulysses a Draft Dodger

When was the first draft? We have been asked that question at National Headquarters many times. The answer is lost in antiquity.

Doubtless you would have to go back to the days of the caveman to find the answer. But the first draft on record seems to be when Moses and Aaron called upon 12 tribes of Israel for a total of 603,550 men over the age of 20—"All that are able to go forth to war in Israel." That is recorded in the first chapter of Numbers.

Who was the first draft dodger?

Well, the answer to that is probably lost in antiquity, also, but Ulysses would certainly be a good candidate. Something less than 3,000 years ago the Greek poet, Homer, told how Ulysses feigned insanity so that he would not have to go to the Trojan Wars, which were started when one king ran off with another king's wife—the beautiful Helen.

Ulysses cut all kinds of fancy capers to prove to the king's messenger, who was bearing notices of induction, that he was insane. But when the king's messenger placed Ulysses' infant child in front of a team, consisting of a donkey and an ox with which Ulysses was plowing, Ulysses swerved the team, thereby saving the child and proving that he was not insane after all.

So Ulysses was hustled off to the wars—an unsuccessful draft dodger, who could have been subject to heavy punishment had he lived today—maximum penalty, \$10,000 fine or 5 years in the hoosegow—or both.

I have a feeling Ulysses would not have liked that very well.

## THE WHOLE MAN

(Statement by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, before the President's 1956 Conference on the Fitness of American Youth, at Annapolis, Md.)

Physical standards have been established by the Armed Forces to screen out those men and women deemed unfit, physically, mentally or morally, to serve in the fighting forces of this Nation.

Through the years and since our Pilgrim fathers, these standards have varied as the needs of the time have dictated.

From the early times in the days of Indian warfare, when ability to shoot and walk was the criterion to the highly selective examinations that have occurred in recent years, when manpower was plentiful, we have seen great numbers of men disqualified by physical rejections.

The objectives and responsibilities of the Selective Service System have changed with the changing times.

From the deferment of men to do, has now come the transition to defer to train to do.

Throughout this long period the individual has been reviewed in his several parts and not as the whole person.

It is the whole person that performs his daily tasks and has the capabilities to compensate for those physical attributes lacking or impaired.

Today, we lag in the development of manpower yardsticks that measure men on the basis of what they can and cannot do.

In times of emergency our need is

(Continued on page 4)



## Lessons From the Past

In our 180-year history we have fought eight major wars. Yet for all these 180 years, our Republic has prided itself on its refusal to maintain large standing military forces. We have relied on the Minute Man—the civilian soldier—the citizen called suddenly to arms.

This system, however noble in its motives, has been unfair in its results both to these men and to the Nation. Each time war has come, we have met its first onslaught almost with our bare hands.

The military posture we have set for our Armed Forces has fluctuated feverishly with the climate of world affairs. These figures tell their own story.

The freedom we needed 250,000 men to win in the Revolutionary War, we entrusted to an Army of only eighty soldiers when the Continental Army was disbanded.

In 1812, we called nearly 300,000 to the colors. Following the war, we sent home all but 5,000.

Sixteen thousand was the effective Army force with which we began the war to save the Union. Eventually, 2,000,000 from the North faced more than a million in the Confederacy. After peace was won, we had but 25,000 to keep it.

In 1917, 200,000 men were available to meet a crisis that needed 4,000,000 to resolve.

We had 190,000 Army regulars on guard in 1939. Some 10,420,000 took up arms in that service before our security was temporarily restored.

Seven times we studied the same lesson—studied it to our enormous cost in blood and treasure—and seven times we threw away the book.

For when war thundered down from the hills of North Korea, the lesson remained to be learned. Over 600,000 men who had faced fire in World War II were called on by all services to receive that baptism a second time. Yet more than a million and a half non-veterans who had since come of age were never called because they could not be made ready in time.

Our country paid in the desperate effort by which we clawed our way back from the brink of humiliating—and potentially disastrous—defeat.

—Charles C. Finucane, *Under Secretary of the Army, in an address before the Milwaukee Civic Alliance, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Army Information Digest, Feb. 1956.*

The highest and lowest points in the United States are only 85 miles apart, the highest being Mount Whitney at 14,495 feet in California, and the lowest being 282 feet (below sea level) in Death Valley, also in California.

On November 6, 1956, Mrs. Olivia L. Handy, Clerk of Local Board No. 60, Williamston, Martin County, N. C., had the honor of registering her son, Henry Overing Handy, Jr. His birth date is November 2, 1938, born on his mother's birth date.

## GEORGIA

(Continued from page 2)

are willing to donate their time and talents to help make Georgia's Selective Service System one of the best.

Working closely with our board members and State headquarters are our 172 civilian employees, 84 of whom are full time and 88 part time. The majority of these have been associated with the system since 1948. Forty have served ten years and 82 have served at least five years. They are high on the list of essential components of the Georgia Selective Service System and their interest and devotion to their jobs assure Georgia's 435,108 registrants of fair and courteous service at all times.

Situated in Atlanta, the State capital, State Headquarters office is staffed with five commissioned Army officers, and 17 civilian employees. Two of these officers and three civilians have each had over 15 years experience and three officers and five civilians have had over five years experience with Selective Service.

The following Governors have since 1940 administered Selective Service in an excellent manner in Georgia: The Honorable E. D. Rivers, Eugene Talmadge (deceased), Ellis Arnold, M. E. Thompson, Herman Talmadge, and our present Governor Marvin Griffin. Appointments recommended by these Governors were devoid of political influence and capable people have served and are now serving in these important appointments irrespective of political affiliation.

Brig. Gen. Marion Williamson, the then Adjutant General, was the first Georgia State Director of Selective Service, 1940. He was director only a few months and was succeeded by Brig. Gen. Sion B. Hawkins, who served until 1943, when he was succeeded by Col. James N. Keelin, Jr., who had been trained in Selective Service matters as a reserve officer and came to the Georgia Headquarters from a tour of duty at National Headquarters and the Regional Field Office. He most capably administered the act during the war years until he returned to civilian life shortly after the war, and was succeeded by Col. Clifford Hatcher, who served as State Director during the remaining months of World War II operation.

Brig. Gen. Alpha Fowler, the State Adjutant General, was named State Director with the reestablishment of the 1948 Act. He was succeeded by Maj. Gen. Ernest Vandiver in November 1948, who served until he resigned to become Lieutenant Governor of Georgia. Col. Ralph Moor, commanding officer of the National Guard, Selective Service Detachment, then served as State Director for a short period prior to the appointment of the present Director.

This is a brief story of Georgia, its people, its program, its problems and its Selective Service System. We in Selective Service strive at all times to be a credit to our State and Nation. We shall always need improvements in our system, no matter what kind they may be. But it's nonsense to say we can have them

## WAR ORPHANS

(Continued from page 1)

bia University in New York City. The War Orphans program will enable him to go ahead with post-graduate work in physics—something he hadn't even dared to hope for.

In Illinois, the two first applicants for War Orphans schooling were both high school honor students who now will be assured of a college education.

Sharon Lee Cassell of Watseka, Ill., age 18, was junior class president, president of the Thespians Club, member of the National Honor Society, cheerleader, and editor of the school paper. She hopes to study interior decorating at Purdue University because, she said, "It offers a great future for women." Her father, an infantry company commander, was killed in the Philippines in December 1941, 2 weeks after Pearl Harbor.

Charles A. Peterson of Springfield, Ill., also 18, plans to study air conditioning at the University of Illinois. Charles' father, a Navy veteran of the South Pacific, died of a service-connected condition in 1954.

Virginia's "first" was tall, red-haired, 18-year-old William F. Myers of Roanoke County. His father was killed in action in Italy in 1944—only a month after he had earned a Silver Star for heroism by wiping out, singlehandedly, several enemy machine gun nests near Bologna.

Young Bill Myers has enrolled in the University of Richmond. He wants to get into the field of religion, he said, possibly as a foreign missionary.

"We were going to borrow money for Bill's education," his mother said. "Now I think we can make it."

Over 96 percent of the first group of young people to avail themselves of this benefit are using their War Orphans benefits to go to college. The remaining 4 percent are taking below-college-level courses, permitted by law so long as they lead to a definite vocational goal, VA said.

Application for War Orphans schooling should be made at the nearest VA Regional Office, and not at the VA District Office handling death benefit payments, or at VA headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Before starting school, applicants will receive VA's vocational counseling to help them decide upon a goal and an educational program leading to the goal.

The great act of faith is when man decides that he is not God.—*Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.*

Actually, the so-called weaker sex is the stronger sex because of the weakness of the stronger sex for the weaker sex.

except through courage, unselfishness and decency of those of us who make up Selective Service in Georgia. No system will be better than the people who run it.

## THE WHOLE MAN

(Continued from page 3)

for men who can do the things that must be done to insure the survival of the Nation.

The large segment of "rejected men testify to our failure to solve this problem, for a majority of these men can and must make contributions if the Nation is to live."

We must evolve a functional standard of classification and thereby divide our manpower into subdivisions on the basis of their possible maximum use and cease to encourage large numbers of our young men to believe that they are useless for the primary duty of citizenship.

Classification by a functional standard must tell a young man what he can do rather than give him basis for believing that he can hop to escape his obligation of citizenship because of his unacceptability by a set and rigid standard.

It will require time and effort and much resistance must be overcome to be able to evolve a plan to determine the use to which the great majority of young men can be put and keep current such information.

The time is available to do these things now.

The expense will not be small now, but the alternative is to risk the price of ineffectiveness in manpower mobilization at a time when even if money is provided, time will not be so available.

## Atorogenics

The availability of a tool to insure better organization and management was announced recently with the formation of the Academy of Organizational Science. As explained by the founder, Col. Lelan B. Kuhre, the role of the Academy is to make available and to teach Atorogenics,\* a science of organization for human enterprise—business, government, military, or social.

History shows a steady upward trend in the dignity and equality of man; the resultants of the causal and counter forces appear in trend lines; and the extension of these trend lines into the future has the force of history and basic American sentiments to establish them a governing set of criteria in its postulates and axioms, and the proceeds to build systematized knowledge by deductive reasoning.

\*Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

—The Military Engineer

## March Call 14,000

The Department of Defense issued a call for 14,000 for the Army to be delivered in March.

The call is the same as that previously announced for February. Monthly calls were for 17,000 men from last October through this January.

The Coast Guard's motto "Semper Paratus" (Always Ready) is an ancient Roman, or even earlier expression. It may be found in reverse order in the New Testament.—I Peter 3:15.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VII

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 1957

Number 3

## THE READY RESERVE

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director of Selective Service

It is hoped that the hearings before the Brooks' Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives will shed more light and less heat on the building and maintaining of an adequate and effective Ready Reserve of which the National Guard, both ground and air, are an important part.

The Department of the Army on January 14, 1957, announced that effective April 1, 1957, all men hereafter entering the National Guard would be required to undergo 6 months' continuous training on an active duty status. This is required by the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1955 for all other Ready Reserves enlisting under section 262 of that act.

Whether 6 months' training should be required of all National Guardsmen is a debatable question. It is also debatable whether or not it must be continuous, if required, or whether it can be taken in two or more segments. It is agreed by all that National Guardsmen, as well as all other Ready Reserves, should be better trained. Some, few perhaps, contend that 3 months is enough for the basic training which can be given elsewhere than in the unit, National Guard, or other type of Ready Reserve unit. There are many more who believe that 3 months is not adequate but that it should be given at different times with no period longer than 3 months. The 3-month period can be taken without interference with high school or college and perhaps represents about the maximum time an individual can be absent from his business. There are some

reasons which support recurrent active duty training rather than too much at one time, especially as unit training furnishes an opportunity to apply the learning gained. It is more costly in money for the Government and requires more administrative action.

The Air National Guard has had considerable experience with active duty training for its members during the past several years. The basic course has been of varying lengths, none greater than 11 weeks — its present duration. Other courses are set on the basis of the time required to accomplish the objective sought. The mechanics' course on jet engines, in some instances, requires more than 6 months — most courses are much shorter. It is generally agreed that the Air National Guard has done an outstanding job in their training program.

The Department of the Army in its announcement provided for two other changes in the operation of the Ready Reserve. The source of supply was increased by making available for enlistment in organized Ready Reserve units all registrants under 26 years of age, who had not been ordered for induction. This provision followed the pattern of Operations Bulletin No. 154, dated August 3, 1956. The third provision lowers to a total of 5 years the service required in the Ready Reserve for men who take the 6 months' training, the remaining 3 years of their 8-year obliga-

tion would be spent in the Standby Reserve.

The second and third provisions have not been objected to by the National Guard. Some question has been raised on the legal authority to enlist registrants above 18½ years of age. The Director of Selective Service has believed there was adequate legal basis for this action. In the first place, the purpose of both the Universal Military Training and Service Act and the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1955 had as objectives the training of our manpower to increase national strength, including the building and maintaining of a Ready Reserve. All three directives qualify as measures to increase the effectiveness of the Ready Reserve.

The Congress provided deferments for members entering the Ready Reserve prior to February 1, 1951, and prohibited deferments solely because of such membership subsequent to that date. The present plan requires 6 months' training as a requirement for qualification and Operations Bulletin No. 154 provides for postponement and not deferment. The scarcity of men for the active forces was infinitely greater when the 1951 restriction was passed than it is now.

Congress has provided that 3 months' training, plus 8 years of service or attainment of 28 years of age shall be accepted as a ful-

(Continued on page 2)

## FIRST YEAR OF CRITICAL SKILLS RESERVE PROGRAM

Executive Order No. 10650, issued January 6, 1956, set into motion the Critical Skills Reserve Program. As of December 31, 1956, 3,399 applications for selection for enlistment had been filed with local boards, and 1,443 registrants had been enlisted in the Ready Reserve. Of those registrants who have been selected for enlistment, over one-half are professional engineers; about 12 percent are engineer draftsmen; about 6 percent are chemists; then follows tool and die makers and high-school teachers. In addition, of the approved applicants, the only critical occupations not represented are clinical psychologist, nurse, and osteopath.

A little more than one-third of the approved applicants are engaged in research and development services, followed by aircraft and parts which accounts for about 13 percent, and ordnance, in which about 12 percent are engaged.

The program moved rather slowly at first. However, local boards are now processing an average of 350 applications per month. Reports indicate that as of December 31, 1956, 34 registrants have completed their active duty for training tour. Twenty-one of those registrants are now in the Standby Reserve and 13 are still in the Ready Reserve.

All States are represented by registrants in the program. There are 3 from Alaska, 4 from Hawaii, and 1 from Puerto Rico. Some of the leading States are Michigan with 423 applicants, New York State with 366 applicants, and Pennsylvania with 323 applicants.

## 1957 Regional Conferences

### For Earmarked SS Officers

The first of nine Selective Service Conferences to be held throughout the country in 1957 will open February 9 at Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Miss.

Approximately 135 earmarked Reserve officers and members of the Selective Service sections of the National Guard for those States within the Third Army Area will attend.

For 2 weeks the conferees will study the problems of mobilization such as would confront the Nation in the event of a nuclear attack. The plans of National Headquarters of Selective Service to meet a national catastrophe will be studied and the operating changes that might result will be discussed.

Lt. General Lewis B. Hershey will address the Conference. A faculty of staff members from National Headquarters will also be present to furnish the background for the duties of the several groups which will deal with the separate phases of the mobilization problem. Addresses will also be delivered by

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## The Nation's 'Melting Pot'

The New York City headquarters of Selective Service has jurisdiction over the five boroughs or counties of New York City, which, for purposes of Selective Service, is regarded as a "State." The remainder of the State of New York, with headquarters in Albany, is similarly regarded as a "State."

The entire State of New York covers 47,654 square miles, with a total population of 14,830,192. New York City has 7,891,957 persons (1950 census) packed into an area of 322.83 square miles. The city is 36 miles long and 16.5 miles wide at its extremities, and a New Yorker may traverse the entire city on one 15-cent subway token. There are 68 local boards under the jurisdiction of the New York City headquarters, with a total registration of over 850,000. There are only 5 States in the entire System that have a larger registration. The smallest local board in New York City has over 6,000 registrants, the largest over 20,000, and the average local board has over 12,000 registrants. The headquarters officer staff is composed of 8 members, of whom 5 are active-duty military personnel; 2 Army, 2 Air Force, and 1 Navy. There are 2 appeal boards and 5 panels. The bulk of personnel is distributed among the 68 local boards which are situated in 19 different locations. One installation in Brooklyn and one in Manhattan has as many as 8 local boards under the same roof. This grouping of local boards tends to simplify personnel and supply difficulties, and reduce administrative problems. The overall organization has a clear flow of communications and control, so that there are no blocks in its work. It has always been the policy of the New York City director, Col. Paul Akst, that every effort be made to insure that each employee understands his own job and how it contributes to the larger objective. The confidence and loyalty existing between superiors and subordinates is reflected by the facility with which local board personnel confer with State headquarters, as well as other local board personnel, in arriving at fair and just conclusions. This top to bottom and across activity builds up an *esprit de corps* which may explain one reason why many of our local board and appeal board members have been with us from the inception of the 1940 act.

Some operating procedures in New York City are peculiar to this area. Delinquents and aliens present more of a problem than perhaps in other headquarters. Consequently, there is very close liaison between these headquarters and the offices of the U. S. Attorney and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The large volume of work is divided between the two Federal judicial districts — the southern district,

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The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## READY RESERVE

(Continued from page 1)

fillment of service obligation. In fact, 6 months' active duty, although for service, when accompanied by a separation for the convenience of the Government, is a bar to induction.

Section 4 (d) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act provides that a registrant who has volunteered and been accepted by a National Guard unit may be released from active service at any time under regulations issued by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force.

It would seem that the Secretary of the Army was within his legal authority to extend the opportunity to enter the Ready Reserve under prescribed conditions given if the registrant was above the age of 18½. The Secretary of the Army has the responsibility to provide standards for Federal recognition of the ground National Guard. This he has done in the 6 months' training required.

Spokesmen for the National Guard have voiced their objections to the directives of the Secretary of the Army. Many of the National Guard believe that the 6 months' continuous training requirement will be great enough an obstacle to recruiting to jeopardize the survival of the National Guard. It has been lost in charges and countercharges, but all of the National Guard realize the need for more and better training. The real difference is over how training should be taken, not whether it should be taken. Reading or hearing statements which have been made do not leave that impression.

The question of the quality of service in any component, active or reserve, offers no ground for discussion. The laws provide many ways a citizen may perform his obligations. Regardless of which one he chooses and does it satisfactorily he should be free from criticism. Pride in one's own service is a prime builder of a good service but recognition of quality in other services is an essential to strong combined services.

It is hoped that before this is printed and distributed the question will be solved of how all Ready Reserve units, including the National Guard, will receive more and better training. This should not and must not be allowed to become difficult. If the extraneous issues are dropped and the real issues discussed, there is enough good will and mutual respect on all sides to provide a more effective procurement of manpower for the ground National Guard, the Air National Guard, and all the other organized Ready Reserve units. Concurrent with this, adequate training can be provided for ground National Guard in a manner which will not deny adequate men to them.

## COURT DECISION

Congress never intended that a registrant could ignore administrative provisions designed for his protection and try to substitute a "shortcut to the courts" for the prescribed procedures.

Such conclusion appears from a decision in the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in a case appealed from the Eastern District of Wisconsin, in which was affirmed conviction of Alfonzo Nichols of failure and refusal to submit to induction. The opinion adds to case law on the registrant's burden to establish eligibility for a deferment or exemption, and on the necessity for exhaustion of administrative remedies before seeking relief in the courts. Judicial approval to the decision in the *Dorn* case, also in the Eastern District of Wisconsin, was also expressed.

The court noted that registrant had registered in 1948 and subsequently served a prison term for failure to report for induction. Upon release he did not report a change in status, but the local board "finally located him through the United States probation officer. A supplemental questionnaire was mailed to him. At first defendant refused to fill out the form but finally did so on August 16, 1954. He stated he was married and had two children. He did not state that he was living with his wife and children. He said he had completed the 11th grade, but he did not fill out the balance of the form." The court then observed that he was classified I-A and did not appeal, that he filed SSS Form No. 150 at the suggestion of State Headquarters. "He stated he was opposed to both combatant and noncombatant training and service. He stated the source of his training and belief was Allah, and his religious sect, Temple of Islam, Milwaukee, Wis." The board reopened and classified him I-A. No appeal was taken. He was ordered to report for induction, and subsequently he appeared before the board which did not reopen. He appeared for but refused induction. Conviction followed. The district court found he had not exhausted his remedies. His appeal emphasized his claimed eligibility for III-A. The Court of Appeals noted in this connection that he did not notify the board of his status until nearly 1 year after the cutoff date, and did not inform the board he was living with his wife and children. "Inasmuch as the registrant," the court said, "did not meet the burden of establishing his right to exemption under III-A, the conviction below could well stand on that ground alone."

"In any event, we think the district court was correct in holding that defendant did not exhaust his administrative remedies by failing

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## The Services and Education

(Reprinted from High School News Service Report—December 1956)

Is having an education important in the service?

Definitely. The services need people who can use their heads as well as their hands. All the services have found that well educated personnel usually are more valuable in more ways, and usually can advance faster and further than those with limited education.

Because of these two reasons, all services encourage young men and women to stay in secondary school until they graduate. In many cases it is preferable to go to college before entering the service.

Unfortunately, not every one who enters the service has finished high school, or even grade school. Others, although high school or college graduates, find they need certain additional education to best perform their military tasks.

The services are aware of this and are helping those personnel. A surprising number of educational opportunities are available. Any serviceman, who desires, can improve his education and choose his own way to do it, sometimes partially and sometimes wholly at service expense.

Military personnel can study while in service and qualify for eighth grade certificates, high school diplomas or high school equivalency certificates, or even college degrees.

Courses are available in grade school, high school, college, and vocational-technical subjects. They may be taken as correspondence or self-teaching courses, or by attendance in organized classes.

Members of each service, wherever they are—Formosa, Alaska, Germany, Illinois, or California—can use at least one of these means of study to improve themselves. They may choose from among hundreds of subjects.

The programs of educational offerings vary with the character and location of the military installations, but at least one kind of offering is available at every activity.

Hundreds of thousands of military men are taking advantage of these opportunities each year. Some do so because they have found that they quit school too early. Others are taking part because, despite their previous education, they need to know more about one thing or a number of things.

One of the ways servicemen learn is to attend service schools or to take military correspondence courses offered by correspondence centers or institutes separately maintained by each service. Subjects covered by both of these methods are almost always of a strongly military or technical nature, which might be required in a specialty to pay grade.

Civilian credit is often granted for the successful completion of service schools, and for certain other military training, including recruit training.

Another way servicemen advance educationally is by studying, through several methods, the types of general subjects which are taught in grade and high schools, colleges, and vocational-technical schools.

A major factor in the general education programs offered by all services is the United States Armed Forces Institute (USAFI), which came into being during World War II.

USAFI provides courses in six major areas of learning. They are: mathematics, science, social science, communications, the humanities, and vocational-technical.

USAFI offers more than 200 subjects, ranging from elementary arithmetic and English, to advanced languages, chemistry, and accounting, and to navigation, type writing, mechanics, and photography.

USAFI courses are designed for self-study, and correspondence and group study. End-of-course tests usually are required. The initial registration fee is \$2. Payment of this fee entitles the serviceman to take any course offered by USAFI as long as his work is satisfactory and he completes each course. This fee includes the text books, which the serviceman may keep.

Material furnished by USAFI includes records for studying languages, and films. Some of the films are scheduled to be shown over Armed Forces TV stations. These films are made of lectures on both high school and college subjects.

Special tests called General Educational Development (GED) tests also are offered by USAFI. For example, passing the high school GED tests would show that an individual had attained, either through formal study or informal self-education and growth, the equivalent of a high school education.

"Subject" examinations also are available for a number of both high school and college subjects. These examinations are designed to measure knowledge of a specific high school or college subject regardless of the source of that knowledge.

Many high schools grant credit toward a diploma for USAFI courses and subject examinations, and others grant a high school equivalency certificate. Some schools grant a high school equivalency certificate for former students who have passed the USAFI high school GED tests. This is entirely up to the individual high school. Some do not grant any credit.

Servicemen must check with their former high schools to determine their policy. The best way to get a diploma is to graduate from a high school.

USAFI neither grants nor recommends. (Continued on page 4)



## Regional Conferences

(Continued from page 1)

representatives of the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Federal Civil Defense Agency.

A unique feature of the conference will be a system of rotation by which each conferee will be exposed to each of the seven phases of the mobilization problem, one each day. It will also, under this procedure, permit to meet and talk with every other conferee, instead of being restricted to membership on one Committee.

The second Conference in the series will be held at the Corpus Christi Air Force Base in Texas beginning March 9. The other seven will be held as follows:

Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.—April 6-20, 1957.  
Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va.—April 27-May 11, 1957.  
Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R. I.—June 8-22, 1957.  
Residio of Monterey, Monterey, Calif.—June 15-29, 1957.  
Naval Air Station, Sand Point, Wash.—June 29-July 13, 1957.  
Francis E. Warren, Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyo.—July 6-20, 1957.  
Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va.—August 17-31, 1957.

Approximately 1,100 Reserve officers, including National Guard officers, will attend the nine conferences.

## U. S. FLAGS FLY 24 HOURS A DAY

There are six places where the American flag flies 24 hours a day, officially or unofficially.

The six places are:  
The East and West fronts of the U. S. Capitol in Washington, D. C.; the grave of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," in Mt. Olivet Cemetery near Frederick, Md.; Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., birthplace of the National Anthem; the World War memorial at Worcester, Mass.; Mount Slovar, Colton, Calif.; and Taos, N. Mex., to commemorate the War Between the States incident in which a group of Taos men (including Kit Carson), in defiance of Southern sympathizers nailed a U. S. flag to a pole and declared it would stay there day and night.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information included: Maj. Frank Mannetti, USAF, and T. Sgt. Charles Anderson, USAF, of the 2273d SS Sqd., Mitchell Air Force Base, N. Y.

Mr. James M. Parker, member of Local Board No. 29 of Chicago, Ill.  
Mr. Orin (Red) Nowlin, secretary to Local Board No. 34, Jackson County, Ind.

My interest is in the future because I am going to spend the rest of my life there.—Charles F. Kettering.

## Classification Picture January 1, 1957

Class	Number
Total.....	17,120,854
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	65,533
Not Examined.....	1,319,218
Not Available for Induction.....	40,432
Induction Postponed.....	5,095
Fathers 19 through 25.....	250,675
Registrants:	
26 and Older with Liability Extended.....	39,062
Under 19 Years of Age.....	184,477
I-C	
Inducted.....	311,880
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,279,254
Discharged or Reserve.....	40,229
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	964
Not Examined.....	3,977
Fathers.....	937
I-W	
At Work.....	2,390
Released.....	4,283
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	268,900
I-S Statutory Deferment	
High School.....	27,828
College.....	6,160
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	28,666
II-A Apprentice.....	3,830
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	27,187
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	145,784
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,121,553
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,276,411
IV-B Officials.....	17
IV-C Aliens.....	6,964
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	56,468
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	2,293,304
V-A Overage of Liability.....	7,309,376

## CANDIDATE SCHOOLS FOR ARMY RESERVISTS

Special officer-candidate schools for 320 Army Reservists will be opened next summer, the Department of the Army has announced.

Consisting of two courses—9 weeks of Infantry training at Fort Benning, Ga., and 11 weeks of Artillery at Fort Sill, Okla.—the new program will afford Army Reserve warrant officers and noncommissioned officers opportunities for officer candidate schooling comparable to those in the National Guard.

Reservists selected for the courses must be between the ages of 18½ and 27 years, 4 months. Other qualifications include a passing grade in the Army's aptitude test and evidence of satisfactory completion of at least 6 months' active duty for training with one of the active components of the Armed Forces. An alternate to the latter requirement is satisfactory participation for 2 years in an organized unit of the Ready Reserve. Prior to commissioning, the candidate will be examined by a board of officers.

A young man, who is registered with a local board in another State, came into the office quite indignant, stating that he was a veteran and had not been treated fairly by his local board. When asked why, he stated that he had been classified "One Veteran Available" and upon producing his card, we found that his classification is IV-A.

(A Texas Local Board Contribution)

## NATIONAL GUARDSMAN WINS COMMISSION

One of the first men to complete 6 months of basic training with the Army under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the New Mexico National Guard, the Department of the Army has announced.

Second Lieutenant James L. Corcoran, 18, of Roswell, N. Mex., a member of the 120th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion, was commissioned following his graduation from a special National Guard officers candidate course at Fort Sill, Okla.

Lieutenant Corcoran enlisted in the National Guard a year ago following graduation from high school and volunteered to train with the first group to report to an Army training center after passage of the law. Upon completion of his 6-month training at Fort Bliss, Tex., he returned to Roswell and continued to attend weekly training sessions with his unit. He then applied and was accepted for the special 11-week officer candidate course at Fort Sill.

With his 6-month training over and wearing gold bars, Corcoran plans to enter college and continue to serve in the National Guard.

## OUTSTANDING RECORD

Although he is 73 years of age, Mr. Casper Forbord, has never missed a meeting during his 15 years service as a member of Pope County Local Board, Minn.

## Official Notices

January 23, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 169, Subject: "Standby Reservists Who Are Ministers or Divinity Students" concerning the placing of such reservists in Category II-R.

January 25, 1957—Transmittal Memorandum No. 91, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 55, as amended, Subject: "Periodic Review of Classifications of Registrants and Categories of Standby Reservists," which was amended to also cover the periodic review of categories of Standby Reservists and to provide for the review by local boards of classifications and categories as often as may be necessary for the maintenance of a current inventory of the availability for military service of the nation's manpower.

January 28, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 103, as amended, Subject: "Local Board Action Summary Sheet (SSS Form No. 115-A) and Report of Availability and Summary of Classification (SSS Form No. 116)," which was amended to prescribe the manner in which the years-of-birth lines on SSS Forms Nos. 115-A and 116 shall be completed for use during the calendar year 1957.

January 31, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 170, Subject: "Temporary Use by the Army of Special Orders as Notification of Transfer of Ready Reservists to Standby Reserve," concerning the use by the Army during the period ending June 30, 1957, of Special Orders instead of DD Form 889 to notify the Selective Service System of those members of the Army who are transferred to the Standby Reserve as a result of the initial screening of the Ready Reserve.

February 15, 1957—Packet No. 62, containing revised pages of Part 1690 of the Selective Service Regulations reflecting the provisions of Amendment No. 72 of the regulations which revoked provisions in sections 1690.15 (a) and 1690.16 (e) prohibiting the local board to reconsider and redetermine a Standby Reservist's availability and category or permit the taking of an appeal to the appeal board after the local board has notified the Armed Forces that the reservist is available.

## 13,000 for April

The Department of Defense issued a call for the induction in April of 13,000 men—1,000 fewer than the number requested for March.

The Department of Defense stated that a downward trend in its call is due to improved enlistments and reenlistments. The calls for November through January were 17,000 a month, and those for February and March were 14,000.



## EDUCATION

(Continued from page 2)

mends the granting of high school or college credit. Only a high school or State department of education can grant high school credit or award a high school diploma, and only a college or university can grant college or university credit.

By request, however, after the completion of one or more courses, USAFI will send an official report of these achievements to a high school, State board of education, college or university, or to a prospective employer. The school notified may or may not grant the credit according to policies which it has established.

For military purposes, credit is always granted to each individual who successfully completes any course, whether it is of a "general" or formal educational nature, or is technical in nature.

In addition to courses offered directly by USAFI, there are correspondence courses available through USAFI, but administered by many major colleges and universities throughout the United States.

These colleges and universities present a selection of more than 5,000 courses to servicemen. The lessons are sent directly to the school concerned for grading and any necessary guidance. Credit is granted by them.

The cost of these correspondence courses varies according to the institutions, and the values and types of the courses, but are available to service personnel at approximately half cost.

USAFI enrollments from April 1942 to March 1956 total 3,478,364

The number of servicemen, by service, presently enrolled directly with USAFI, are:

Navy.....	47,512
Army.....	92,738
Air Force.....	58,848
Marine Corps.....	6,253
Coast Guard.....	2,067

Total..... 207,418

The number of servicemen, by service, presently enrolled with participating or cooperating colleges through USAFI, are:

Navy.....	2,350
Army.....	4,152
Air Force.....	2,993
Marine Corps.....	550
Coast Guard.....	184

Total..... 10,229

Hence, anywhere servicemen and women go, they may sign up for correspondence or self-teaching courses through USAFI.

In addition, in most places they can join organized study groups on station, or attend classes at nearby schools and colleges. In some overseas locations they can take courses offered by American colleges or universities at military education centers.

Subject to certain conditions, all the services will pay up to 75 percent of the tuition costs of courses taken at accredited schools. Generally, these courses must contribute to the individual's military proficiency, or be a requirement in a program leading to a diploma or a degree.

## ASPECTS OF MANPOWER OPERATIONS

(This article was prepared from a panel presentation delivered during a recent State Directors' Conference)

One of the lesser known objectives of the Manpower Division is to simplify instructions as much as possible. As additional duties are assigned the System by the President or the Congress, this objective becomes more important.

The System has recently absorbed several additional programs, such as Standby Reserve categorization and critical skills processing with very little difficulty according to reports from most State Directors. Apparently we have become a mature organization to which inherent problems are no longer so difficult as they once were. And if we ever are to reach a point of comparative tranquillity in operations—a time when we can take stock of where we are and what we ought to do to prepare for busier days—we probably are now or soon will be at that point.

We all take advantage of quiet periods to try to make our operations and procedures more precise—more perfect. In so doing we are inclined, if we don't watch out, to create additional administrative detail under the guise of perfecting things and to tie ourselves up in complicated procedure which might make operations more difficult in the event of a wartime volume of work. Let's guard against that tendency and instead, aim for simplification. Let's collaborate to eliminate procedure and forms where it is possible to do so. Where this is not possible, let's make them shorter and simpler, so that in the event of expansion to more than 20 times our present productivity (which is not beyond possibility) we can meet the challenge, inhibited only by the red tape of other agencies—not our own.

Under other education and training programs, all the services send personnel to college full time for varying periods of time.

Whether an individual takes advantage of any of these educational opportunities is entirely up to him. Some servicemen do not take part, although the services encourage all to participate. Many servicemen are quick to do so, and some of them have made outstanding gains in their educational levels. Some have entered with incomplete grade school educations, but have eventually won college degrees while still in uniform. Others have learned more about their specialties, professions, or hobbies.

All the services provide carefully selected advisors to counsel and guide individuals in developing their educational programs.

Thus, the services provide money, books, teachers and advisors. Obviously then, it is important to the services that its members become well educated. There are many reasons why an education is vitally important to the individual, whether he is a civilian or serviceman, and whatever his work.

Yes, having an education is important in the service.

## COURT DECISION

(Continued from page 2)

to appeal from the classification given to him by the board. There is no claim that defendant was not aware of his right to appeal. In fact, each notice of classification (Selective Service Form No. 110) advises the registrant of his right to appeal to the appeals board.

"The district court relied largely on a decision by Chief Judge Tehan in *United States v. Dorn* (E. D. Wis., 1954), 121 F. Supp. 171. We think such reliance was well placed, for the opinion in the *Dorn* case makes a careful analysis of the applicable parts of the Selective Service Act and Regulations, and cites the pertinent decisions on the question here in issue. In our opinion the court, in *Dorn*, reached a correct conclusion.

"If a local board makes a mistake as to registrant's classification, or should the board act in an arbitrary manner, Congress gave the registrant a right to appeal to the appeals board. That board was constituted to correct errors of the local board be they procedural or legal. Provision was made for the hearing officer to have the assistance of the Department of Justice. The registrant is entitled to a hearing before the hearing officer. Congress never intended that a registrant could ignore these provisions designed for his protection and, instead of following such procedure, take a shortcut to the courts."

The court concluded that, having failed to exhaust his administrative remedies, Nichols was without standing to complain of his classification.

## "Melting Pot"

(Continued from page 1)

which covers Manhattan and the Bronx, and the eastern district covering Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island.

Deliveries of manpower for both physical examination and induction are made to a single Armed Forces examining and induction station. All transfers for physical examination or induction are handled by one local board which has been especially organized and trained for this work. The volume of work at the transfer board requires the services of two full-time clerks. Transportation problems, in most cases, are reduced to the use of subway tickets. In this connection, registrants are instructed to report directly to the Armed Forces induction station rather than to the local board. A Selective Service representative is stationed at the Armed Forces examining and induction station to handle problems which arise and maintain close liaison between this headquarters and the station.

Because of the accessibility of this headquarters, registrants and other interested parties constantly visit and telephone regarding their Selective Service problems. It has been necessary to install additional trunk lines on the telephone switchboard in order to adequately handle the volume of incoming telephone calls. In this sense the Selective Service System in New York City may truly be said to be "A Big, Happy Family."

## Helping Boys Plan

A pilot program which could have national significance began here Sunday when 25 high school juniors met at Grace Lutheran Church for the first of 12 sessions on planning their lives.

Boys are face to face with a specific military obligation now and it looks as if they will be 18 years to come.

Life looks pretty crowded for high school juniors. The form educators want him for at least years, the Armed Forces want him for a minimum of 2. Since most parents insist on his company up kindergarten age, that makes years before an American lad can think of graduate or professional school, or "begin work."

Many become discouraged or take shortcuts that turn out badly later. Most others take it as it comes, and when their service years arrive find themselves poorly prepared for them.

The idea behind the Grace Church program is to try to help them all these demands upon their time into a life program that will make all these years meaningful. The Reverend Paul R. Hoover—who is an American Legion chaplain and a naval reservist—spearheads the program with materials developed by the Armed Forces, educators and chaplains. He is supported by the Federation of Churches, the Northeast Kiwanis Club, and the Boy Scouts Council.

This admittedly is an experimental program. We hope it will for it fills a need.—(Reprint from the Rochester Times-Union of New York, Tuesday, January 1957.)

## 100 PERCENTERS

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in U. S. Savings Bonds purchased as of December 31, 1956, are the same as last month's report—29.

Relative standings of the 29 showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Guam.....	17.28
Virgin Islands.....	11.51
Idaho.....	10.61
Alabama.....	10.48
Nevada.....	10.26
Puerto Rico.....	10.11
Hawaii.....	9.11
Nebraska.....	8.89
Wisconsin.....	8.25
Washington.....	7.49
Maryland.....	7.23
North Carolina.....	7.12
Utah.....	7.02
Minnesota.....	6.82
Wyoming.....	6.71
Oklahoma.....	6.63
Indiana.....	6.55
Vermont.....	6.34
South Carolina.....	6.29
North Dakota.....	6.24
South Dakota.....	6.22
Missouri.....	6.17
Michigan.....	5.97
District of Columbia.....	5.97
Florida.....	5.87
Rhode Island.....	5.84
Maine.....	5.55
Arizona.....	5.40
Connecticut.....	4.89



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VII

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 1957

Number 4

## Needs of Ready Reserve Call For Utmost Flexibility By Selective Service System

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director of Selective Service

Additional means of implementing the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1955 have been taken in the modified program or the Army National Guard. This action, which followed a period of hearings by the Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, will undoubtedly result in many enlistments in the Ready Reserve Units, both in the Army National Guard and other Army Reserves. The action was taken to broaden the base of manpower supply as well as to increase the effectiveness of the units by additional training. The action of the congressional committee was clear indication of the intent of Congress to permit and encourage flexibility in the use of the law in order to accomplish the basic objective of building and maintaining adequate and effective armed forces. This was evident not alone in the approval of efforts to enlist registrants beyond the 18½-year level, hereby increasing materially the available supply, but permitting recruiting by the National Guard and other Reserve forces from the age area in which registrants are now being inducted.

The Selective Service System will be confronted with a variety of problems dealing with registrants who have enlisted in the National Guard, Air or Ground, and in the other organized units of the Ready Reserve. It can be expected that many of the enlistments will come from registrants who expect in their near future to be ordered for induction. There will be questions of when they will be ordered for their 6 months' training period. There will be many reasons which will cause delay in such cases. The Selective Service System must judge these delays, always remembering that the Congress has indicated its objective of establishing and maintaining an effective Ready Reserve; and secondly, that there are hundreds of thousands of other registrants liable and available who have not volunteered for any kind of service. These facts being known, the Director of Selective Service intends to use every means he possesses to avoid reducing the effectiveness of Ready Reserve units, and will not induct their members so long as these members indicate by their actions that they have entered the Ready Reserve in good faith and intend to carry out their obligations as members of these units.

The Director of Selective Service has frequently indicated his hope that large numbers of the registrants now in class I-A and unclassified can be channeled into the organized Ready Reserve units and by this method provide for a more effective Ready Reserve while at the same time reducing the pool of I-A's and lowering the age of induction. Much of the uncertainty felt by registrants at the present time is based on a hope that their service may not be required. This hope is based on the fact that there are large numbers of registrants available for limited numbers in the monthly call. The fact that the apparent surplus of numbers of registrants in I-A is caused by a shortage of registrants in the proper age group, trained and in the Ready Reserve organized units, is not understood or considered by young registrants when estimating their chances of service.

There are many new situations which may be expected in regard to registrants who may enlist or have been heretofore

(Continued on page 2)

## GENERAL RENFROW RESIGNS AS DEPUTY DIRECTOR, SELECTIVE SERVICE, MAY 1, 1957

Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow who had retired on 1 February 1957 having reached the statutory age, submitted his letter of resignation as Civilian Deputy Director of Selective Service to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey effective 1 May 1957. In his letter of resignation General Renfrow gave as his reason that an opportunity to affiliate with business had presented itself. In a letter accepting his resignation General Hershey expressed sincere regret at his leaving, and thanked him for his over fifteen years of loyal and faithful service to his Nation, and to the whole Selective Service System, while on active military duty.

Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow was born in Cairo, Illinois, October 5, 1896, the son of Louis Lee and Anna Mildred Renfrow, who are still living. He is married to Ruth Kelso Renfrow, and they have two sons, Robert Kelso and Richard Nelson, both of whom are World War II veterans, and three grandsons.

General Renfrow was appointed Deputy Director, Selective Service System, September 20, 1950, after two years as Assistant to the Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson.

When General Renfrow left Selective Service early in 1949 to become Assistant to the Secretary of Defense, he was a Colonel and Chief Legislative and Liaison Officer of Selective Service. Date of his promotion to the rank of Brigadier General was September 8, 1949.

As Chief Legislative and Liaison Officer of Selective Service, General Renfrow—then a Colonel—is credited with playing a major part in formulating and guiding legislative measures pertinent to Selective Service, including the present Act.

General Renfrow's military career began when he was commissioned a first lieutenant in August 1917. During World War I, he served in the 57th and 43d U. S. Infantry—15th Division of the Regular Army. He resumed private dental practice, retaining a Reserve commission and maintaining, over the ensuing years, an active and sustained interest in military matters, serving for several years in the 138th Infantry, Missouri National Guard, and participating in the training programs of the Army. In 1941, he was ordered to Washington for consideration of assignment to the Selective Service System.

General Renfrow's honors include: Legion of Merit (USA), Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster (USA), Selective Service Medal (USA), Victory Medals of World War I, World War II and Korea, American Sector Medal, Legion of Honor (France), Order du Ouissam Alaouite Cherifen (Morocco), Medal Libertee (France), Star of Solidarity (Italy), La Cruz de Merito Militar (Guatemala). He is also a recipient of the Cross of St. Michael and St. Lazarus (Italy). Recently he was awarded the Gold Medal of the Pierre Fauchard Academy.

General Renfrow attended Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau, Missouri; and is a grad-

uate of Washington University School of Dentistry, St. Louis, Missouri, 1917; and the Army School of Military Tactic and Oral Surgery, Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, 1918.

General Renfrow's affiliations are as follows: Member, Fellow American College of Dentists; Fellow International College of Dentists (Past International President of the International College of Dentists-at-Large); Pierre Fauchard Academy (Past National President); Omicron Kappa Upsilon; Delta Sigma Delta (Past Supreme Grand Master); Member, Christian Church; Mason, 32d Degree; Alpha Phi Omega; Member, Army-Navy Club; Member, American Legion since May 1919; La Societe des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux; Member and vice chairman Medical Advisory Board of the American Legion.

General Renfrow has many "firsts" to his credit. He was the first Dental Reserve Army Officer to be promoted to the rank of Brigadier General; to be Chief Legislative and Liaison Officer to be assistant Military Aide to the President; to be Assistant to the Secretary of Defense; and to be Deputy Director of Selective Service, and the first dentist to be elected to membership in the National Mental Hygiene Society for work he did on the Medical Survey Program of Selective Service.

## UNIT DAY PROGRAMS

Establishment of a Unit Day, with appropriate ceremonies to promote esprit de corps throughout the military service, is authorized by a recent change to Army Regulations 220-305. Commanders of military organizations ranging from commands down to companies or smaller organizations that are authorized a distinguishing flag, color or guidon, are authorized to select a day—not necessarily the day on which first organized—made noteworthy by some event in the history of the organization.

The day will be observed as a holiday to commemorate the unit history and traditions in suitable ceremony. Interest is to be stimu-

(Continued on page 3)



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## NEEDS OF READY RESERVE

(Continued from page 1)

enlisted in Ready Reserve units after they become 18½ years of age. In fact, the number and the types are so varied that it seems useless to attempt to envision them before they occur. The wide differences in the practices of the several departments of the Armed Forces contribute many varieties of ways for a registrant to enter the Armed Forces. Testimony before the Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives recently indicated that there were 33 different methods by which a registrant might meet his obligation of service. This wide variation will require the utmost flexibility in the Selective Service System in order to implement the objectives of the Congress in the building and maintaining of an adequate and effective Ready Reserve.

## 27 Refugees Register Same Night in Iowa

(Article from February 14, 1957, edition of Morning Democrat, Davenport, Iowa)

Twenty-seven Hungarian refugees in Davenport went all-out Wednesday night for their newly adopted country.

In a body, they marched to the office of the Scott County Selective Service board and registered for the draft.

Although many of them saw considerable action in the recent revolts in their native country, they indicated they were ready to join the anticommunism fight.

Unless an all-out war occurs, there is little possibility the Hungarians would be called to serve for at least a year.

Mrs. Muriel Kurtz, Clerk of the Scott county board, was one who praised the refugees for their action.

"They are certainly setting a good example for the many local youths who neglect this simple process of registering as provided by law."

The young men are all between the ages of 18 and 26.

Thanks to an interpreter, little trouble was encountered in registering them. However, one problem came up when the interpreter could not determine the height of one of the group.

Another quickly spoke up: "He's as tall as I." The registration then continued uninterrupted.

## Local Board Member Attends 1,816 Meetings Without an Absence

This unusual record has been made by World War I veteran Harold E. Whitemann, Chairman of Local Board No. 42 and also Administrative Chairman of 24 Brooklyn Boards in Kings County, New York.

## Bicentennial (1757-1957) Of Alexander Hamilton

Throughout the year 1957, the people of the United States will celebrate the 200th anniversary of Alexander Hamilton's birth. It is eminently appropriate that the military profession join in the commemoration, as Alexander Hamilton was one of the organizers of the United States Army and one of the authors of American military policy. Wide acclaim has been given Hamilton's accomplishments as the architect of American fiscal policy; his massive contribution to the military success of the new United States is equally worth recognition.

Alexander Hamilton was born on January 11, 1757, on the Island of Nevis in the British West Indies. At the age of 12 he was an apprentice clerk in a mercantile business. A driving and pervasive ambition led him to an education at Kings College, now Columbia University, at the age of 15; and into the turmoil of the American Revolution at the age of 19.

He was an active member of a New York militia company, "Hearts of Oak," when he first saw action in the summer of 1775. As a participant in the rescue of 21 pieces of cannon under direct bombardment by the British, he behaved with "the greatest unconcern."

In 1776, he was appointed a captain in command of the New York Provincial Company of Artillery and participated in combat on Long Island, and at White Plains, and Trenton. His leadership and administrative abilities brought him to the attention of General Washington who appointed him aide-de-camp with the rank of lieutenant colonel. This position gave Hamilton the opportunity of participating in the highest level of American military administration. His talent led to his representing the commander-in-chief in meeting with the British Commissioners on the exchange of prisoners, and to

(Continued on page 4)

## GALLANT GESTURE

Walter F. Gallant, Clerk of Etowah County, Alabama Local Board No. 28, registered his son, Bobby Gallant, just turned 18. The action completes a triple-play that started 40 years ago. On June 5, 1917, Clerk Gallant had been registered for Selective Service by his own father, J. A. Gallant, then Etowah County Chief Registrar. Gallant, who fought with the famed 81st Wildcat Division in Europe in World War I, has been with Selective Service for 15 years, with a brief period out when Selective Service ceased operations 1947-48. Bobby Gallant's registration took place in the same Gadsden post office building, but not in the same room, as that of his father, almost four decades previously.

## 15-YEAR AWARDS ANNOUNCED FOR IOWA AND TEXAS

Five citizens of San Antonio a one citizen of Banders were recently awarded 15-year service certificates of appreciation from President Eisenhower.

The certificates were presented in San Antonio to I. E. Adamie of Bandera and to Dr. A. Berchmann, Delos Finch, Leslie Byrd, Dr. E. P. Cayo, and Floyd James, all of San Antonio.

The awards to the 6 men are for 15 years of service each to the Nation as uncompensated members of the Selective Service System. The awards were presented by Colonel Morris S. Schwartz, State Director of Selective Service.

Announcement has also been made by Colonel Glenn R. Bowles, State Director of Iowa, of the first group of Iowa local board members to have served continuously for a period of 15 years, as of December 31, 1956. Each will receive a "Fifteen Year Award" for his loyal and patriotic service to his country.

Those designated to receive the "Fifteen Year Award" are: Mr. Thole G. Cramer of Parkersburg; Mr. Oscar A. Thompson of Dallas Center; Mr. John B. Walker of Adel; Mr. Edward J. Maniace of Estherville; Mr. Joseph D. Boush of Protivin; Mr. J. L. Campbell of Humboldt; Mr. Henry G. Lohoff of Holstein; Mr. Alfred O. Rasmussen of Ida Grove; Mr. William J. Gillett of Fort Madison; Mr. Richard C. Carr of Osage; Mr. E. D. Parry of Primghar; Mr. George C. Whitmer of Des Moines; Mr. Joseph R. Mazza of Des Moines; Mr. Joe Dexter of Grinnell; Mr. Jasper E. Wood of Davenport; Mr. Ralph P. Andrew of Gravity; Mr. Henry F. Hoover of Agency; Mr. Carl E. Johnson of Ottumwa; Mr. Fred M. King of Ottumwa; Mr. Lloyd D. Foster of Washington and Mr. Olaf K. Storre of Kensett.

## Army Announces Co-op Training for B. S. Collegians

A 5-year engineering and science cooperative training program for college and university students has been inaugurated by the U. S. Army.

Similar to ones in private industry, the plan provides for alternate periods of college study and practical experience in engineering and scientific jobs at Army installations.

The 5 years needed to complete the program are divided into 30 months of academic work and 2 months of on-the-job work. Selected young men and women enter the program during their freshman year in college as Department of the Army civilians.

## 13,000 for May

The Department of Defense issued a call for the induction in May of 13,000 men—the same as the number requested for April.

## 100 PERCENTERS

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participating in U. S. Savings Bonds purchased as of January 31, 1957, are the same as last month's report—29.

Relative standings of the 29, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Guam.....	17.26
Virgin Islands.....	13.43
Idaho.....	10.63
Puerto Rico.....	10.15
Nevada.....	10.04
Alabama.....	9.88
Hawaii.....	9.10
Nebraska.....	8.78
Wisconsin.....	8.33
Washington.....	7.40
North Carolina.....	7.26
Maryland.....	7.18
Utah.....	7.01
Wyoming.....	6.82
Oklahoma.....	6.77
Indiana.....	6.41
Vermont.....	6.36
South Carolina.....	6.26
North Dakota.....	6.26
South Dakota.....	6.16
Missouri.....	6.09
Rhode Island.....	6.02
Minnesota.....	5.88
District of Columbia.....	5.86
Florida.....	5.80
Michigan.....	5.66
Arizona.....	5.54
Maine.....	5.45
Connecticut.....	4.78

## Ephebic Oath

*We will never bring disgrace to this, our city, by any act of dishonesty or cowardice; we will fight for our ideals and sacred things of the city, both alone and with many; we will revere and obey the city's laws and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those about us; we will strive unceasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty; and thus in all these ways we will strive to transmit this city not only not less but greater, better, and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us.*

(The Ephebic Oath was taken by the young men of Athens when they became of age to assume the full responsibility of citizenship. The word "country" may be substituted for the word "city.")



## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4.00 respectively, for an indefinite period. Regulations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

February 26, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 119, as amended, Subject: "Classification of Certain Alien Registrants," which was amended to add Yugoslavia to the list of countries considered as being associated with the United States in mutual defense activities.

February 26, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 153, as amended, Subject: "Certification Required Before a Registrant is Forwarded for Induction Under Section 1631.8 of the Selective Service Regulations," which was amended to describe pertinent changes in the Record of Military Status of Registrant (DD Form 44), as revised on December 1, 1956, and to provide that the revised DD Form 44 shall be used to certify registrants for induction under section 1631.8 of the regulations instead of the separate certificate which was previously required.

March 1, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 0, as amended, Subject: "List of Operations Bulletins," containing the list of current bulletins and the list of bulletins which have become no longer current and in effect since September 1, 1956.

March 11, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 171, Subject: "Reopening of Classification under Section 1680.6 and Determination Required by Section 1680.3 of the Selective Service Regulations," concerning (1) section 1680.6 (a) of the regulations which requires the local board to reopen the registrant's classification and classify him anew whenever his request for selection for enlistment in the Ready Reserve because of having a critical skill has been disapproved by the local board or on appeal, and (2) section 1680.3 (d) of the regulations which requires the local board to either approve or disapprove such a request which requirement cannot be satisfied by merely advising the registrant and his employer of the recommendation of the State Advisory Committee.

March 12, 1957—Transmittal Memorandum No. 92, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 28, as amended, Subject: "Period of Validity of Armed Forces Physical Examinations," which was amended (1) to refer to paragraphs 18a and 28c of Army Regulations No. 601-270 which superseded paragraphs 16a and 27c of Special Regulations No. 615-180-1. (2) to provide in

## A Patriot's Decision

When Czar Alexander of Russia decided to rebuild the imperial navy, back in 1824, he sent an emissary to America where the finest sailing ships in the world were being built. This man was instructed to find the best ship builder and hire him at any cost.

The outstanding shipbuilder of the time was Samuel Humphreys, chief of construction in the United States Navy Yards. He had planned and superintended the building of many fine ships, including the Franklin, which had excited international admiration.

The Russian emissary approached Humphreys with an offer of \$60,000 a year, in addition to a town and country residence maintained by the Czar, and carriages, horses, and servants. The American patriot asked for one day to consider the offer, then made this reply:

"The salary is greater than I could earn, more than I need, more than I want, more than I could use. As to town and country houses, I need but one, and that should be near my business. As to coaches, and servants, I always walk and wait on myself, and should find myself unable to control a multitude of servants. I do not know that I possess the talents ascribed to me, but I do know and feel that whether my merit be great or small, I owe it all to the flag of my country, and that is the debt I must pay."

—The Scrap Book.

## FACTS TELL DIFFERENT STORY

Many Americans feel that the armed forces were undermined by Communist propaganda in Korea. Statistics prove otherwise.

A total of about 1,600,000 Americans served in the Korean War. Of the 4,428 Americans who survived Communist imprisonment, only a maximum of 192 were found chargeable with serious offenses against comrades of the United States. Only 1 of 23 American POW's was suspected of serious misconduct.

The contrast with civilian figures tells and interesting story. According to FBI statistics, 1 in 15 persons in the United States has been arrested and fingerprinted for the commission, or the alleged commission, of criminal acts.

When it is realized that the armed forces come from a cross-section of the national population, the record seems fine indeed. It seems even better when consideration is given to the tremendous pressures the American POW's were under.—The High School News Service Report.

paragraph 2 (b) that the local board shall not complete items 2 and 3 of Section I of the Record of Induction (DD Form 47), and (3) to rescind paragraph 4 relating to completion of availability reports.

## Army Announces New Measures To Improve Combat Readiness Of Reserve Components

Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker has announced that, effective April 1, 1957, all new enlistees in the Army Reserve must receive a minimum of 6 months' active duty training. The new policy does not affect any enlistee who has enrolled in the Army Reserve prior to April 1, 1957. The 6 months' training requirements was recommended to the Secretary of the Army by Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Army Chief of Staff.

The base for enlistees will also be widened, effective April 1, 1957, for both the Army Reserve and National Guard, to include ages 17 to 25, with parents' consent required for enlistments under 18.

After considerable discussion as to the application of the new ruling to the National Guard, the outcome is as follows:

(1) Until January 1, 1958, National Guard recruits between 17 and 18½ years of age may enlist for 11 weeks. After this duty they are required to serve in active Guard training until they are 28 years old. The 11 weeks training must be completed before January 1.

(2) National Guard recruits, however, in the 17 to 18½ year old age group may volunteer for 6 months' training. After this they will be required to serve only 3 years in active training with the Guard and the remainder of their total 8-year obligation in the Standby Reserve.

(3) Beginning January 1, all recruits in the National Guard between 17 and 18½ years old will be required to have 6 months' active duty training, and the 11 weeks' training course will be discontinued. The Ready and Standby Reserve obligations will be 3 years and 4½ years, respectively.

(4) Recruits between 18½ and 25 will have 6 months' active duty training followed by 5½ years' service in the National Guard's regular Ready Reserve program of

weekly drills and 2-week summer maneuvers.

(5) National Guard recruits will be eligible for 1-year deferment of the 6 months' training obligation to complete high school obligations.

(6) Another measure announced by Secretary of the Army Brucker concerns the enlistee who completes his normal 2-year training with the Army voluntarily or under the Selective Service Act. If the man has a remaining Reserve obligation, he can volunteer for a unit of the Army National Guard. Normally, at the completion of his active service, the Army would have assigned him to an Army Reserve unit, since the men for the Army National Guard units must be volunteers. Under the new instructions, the Army will not assign the man to an Army Reserve unit for a period of 60 days, during which time the Army National Guard is free to recruit and enlist him for the remainder of his Ready Reserve obligation. At the end of 60 days, if the man has not been enlisted by the Army National Guard, the Army assigns him to an Army Reserve unit.

(Editor's Note.—The Director of Selective Service has commented editorially on the above, in this issue.)

## UNIT DAY PROGRAMS

(Continued from page 1)

lated by publications, display of unit insignia, mottoes, crests, coat of arms, pictures and signs, motion pictures and talks, traditional marches and songs. Each unit selecting a day is to report officially the date and historical significance thereof to The Adjutant General, Department of the Army.

Citations received by units are to be read to the command on appropriate occasions and at escort to the color or distinguishing flag when it is part of the prescribed ceremonies of the day.

Presentation of recruits to the colors may take place on any appropriate occasion as well as on a Unit Day. The initiation of recruits is to be staged after they join a unit and are considered as soldiers by their commanding officer. At such ceremonies the lineage, battle honors, awards, coat of arms and unit insignia will be described.

High on the list of pigeon heroes for whom the Signal Corps will seek special placement is "G. I. Joe," credited with saving the lives of hundreds of troops at Colvi Vecchia, Italy, during World War II. This pigeon flew 20 miles in as many minutes carrying an order to cancel the scheduled bombing of the city. The action saved a British brigade which had entered the city ahead of schedule. "G. I. Joe" was awarded the Dicken medal by the Lord Mayor of London in 1946.

"The first duty of a soldier in his training for leadership in my judgment, lies . . . in simplifying his problems. . . . A great leader, in the development of his character, and in his preparation for his duties, has to be a simple person. He must study always the clarification of his own thinking. . . ."

—Douglas S. Freeman, author of R. E. Lee.



## Alexander Hamilton

(Continued from page 2)

his service as liaison with the French Admiral d'Estaing, and as a personal advisor to General Washington. But staff duties did not satisfy Hamilton's ambitions. He left Washington's "official family" to lead the American Light Infantry in an assault preliminary to the British capitulation at Yorktown. When relieved from active army service, he turned to the practice of law as well as to business and politics.

Hamilton's intense interest in the army continued in civil life—an interest supported by his consciousness of the role of the Army as a bulwark of a national state. Then and later it was Hamilton who drafted many of Washington's military policy statements.

In 1794, he took the field with Washington to suppress the Whiskey Rebellion.

Again in 1798, in the face of threats of war growing out of the French Revolution, at Washington's insistence, Hamilton served as second in command of the provisional army with the title of Inspector General of the Army and the rank of major general. As senior major general, Hamilton drafted and presented plans for the permanent establishment of the Army. Upon Washington's death, Hamilton succeeded to the command of the Army. He retired on July 21, 1800, when the danger of war with France subsided.

The most important military policy document that Hamilton ever produced was a letter of November 23, 1799, addressed to the Secretary of War, James McHenry. Hamilton's carefully formulated statement was approved by George Washington in the last letter that Washington ever wrote in his own hand. The Hamilton letter was also incorporated in a communication of the Secretary of War to Congress. It is appropriate to record Hamilton's ringing words again and ponder his wisdom and logic which has formed the keystone of American military policy.

Hamilton elaborated on what he meant by "means of preparing such a force with expedition" and described a full-blown Army school system to include a Fundamental School to train aspirants for both the Army and Navy, as well as schools for the separate branches: a school of Engineers and Artillerists, a school of Cavalry, a school of Infantry, and a school of the Navy. He went on to suggest the arrangements for improvement in the organization of the Army. He recommended a separate unit for the Engineer officers to encourage specialization which would "favor a more profound and accurate knowledge."

We celebrate the birth of Alexander Hamilton as one of the founding fathers of our national strength and well-being, whose foresight and leadership helped establish the Corps of Engineers as well as the United States Army.

*Alexander Hamilton's Statement of Military Policy*

No sentiment is more just than

## Classification Picture February 1, 1957

Class	Number
Total.....	17,234,494
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	68,342
Not Examined.....	1,314,939
Not Available for Induction.....	39,583
Induction Postponed.....	4,809
Fathers 19 through 25.....	272,934
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	40,473
Under 19 years of age.....	189,689
I-C.....	
Inducted.....	307,477
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,278,921
Discharged or Reserve.....	29,257
I-O.....	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	965
Not Examined.....	3,968
Fathers.....	1,012
I-W.....	
At Work.....	2,294
Released.....	4,335
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	273,995
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	32,508
College.....	7,600
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	28,965
II-A Apprentice.....	3,854
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	26,286
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	148,711
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,121,794
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,282,913
IV-B Officers.....	19
IV-C Aliens.....	6,886
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	56,921
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	2,317,342
V-A Overage of Liability.....	7,367,702

this, that in proportion as the circumstances and policy of a country forbid a large military establishment, it is important that as much perfection as possible should be given to that which may at any time exist. Since it is agreed, that we are not to keep on foot numerous forces instructed and disciplined, military science in its various branches ought to be cultivated with peculiar care, in proper nurseries, so that there may always exist a sufficient body of it ready to be imparted and diffused, and a competent number of persons qualified to act as instructors to the additional troops, which events may successively require to be raised.

This will be to substitute the elements of an army to the thing itself, and it will greatly tend to enable the government to dispense with a large body of standing forces from the facility which it will give of forming officers and soldiers promptly upon emergencies.

No sound mind can doubt the essentiality of military science in time of war any more than the moral certainty that the most pacific policy on the part of a government will not preserve it from being engaged in war more or less frequently.

To avoid great evils, it must either have a respectable force prepared for service, or the means of preparing such force with expedition.

—Sidney Forman.

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## The True Citizen

The true citizen will endeavor to understand the different racial viewpoints of the various elements which enter into our population. He will seek to divest himself of antipathy or prejudice toward any of those who have come to us from foreign lands, and he will try, by happy illustration in his own conduct, to hasten appreciation of the American ideal. For him "American" will ever be a word of the spirit and not of the flesh. Difference in custom or religion will not be permitted to obscure the common human worth, nor will bigotry of creed or relation prevent a just appraisal. The pitiful revelations of ignorance and squalor, of waste and folly, will not sap his faith. He will patiently seek truly to know himself and others, and with fraternal insight to enter into the world's work, to share the joys of accomplishment, and to help in the bearing of the burdens of misery. He will be free from the prejudice of occupation or of residence. He will not look askance either at city or at country. For him any honest work will be honorable, and those who are toiling with their hands will not be merely economic factors of work, but human beings of like passions and possessed of the "certain unalienable rights." Neither birth nor station, neither circumstance nor vocation, will win or prevent the esteem to which fidelity, honesty, and sincerity are also entitled. He will look neither up nor down, but with even eye will seek to read the hearts of men.

—Charles Evans Hughes.

## U. S. Air Force Academy

In the spring of 1954, the 83d Congress enacted Public Law 325 granting authority to the Secretary of the Air Force to establish the United States Air Force Academy.

The Secretary designated Lowry Air Force Base in Denver, Colorado, as the Academy's temporary home while the permanent Academy was being constructed north of Colorado Springs, Colo.

Preparations are now being made for the third class of cadets to begin training in July 1957. The deadline date for nomination for this class is January 31, 1957. Upon acceptance, a candidate must agree among other things, to undertake the flying training program.

Freshmen report to the Academy about July 8 and are given basic military training until September 10. They are sworn in, given squadron assignments, and are marched to an area where they are taught how to stand at attention, salute and how to be a cadet in general. Basic training ends with a 6-day bivouac on the Lowry Air Force Base bombing range.

By the time classes begin in September, the cadet is well indoctrinated in military life and can settle down to the academic life. However, present always is the fact that he is a cadet. Freshmen must ask permission to make a statement, to ask a question, or to pass by a superior. All this is part of his training in discipline, self-control and courtesy.

To develop the memory of the freshmen, they are required to memorize and recite the content of certain quotations. They must learn the National Anthem, the Air Force song, football yells, position report procedures used on flights, the Code of Conduct, and the Principles of War.

When at the dining table, they use the phrases of flight officers. Such as ramp for table and hangar for kitchen.

The Honor Code is a must at the Air Force Academy. It is built up on a basic and uncompromising premise: integrity.

Air Force cadets are expected to acquire a knowledge of the world around them, an understanding of the people in that world, a skill in dealing with those people, a thorough knowledge of mathematics and a fundamental knowledge of the basic and engineering sciences with the emphasis on aeronautical subjects.

There is an intercollegiate sports program at the USAF Academy. The program is designed to provide competitive opportunities in the widest possible range of activity.

Additional information concerning the Air Force Academy may be obtained from: Director of Admissions, United States Air Force Academy, Denver 8, Colorado. (Reprinted from *High School News Service Report*—December 1956.)

"All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing."

—Edmund Burke, 18th Century British Statesman.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VII

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 1957

Number 5



## Military Aviation to Keynote 1957 Armed Forces Day

The tenth anniversary of military unification and the fiftieth anniversary of military aviation will be keynoted in the 1957 observance of Armed Forces Day, Saturday, May 18.

Both anniversaries to be observed this year are teamed under POWER FOR PEACE which has been, since it was first used in 1953, the Armed Forces Day slogan.

Military aviation was established on August 1, 1907, in the Aeronautical Division of the Office, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army. Naval aviation dates from its first aircraft order May 8, 1911. The U. S. Air Force was established as an independent department in 1947.

It was on September 17, 1947, that James Forrestal took office as the first Secretary of Defense and thus inaugurated the new era in the overall direction of U. S. Armed Forces. The four succeeding Secretaries of Defense were Louis Johnson, Gen. George C. Marshall, Robert A. Lovett, and Charles E. Wilson.

## AS A TRAINEE SEES IT

(By Private Michael D. Koplów, a six-month enlistee under the Army Reserve Program, received his initial training at the Armored Replacement Training Center, Fort Knox, Ky.)

This is being written atop an olive drab wooden footlocker in a yellow frame U. S. Army barracks at Fort Knox, Kentucky. I am a Bostonian, 18, and spent 1 year at Yale, where I studied hard, made a C average. This Fall, just before I planned registration for my sophomore year, I heard about the Army's new 6-months Reserve program. My parents and I agreed it seemed a good way to get the Army obligation out of the way; so I joined up.

With what must have been a touching dramatic scene at the Boston train station, I said goodbye to my parents, shook hands with my Yale buddies, told my mother to be sure to take care of my charcoal suits and Brooks sweater; then I was handed my dufflebag by my father which contained some under-

(Continued on page 3)

## Armed Forces Week Observance Prompts Study of Serious Questions

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director of Selective Service

This is the month for the eighth observance of Armed Forces Week. The first one was in 1950. It is a time appropriate for memories of those who gave their lives through the years that this Nation might grow and prosper. It is an appropriate time to remember those who bear on their bodies the wounds received in combat and those disabled by illness incurred in the service of our Nation.

Armed Forces Week is also a period when we note the kinds of machines and nature of the organizations in our Armed Forces upon which we depend for our survival. Our world which has been always changing has rendered so much obsolete in the past decade. The changes since the first Armed Forces Day seven years ago tax our powers of comprehension.

With our material world changing so rapidly with man-made machines breaking through in many directions, with the necessity for more and more complicated organizations required to operate more and more machines, it is not unexpected that man tends to lose sight of his responsibilities as an individual. The capacity of a machine to replace many men and to perform more rapidly and more effectively many functions that heretofore had been performed entirely by man raises many questions as to the future of man himself.

There are evidences that individual man places too great a confidence in the machines he has contrived and built. There are also many indications that he places great dependence in the organizations, particularly political ones, that he has developed. It is to be assumed that man, having built machines and organizations, did so in order to use both to help him. It would seem that man should understand that to keep the machines and the organizations useful to him he must retain control of them. Machines and organizations are inanimate and they contribute neither in the establishment of objectives to which to apply themselves nor, for a like reason, can they be expected to operate themselves independently.

The question now arises as to whether or not man has not tended, probably for his own comfort, to leave to his machines and to his organizations, responsibilities that were his, are his, and must be his if the machines or the organizations are to continue to function as aids in furthering the objectives of man.

It can be accepted without discussion that man has escaped many unpleasant tasks by the use he has made of machines and there can be no doubt that by organizing other

(Continued on page 2)

## VA Suggests Early Action in Applying for War Orphans' Educational Benefits

This spring is the ideal time for young men and women to start taking action if they intend to enroll in school or college in the fall under the War Orphans' Education program, according to the Veterans' Administration.

The program is for the sons and daughters of war veterans who died of injuries or diseases resulting from their military service in World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict. Generally, war orphan students must be between 18 and 23 years of age.

VA gave two reasons for early action this spring.

First, students will have plenty of time to arrange for admittance this fall to the college of their choice. Many colleges, particularly larger ones, are crowded. A delay to the last minute can result in the disappointment of learning that there's no more room.

And, second, prompt action these spring months can result in speedier service by the VA, with all the preliminaries out of the way before the rush at enrollment time begins.

It normally takes at least a month from the date an application is filed to the date VA gives its final approval for schooling.

War orphan students may receive up to 36 months of schooling, generally in institutions of higher learning. The Government pays them up to \$110 a month for each month in school.

## Special College Qualification Test

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey has arranged for a special test to be given on Thursday, May 16, 1957, for those registrants who, for reasons beyond their control, were unable to take the regularly scheduled tests on November 15, 1956, and April 18, 1957. Applicants for the test should submit their applications by midnight May 6, 1957.



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## ARMED FORCES

(Continued from page 1)

men, capacity for bettering the condition of all was created. But to what end does man increase his capacity by the creation of machines if he fails or neglects to control them to assure their use for his betterment? Does he gain or lose if he depends upon his machines to a degree that results in his losing either the ability or the willingness to endure discomforts? Can he retain what he has gained if he is unwilling to fight regardless of the hardships involved? If comforts gained soften him, will he be able to retain these comforts? If he loses the will to fight for what he has or what he desires to have, how long can it be expected that he will retain his present comforts? Should we be or should we not be concerned that many young men welcome the information that they are physically, mentally, and morally unfit to serve their Nation?

Accepting or seeking to be found unfit for service in the Armed Forces is a method of escape of obligation. The hope that our defense can be turned over to many machines manned by few people is another attractive and dangerous kind of escape. Both are evidence of our effort to avoid individual responsibility for individual survival.

In relation to the organizations that have been formed by men, there are many indications that somehow man assumes that he has endowed these organizations with the attributes of people. There seems to be no confidence, or at least hope, that something can come from the organizations beyond what is put into them. The reaction of far too many citizens in regard to taxes and assistance from Government is an illustration of this fact. The desire to escape taxation is widely held but the desire to receive material assistance from the Government for any one of many reasons does not seem to be regarded as inconsistent with their feeling concerning taxes.

Armed Forces Day turns our mind toward measures and means by which we hope to survive. Any implementation of a realization of the individual responsibility for sharing in any efforts to this end makes this Nation more powerful. If realization of responsibility becomes reflected in convincing a citizenry that each of them individually must by his own efforts participate actively in his own survival, much has been accomplished.

Understanding that both machines and organizations have their limitations and that unless man individually and everlastingly watches to see that he controls them rather than that they control him, will build a power of willingness to endure which cannot be matched as a factor in national power. Power based on capable and devoted citizens stands as our best chance for peace.

## Arms and Men

By Walter Millis. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1956. 382 p. Review is by the Reference Library, Research and Statistics Division of National Headquarters.

The background of the author provides a good basis for the writing of this book which shows the interrelationship between the military establishment and the social, economic and political life of the United States. He is a well-known journalist, commentator and military historian, having written several books, the best known of which are *The Road to War* and *The Martial Spirit*. He also edited the *Forrestal Diaries* in 1951 and is considered an authority on military history, especially of the World War II period.

While Mr. Millis makes no claim to having covered military policy, reviewers concede that his book fills the need for a follow-up of Upton's *Military Policy* of the United States which was written in 1917. In such connection, he is to be commended for the inclusion of the part played by the Navy and the Air Force in the shaping of such policy.

This volume, written in a most interesting and readable form, has traced the military history of the Nation from the Revolutionary period to the present time. Beginning with that early date when the musket was the basic weapon and when a standing army consisting of only 80 men was considered a menace to liberty-loving people, the author has recorded in detail the planning, campaigns and strategies employed by military commanders, and the development of weapons. He then brings into focus the influence on the economic, political and social life which has developed as the country has been transformed to one which at present maintains armed forces of several million and has weapons capable of intercontinental usage and where the "selection of its military" reaches into the personal life of the individual.

Of particular interest is the coverage given to Selective Service. Following the Mexican War, Mr. Millis states that "volunteering had ceased to be a practical way of allotting the burdens of modern war or efficiently utilizing a national manpower which now had to perform many other military tasks besides pulling a trigger." During the World War I period Congress remedied some of the proven deficiencies of the military by passing an "Act To Increase Temporarily the Military Establishment" (The Selective Service Law of 1917) which he thinks in effect tended to scrap part of the 1916 Defense Act in favor of a more stable military structure. This established the total claim of the Government over the individual since bounties and substitutes were not permitted. In such connection, President Wilson

## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 19, 1957

### ARMED FORCES DAY:

This is the day, set aside for the past eight years, to salute our fellow citizens serving in the Armed Forces of the United States.

We have provided our military personnel with the finest equipment and training in the world, but it is equally essential for them to know they have our respect and appreciation.

It is a privilege to join in honoring them and I urge all citizens, wherever the limits of time and distance permit, to take part in the observance of Armed Forces Day.

By arms, by work, and by spirit, it is the responsibility of each citizen to help in the defense of the national community.

*Dwight D. Eisenhower*

## Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4.00, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

April 4, 1957—Rescission of Operations Bulletin No. 86, Subject "Volunteering for Active Duty by Members of the Reserve Components Including the National Guard."

April 5, 1957—Transmittal Memorandum No. 93, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 1, amended, Subject: "Verification of the Military Status of Registrants," which was amended (1) to revise the subject of the memorandum, (2) to reflect the change of the title of DD Form 44 to Record of Military Status—Registrant, (3) to delete provisions concerning the reporting of the number of drills prescribed and attended which is no longer required, and (4) to furnish information concerning the use of DD Form 44 in connection with enlistments under sections 26 and 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended.

stated, "This Act is in no sense a conscription of the unwilling, it is, rather, selection from a nation which has volunteered in mass." The author says, "The one most obvious lesson of the First World War was politically so impossible of acceptance that it was hardly worth bringing up." This was that "A 1914-18 type mass army could not be prepared without peacetime conscription." Further evidence of such lesson was the passage of the Selective Service Act of 1940 during an ostensibly peacetime era.

Mr. Millis brings his commentary through to the "new look" in military policy which influenced the adoption of plans for a general reserve and the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. His closing chapter is on "The Future of War." He views military policy as now being formulated on the basis of "national security." The approach therein is to maintain the capacity for massive retaliation, rather than of retaliating massively. The emphasis is on the threat of nuclear rather than conventional warfare. He closes as might be expected under these concepts, with a statement on the uncertainty and complexity of things to come in the field of "arms and men."

### 13,000 for June

The Department of Defense issued a call for the induction in June of 13,000 men—the same as the number requested for May.



## Grand View From Grandview, Wash.

Far Captain:

It has been a long time since I've written to you, so I will inform you that I am still registering the 18-year-old boys for Selective Service.

The boys call at my home to register and I give them a warm welcome. After I have registered them, I tell them how I registered men alone in 1918 for World War I; and again in 1940 when I registered many men for World War II, and my four sons were in that draft. Then I show them my picture taken in 1898 when I took military training at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, and tell them how the troop trains en route to Cuba saluted us. We were using some of the Springfield rifles. Then I showed them a picture of our Commander in Chief, President Eisenhower, sent to me from the White House.

I show the boys the pictures of my four sons in uniform—Charles, who was in the Intelligence service in the Atlantic coast and in Alaska; nauncey, who was in the Artillery; Clifford, who was in the Aviation Engineers near London, England; and Chester, who was in the Infantry in the Belgian Bulge, his Purple Heart and the piece of shrapnel that wounded him. After he left the hospital he went back to the service. Later on he was captured, but I have not been able to find out yet whether an English rifle captured him or he captured her; at any rate he returned to England a year later, married her, and brought her back here. Then the boys have a good laugh when they leave my home.

The boys know that I am a justice of the peace. I have married few of the boys.

Most cordially yours,  
E. W. MORSE.

From the moment a recruit gets his first uniform, he learns that it's much more than just another suit of clothes.

He learns that the uniform he wears is a badge of honor and a symbol of the trust imposed in him as guardian of security of his country; that it is also symbolic of a great power that helps protect the rights of free people the world over. Broadly speaking, the military uniform serves two basic but contrasting functions—it provides practical protection which will help the man survive in combat; and it satisfies those intangible needs known in military parlance as moral or esprit de corps. In modern times, the wearing of uniforms to distinguish military men from nonmilitary personnel also has been required by international law.

(Reprinted from *High School News Service Report*—December 1956.)

Cutters were originally speedy topsail schooners. Today, the term "cutter" is synonymous with the name Coast Guard and is applied to any Coast Guard cruising vessel more than 83 feet in length.

## AS A TRAINEE SEES IT

(Continued from page 1)

wear, socks, and other personal items.

The train was on time; I was Army-bound to Fort Knox. Within me I felt a surge of power and maturity, looking to the future with the confidence of a Sir Galahad, as gallant as an Ernie Pyle character about to be glamorized in the morning newspapers.

I felt, possibly for the first time in my life, as an adult; I sneered quietly at the "No Smoking" sign, peered with an air of boredom out at the fleeting images of New England buildings and cars we passed. Removing from the inside pocket of my tweed sports jacket a paperback edition of *From Here to Eternity*, I set myself to rereading it, certain that soon I would be a part of it.

Somewhere through Pennsylvania, I met some other guys my age also headed for soldierhood at Fort Knox. As strangers suddenly become allies in times of possible disaster, we became solid friends.

What we expected to find on arrival at Knox is not quite certain, but we would not have been surprised if we were to face the firing squad. Some of the 17-year-olds reported that they had brothers who fought in World War II and Korea and that for entertainment in the Army one usually dug 7-foot ditches, polished boots, and took pleasant hikes over the countryside, sometimes for 10 miles.

Finally we arrived. First impressions were lasting ones. I am now sorry that I had any fear of the future. For as the Army bus stopped, we were met, not by firing squads or man-eating sergeants but by a pleasant graying general. He shook our hands, welcomed us to the Armored Replacement Training Center, and later we learned he is Brig. Gen. Samuel L. Myers, our commander. We were then ushered to a massive clean mess hall, given a hot meal of roast beef, hashbrown potatoes, two vegetables, cake, milk, ice cream, and were not forced to eat hominy grits.

We spent the next 3 days taking physical examinations, getting shots which will probably make us immune to every disease known to mankind, and took endless mental examinations, designed to determine how brilliant we are.

Then after the first week we were fully prepared, with uniforms that

fit surprisingly well, to become soldiers.

My expectations of the 6-month program never were, and are not now, to find at Fort Knox an endless picnic or garden party. After the first week we received training, were taught to march and to carry our M-1 rifle properly, the purpose of military courtesy, personal hygiene. The sergeants who guided us did not baby us or serve us breakfast in bed. They mean what they say and know what they're talking about. We have plenty of time for sergeants, believe me.

Our impressions of sergeants are good ones; they are fair and in my group of trainees, there is not one boy who doesn't have great respect for them.

According to our sergeant, we're learning pretty fast. Over 250 of our initial group now are entering the sixth week and we are pretty sharp in drill.

"These guys are so young they don't have to 'un-learn' anything," one Sarge said to a Captain. "We teach them one way; that's how it's to be done, and that's the way they do it."

Because we are so young, lots of older soldiers around style us the "Beardless Wonders." There are some boys who don't shave yet.

All the individuals I'm associated with are taking this program very seriously. They follow commands to the letter. Sometimes this gets them in trouble. I'll never forget the first day of drill when it was overcast and the Sarge figured it would rain. He got on the public address system at six in the morning and sounded off, "Okay, you guys, fall out fast . . . with your raincoats."

Some of the guys hustled outside wearing their raincoats, all right, but they had no clothes on underneath.

On looking back over the 6 weeks, most of the boys agree with me that we did the right thing in enlisting. It is hard work and, as I said, it is no party.

There is nothing like going into the Army, fulfilling your duty, and having no more worries about the draft board haunting you in the middle of your sophomore year in college or your first anniversary of marriage. My advice is: If you're young (17-18½) and can travel, join us—you don't need a tux. (Army Information Digest)

## 100 PERCENTERS

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in United States Savings Bonds purchased as of February 28, 1957, is 27.

Relative standings of the 27 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Guam.....	17.26
Virgin Islands.....	13.43
Alabama.....	10.41
Puerto Rico.....	10.37
Nevada.....	10.21
Hawaii.....	9.10
Nebraska.....	9.00
Wisconsin.....	8.43
Washington.....	7.39
North Carolina.....	7.32
Maryland.....	7.07
Minnesota.....	7.03
Utah.....	7.01
Oklahoma.....	7.00
Wyoming.....	6.90
South Carolina.....	6.41
North Dakota.....	6.35
South Dakota.....	6.15
Rhode Island.....	6.09
Missouri.....	6.04
District of Columbia.....	5.93
Michigan.....	5.83
Florida.....	5.80
Arizona.....	5.59
Vermont.....	5.48
Maine.....	5.41
Connecticut.....	4.72

## "Choice Body of Men"

To the Editor:

I ran across the following in Gen. Winfield Scott's Memoirs relative to his arrangements for the protection of President Lincoln on the march to and from the Capitol at his first inauguration:

"I claimed the place immediately in front of the President for the fine company of Sappers and Miners under Captain Duane of the Engineers. To this choice body of men it is only necessary to say: The honor of our country is in your hands."

In those days the Engineers were well thought of, and it occurred to me that the expression of General Scott in his anxiety for President Lincoln's safety might be of interest.

U. S. GRANT III,  
Major General,  
U. S. Army, Retired.  
—The Military Engineer.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information included:

Mr. Otto Koenig, member of Local Board No. 76, Tulsa, Okla.

Miss Jane Patrick, clerk of Local Board No. 86, Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. Harry Sammet, chairman of Local Board No. 14, of Manhattan, New York City.

"In affairs of magnitude, I have always observed that everything turns upon a trifle."—Napoleon.





## OREGON—THE LAND OF THE EMPIRE BUILDERS

The State of Oregon offers a variety of climate, activity, weather and geography to please the most diverse tastes. Its expanse of 96,981 square miles touches the Pacific Ocean on the west, rolls across the Coast Range Mountains into fertile and productive valleys, then climbs into the snow-peaked Cascade Mountains before it again plunges into wide plains and desert. The mighty Columbia River is the northern boundary of the State and this tremendous stream holds billions of kilowatt hours in electrical potential. Oregon has led the Nation in lumber production since 1938, and annually markets over 8 billion board feet. Forty percent of the national supply of plywood also comes from Oregon. Agriculture, however, remains the primary economic activity of the State with beef, dairy products, grain, fruit, berries, poultry and wool representing the major activities in this field.

Fishing, with an annual income of nearly 8 million dollars, and a mining industry that produces 20 million dollars per year represent two other major economic industries. Manufacturing is rapidly finding a solid base of operations and over 6,000 manufacturing firms now employ one-fourth million people in producing processed foods, textiles, machinery, aluminum, clothing and electronic equipment.

The history of Oregon's progress is one of the most colorful in the Nation. Oregon's past is shrouded in mist, but we know its coastline was first seen by the Spanish in 1543. Later it attracted the curiosity of Sir Francis Drake. American claim to this primitive area was based on the discovery of the Columbia River by Captain Robert Gray in 1792 and by the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1805. The Oregon Territory originally included, roughly, the present States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and parts of Montana, Wyoming and British Columbia. A determination of the latitude of a northern boundary between the United States and Canada in the 1840's led to the adoption of a new battle cry, "54-40 or fight." The dispute was finally settled peacefully and the 49th parallel was officially recognized as the northern boundary of the United States since the settlers had earlier decided to affiliate themselves with the United States instead of Great Britain by the narrow margin of one vote.

Early Oregon saw many stormy and hectic periods which have a dramatic setting. The Whitman Massacre, Cayuse Indian War, Modoc War, Nez Perce War and finally in 1878, the Bannock Indian War, were costly and sometimes bloody military campaigns. Gold mining, in the 1850's produced about \$70,000,000 worth of nuggets and an untold number of violent deaths which typified the common conception of the "Wild West."

The past is now gone, although Oregon is still a hunter's paradise with an abundance of deer, elk, bear and antelope. The fisherman will find his choice of trout, salmon,

Classification Picture March 1, 1957		
Class		Number
Total		17,335,658
I-A and I-A-O		
Nonfathers:		
Examined and Acceptable		74,362
Not Examined		1,302,239
Not Available for Induction		38,715
Induction Postponed		4,360
Fathers 19 through 25		291,104
Registrants:		
26 and older with liability extended		42,342
Under 19 years of age		193,181
I-C		
Inducted		306,641
Enlisted or Commissioned		1,280,377
Discharged or Reserve		21,783
I-O		
Nonfathers:		
Examined and Acceptable		977
Not Examined		3,978
Fathers		1,082
I-W		
At Work		2,232
Released		4,427
I-D Member of Reserve Component		279,388
I-S Statutory Deferment:		
High School		36,131
College		8,022
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)		28,920
II-A Apprentice		3,924
II-C Agricultural Deferment		25,670
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)		149,899
III-A Dependency Deferment		1,122,451
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son		2,291,937
IV-B Officials		19
IV-C Aliens		6,801
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students		56,677
IV-F Unfit for Service		2,341,899
V-A Over Age of Liability		7,416,120

steelhead and tuna in the rivers, lakes and the Pacific Ocean. A rapidly increasing population (1% million), a mild climate, a growing industrial economy and one of the finest educational systems in the world proves Oregon to be a true Land of the Empire Builders.

Oregon's military record is a point of pride. The State provided 18,524 inductees during World War I in addition to 24,386 volunteers. Of this number, over 15,000 served overseas, 367 were killed in action and 1,100 were wounded. Oregon's manpower contribution during World War II was in excess of 134,000 men and women, or nearly one-tenth of the State's total population. The Selective Service System of the State has always enjoyed a reputation for high integrity. A full complement of uncompensated personnel composing Oregon's 31 local boards, two appeal board panels, a Medical Advisory Committee and a Scientific Advisory Committee have provided a firm foundation for this operation.

If I were to read, much less answer, all the attacks made on me, this shop might as well be closed for any other business. I do the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, 10 angels swearing I was right would make no difference. (Conversations at the White House, reported by Francis B. Carpenter: Six Months at the White House with Abraham Lincoln (1866)).

## Pigeon Hero Saved Survivors of Battalion

World War I saw the emergence of "Cher Ami" as one of the early pigeon heroes when he saved survivors of the "Lost Battalion" on October 4, 1918. On their third day of isolation, surrounded by the enemy and raked by fire from their own Army, men of the "Lost Battalion" released their seventh and last pigeon, "Cher Ami," with a message pleading for lifting of the fire and a statement of their location. Thirty minutes after takeoff the pigeon landed at Rampont, 25 miles away. One leg had been shattered by a bullet and one wing was injured. The message was there, however. The barrage was stopped and a detachment from the 77th Infantry Division was soon on its way to rescue the surrounded men.

"Cher Ami" received the Croix de Guerre from the French and General Pershing saw the bird off for home. When the pigeon died, the body was mounted and placed in the National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Alexander Hamilton, who was considered a genius, once said: "Men give me some credit for genius. All the genius I have lies in this: When I have a subject in hand, I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings. My mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the efforts that I make are what people are pleased to call the fruits of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought."

## Texas Honors Memory of Curtis Hancock's 15 Years of Service

For one who has shared his life generously across the span of long and useful years; who has invested liberally in human helpfulness; who has served his fellow man unselfishly and well, the sunset twilight holds nothing of fear. Such a life was that of our friend, our fellow worker, our Chairman, Curtis Hancock. He faced life unafraid; bettered every worthy enterprise to which he gave himself; and made death sure of immortality. He gave much to others, content to claim little for himself. The memory of the life he lived so unselfishly remains an abiding inspiration to all who knew him. The dignity of his simplicity, the worth of his character, the silent power of his unflinching kindness, the quiet influence of his example, his deep sense of obligation to duty and memories we keep of him. His immortalities are vouchsafed by Curtis Hancock—his own, when God called him, to add the light of his life to that of an eternal morning; the other, his life continuing on the lives of all with whom he was associated. He was a humanitarian who loved and served his fellow man; a citizen who accepted and discharged the responsibilities of citizenship imposes; a churchman who knew his Lord intimately and trusted Him implicitly; Therefore

*Be it resolved by Selective Service Board No. 29, Dallas, Tex.,* That in the death of Curtis Hancock, Selective Service has lost a faithful member, who for 15 years served tirelessly and well; and that we who served under his direction have lost a friend, time-tested, true. To him we pledge a faithful memory and our promise to carry on the work he did so graciously, so effectively, so long.

*Be it resolved,* That we extend to his dear wife, to his children, to all his loved ones, an assurance of our sincere sympathy. May God bless, keep, and comfort them in this time of sorrow.

*Be it resolved,* That these resolutions be made a part of the official records of Selective Service Board No. 29, and that a copy be given to Mrs. Hancock and the family of our friend.

(Signed) MABRY J. NORRELL,  
(Signed) H. A. WIDDECKE,  
(Signed) GROVER C. HERRING, SR.  
(Signed) BRYAN SNYDER, JR.,  
Members of Texas Selective Service  
Local Board No. 29, Dallas, Texas  
(Signed) IONE HOUSEWRIGHT,  
Principal Clerk.

(Signed) VIRGINIA F. POE,  
Clerk, Texas Local Board No. 29

The Army first experimented with pigeons for military use as early as 1878, when it bought some birds and sent them to the 5th Infantry Regiment, then on duty in the Dakota Territory. Large numbers of hawks in the area preyed on the birds however, and use of them was dropped for a time. Ten years later the Army established a loft at Key West, Fla., and resumed experiments in this field.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VII

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 1957

Number 6

## PREPARATION FOR INDUCTION

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director of Selective Service

The young people of any nation have always been one of its major problems. There may be some reassurance in remembering this fact, but there are too many evidences that disturb to permit an acceptance of present conditions or a complacent approach to a search for measures which will improve conditions that can be made better.

The members of the Selective Service System have had experiences with young men who gave indications of a lack of appreciation of their individual responsibilities to this Nation. It has often seemed that there has been a failure to understand how much they enjoyed in liberty and opportunity, and how very much they would lose should this Nation cease to be the kind of a nation it is.

There are many citizens and some organizations who have given considerable attention to the seeking of means by which

### State Directors Study Problems At Conference

State Directors or their representatives conferred on problems of current and potential interest to the Selective Service System at a State Directors' Conference at National Headquarters during the week of May 20 to 24, inclusive.

The conference, also attended by Regional Field Officers, was opened by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director, with a report on events of interest to the System since the last meeting of the State officials in December. General Hershey spoke at the closing session, summarizing the results of the conference.

In two phases, the conference included reports to the visiting State Directors on current matters and presentation by selected speakers of the activities of agencies. In addition to general sessions to hear speakers, the State Directors on the first two days of the conference, worked in eight committees on a variety of problems faced in the present or which may arise in the future.

The latter part of the week was devoted to the presentation of committee findings to the conference as a whole.

Topics which the State Director committees studied and on which they made presentations to the conference as a whole were:

1. "Reports"—A study and evaluation of the present system of reporting data to State Headquarters and to National Headquarters to determine whether the system may be improved now and how it might be altered for an emergency.
2. "How Do We Live on 26 Million?" A study of budgetary and financial problems.
3. "Reserve Programs"—A

(Continued on page 2)

our Nation could do a better job in bringing home to all our citizens, old as well as young, the necessity of individual responsibility in survival. The Military Chaplains Association of the United States has been for some time emphasizing the need for alertness in home, in school, in church, and in communities that our young men may be taught the relationship between freedoms we enjoy and the inevitable responsibility upon each citizen to contribute service.

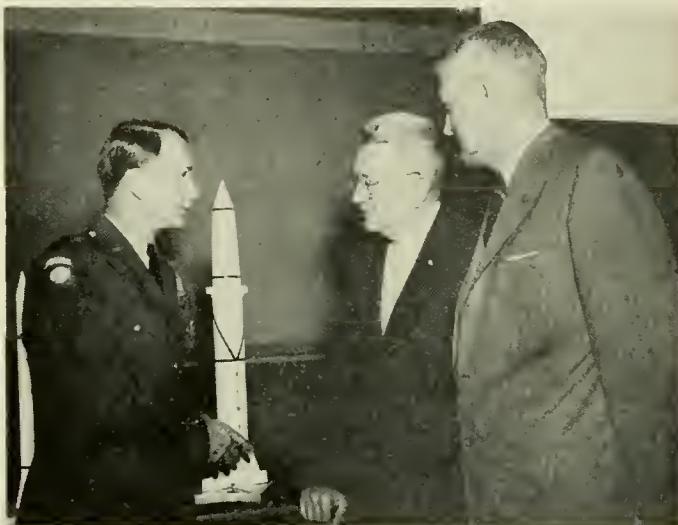
It is frequently said that we should prepare our young men for their service in the Armed Forces. Parents, high-school principals, pastors, and the members of many civic, educational, and religious organizations have given time and effort to a study of this problem. Many worthwhile documents have been prepared and some periods of time have been devoted to conferences to inform the young registrants. Undoubtedly the total of these efforts have been worthwhile, but the numbers affected have been very few. Any optimistic appraisal of these efforts must take hope from the earnestness of those that participated rather than from the amount accomplished in relation to the work remaining to be done.

The difficulty of rapid accomplishment of this program lies in the fact that effort is being made to put in one handbook or in a series of lectures, panels, or conferences, the important elements of the education and training that requires at least a dozen years of formal schooling, plus the best guidance and help that the home, the church, and the community can give before and during the school years.

It is a severe indictment of all to charge that we have failed to teach our youth to know and believe in the best there is in the American way of life. Severe as the charge is, there are many and conclusive evidences that it is accurate.

There is no quick remedy and per-

(Continued on page 2)



Participants in the April 1957 meeting held at Washington of the National Security Commission of the American Legion. Left to right: Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin, USA, Chief of Research and Development, Department of the Army; Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service System, and Brig. Gen. Will F. Nicholson, USAFR, Mayor, City of Denver, Colo.

### LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY GIVEN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

The Military Chaplains Association of the United States of America awarded its highest decoration to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, the National Director of Selective Service on April 25, at Boston.

Admiral Maurice Sheehy, President of the Military Chaplains Association of the United States of America, on behalf of the association, presented to General Hershey the Distinguished Service Award at a ceremony attended by over 200 chaplains, seminarians and college presidents at the Kenmore Hotel in Boston, Mass.

The citation accompanying the award reads as follows:

"As Director of Selective Service for more than 16 years, Lieutenant General Lewis Blaine Hershey has accomplished a most difficult task with a keen sense of justice and impartiality so that the integrity of the Selective Service System has never been questioned. During this period it has been his duty to reconcile and adjust the conflicting needs for manpower arising from indus-

try, agriculture, defense and many other interests concerned with the strength and well-being of our country. This has been accomplished with rare insight and the highest appreciation of those intangible qualities of the mind and spirit which, more than material resources, constitute the real power of the Nation. Men have been made available to the factories, the farms, and the Armed Forces in the required numbers and with the necessary skills but without disrupting our educational system or weakening the spiritual forces exemplified and fostered by our religious institutions.

"General Hershey has shown the highest regard and appreciation for religion and its teachings and has cooperated wholeheartedly with all programs relating to religious and moral matters. In spite of the numbers involved and the uncounted variations in beliefs and creeds, rules and regulations have been applied on an individual basis with the realization that each man's relationship to the Supreme Being is unique and personal.

"By leadership and example, his regard for and appreciation of spiritual matters have reached and influenced all members of his organization to the end that religious questions and cases have been handled tolerant, sympathetic and understanding treatment throughout the Selective Service System."

### Naval Review

The first international naval review staged by the United States in 50 years will be held this summer off the coast of Virginia. More than 80 warships of 27 nations are expected to participate.



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954. This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress. Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## PREPARATION FOR INDUCTION

(Continued from page 1)

haps a recognition of that fact by a majority of our citizens would be a major step in a beginning in the correction of our difficulties. Our experiences have led us erroneously into the belief that if we make a tremendous effort for a short time in an emergency we cannot only overcome the difficulties but immediately cease the effort and forget that such an emergency can recur. Our approach to national survival has been to prepare for it after the emergency was upon us and promptly and completely forget it at the first indication that we were overcoming it.

We have as a people believed that we would be fortunate enough to avoid what other peoples have always endured. And we have been most willing to accept an indication from any source that technology would come to our rescue and a few by the use of machines would insure survival for us all.

We must realize and pass on to our youth that there is no way to relieve the individual from his responsibilities of living. In fact, that enduring is a no small part of living and that without practice a part of the essential capacity to live is lost. Disservice is done youth by parents who teach their children that they have provided the means which lessens the necessity of the child to battle the demands of life. It is even worse for parents or others to teach a child that he is underprivileged and should depend upon society for help rather than prepare to meet the challenge of life with confidence in self, asking not for certainty no matter how limited in amount but for the right to contend with others for the rewards our way of life affords.

All efforts, no matter how small, to prepare our young men for the responsibilities of service are worthy of support, but there is need for a day-by-day, year-by-year increase in awareness in home, school, church, and community of new dedication to the training of our youth in a steadfastness that will sustain them as they meet the changing challenges of our times.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information included:

Mrs. Mary D. Colony of the State Headquarters, Sacramento, Calif.

Mrs. F. D. Clark, Clerk of Local Board No. 19 of Bremerton, Wash., accompanied by her husband and son, Bruce.

Miss Katherine McGivern of the State Headquarters, Boston, Mass., accompanied by her niece, Miss Mary McGivern.

Mrs. Madge Cook of Local Board No. 64, Madeira, Calif.

## State Directors

(Continued from page 1)

study of what has been or should be done in the various States to further the reserve programs.

4. "Line of Succession"—A study of the present provisions for passing along the functions of National Headquarters in the event of catastrophe for possible changes and improvements.

5. "Position of States in Time of Catastrophe in Relation to Federal or Quasi-Federal Control"—A study of the situation which might exist with respect to State vs. Federal police power and conscription in a time of catastrophe.

6. "Inventory and Distribution of Manpower in National Catastrophe"—A study of possible roles of Selective Service in times of national catastrophe in supplying manpower to various possible users; whether additional groups would need to be registered, and how to use presently classified registrants.

7. "Relo Sites and Communications"—A study of relocation sites with respect to their adequacy in relation to critical target areas and communication.

8. "Lost Registrants"—A study of what is, should and can be done to reestablish and maintain contact with "lost" registrants now and in a time of catastrophe.

## Nuclear Training For H. S. Graduates

Twenty-four high-school graduates who enlist in the Navy this year can be guaranteed assignment to the Navy's nuclear training program and eventual transfer to atomic-powered submarines and surface vessels.

Graduates who apply for the program must have at least a "B" average, make a high mark on the Armed Forces qualification test, and pass submarine qualification tests.

If accepted, graduates must agree to obligate themselves for 6 years' service, and successfully complete all phases of their recruit training and the schools to which they will be assigned. If they fail any part of their training, the guarantee will be removed.

All who sign up for the program must commit themselves for submarine duty.

## VETERAN BOARD

Local Board No. 52, Montgomery County, is Maryland's only board still operating with the original three local board members it started with in 1940. Lt. Col. Sellman W. Wilson, Deputy State Director at Maryland State Headquarters, Fifth Regiment Armory, Hoffman and Bolton Streets, Baltimore 1, Md., requests advice of State Directors as to any other local boards with the same record.

## CLASSIFICATION

By Mrs. Lola P. Crume, Clerk of Local Board No. 76, Bardstown, Ky.

The foundation of a building or other structure determines its usefulness and length of life. The architect is responsible for the completion, and in many instances, the continued operation of the finished product.

Profiting by the mistakes of the past, using the trial and error method, facing squarely and undauntedly the many problems during war years and peacetime, the classification structure has reached its present dimensions.

Under the capable leadership of the National Director and the State Directors, the firm cornerstone of the classification structure was held fast by the uncompensated group of local board members, appeal board members, Government appeal agents, and medical advisers when the paid personnel staff was reduced to a mere skeleton framework.

An emergency called for a reinforced framework. Construction progressed after the reorganization of the Selective Service System from the National Headquarters to the registrant. The siding of the building was quickly nailed on with the procurement of manpower which began with registration and continued through induction, a never-ending project for local and appeal board members.

As weather conditions hinder or delay a building program, so has the weather of apathy of the public and the currently existing national situation appreciably retarded the best work of the board members. Like folding doors some parts of classification were closed off during peacetime and opened during an emergency and vice versa. The places so closed have been from almost empty to overcrowded.

Entrances have been made as needed by legislation. Along the way the structure has been strengthened by the addition or deletion of laws which have added to the responsibilities of the members but were most important to the Selective Service System. All the acts have given enough leeway to the administrators to take care of expansion and improvement as the situation demanded without loss of time.

Doors were made and opened by the publicity given by the press and radio to new regulations and policies. Any adverse criticism, and there was much at times, only strengthened the joists and the personnel settled down to the floor work with renewed zeal.

Windows to provide light for the future were made by amendments which gave college students more consideration and authorized that medical and dental recruits be brought in to relieve the acute shortages of such. The hours of labor for the classification personnel were increased to overtime.

Partitions were placed by planning and training programs at National and State Headquarters. They were plastered by the use of old records and the study of immediate needs.

## 100 PERCENTERS

Idaho joined the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in U. S. Savings Bonds purchased as of March 31, 1957.

The total membership of the "honor group" is still 27, with 1 State dropping below 100-percent participation.

Relative standings of the 27 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Guam	17.21
Virgin Islands	13.35
Idaho	10.61
Alabama	10.32
Puerto Rico	10.29
Hawaii	9.16
Nevada	9.10
Nebraska	8.87
Wisconsin	8.33
North Carolina	7.28
Oklahoma	7.08
Minnesota	7.03
Maryland	7.00
Wyoming	6.90
Utah	6.86
South Carolina	6.64
Washington	6.62
Vermont	6.50
North Dakota	6.25
Rhode Island	6.05
District of Columbia	5.91
Florida	5.85
Missouri	5.85
Arizona	5.79
Michigan	5.77
Maine	5.41
Connecticut	4.81

## DIRECTOR APPROVES EMPLOYEE AWARDS

The following awards were approved recently by the Director:

### Cash Awards

Mrs. Mabel L. Smith, State Headquarters, St. Paul, Minnesota, and Mr. Walter F. Halleck, National Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

### Certificates of Adoption

Mr. Jesse R. Newman, State Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Consuelo P. Flores, Local Board No. 8, San Antonio, Tex.; Mrs. Helen M. Lee, State Headquarters, Concord, N. H.; Mrs. Mollie Jaspán, Local Board No. 17, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Florence J. Baugh (2 awards), Local Board No. 62, Stillwater, Okla.; Mr. Herschel S. Freshour, State Headquarters, Jefferson City, Mo., and Mrs. Willie D. Duncan, Local Board No. 20, Clinton, Okla.

The ceiling strengths of the Army, Navy, and Air Force gave the objectives and kept the overhead covering intact.

Painting and other decorating were hindered by the reduction of the budget at different times, but the work of classification continued. A completed structure unused is a liability. Classification structure is an asset only when kept up to date. Expansion permits that classification serve all interests of the Nation by keeping in balance the industrial and family life as well as that of the military.

Classification structure differs from all other duties in the fact that all the classification work is done without monetary compensation.



## B. 173 Provides for Notice to Armed Services Standby Reservists

New duties in the administration of the Standby Reserve program are given to local boards on May 1 with the issuance by National Headquarters of Operations Bulletin No. 173. The bulletin authorizes the notification by local boards of the Armed Forces of the names of Standby Reservists who have been found available for recall to duty in the event of a national emergency declared by Congress. The bulletin also prescribes the method for giving notice to the Armed Forces and outlines the procedure for doing so.

By the end of March 1957, the total number of Standby Reservists in Category I-R was 97,449 of which 58,002 were commissioned and 39,447 enlisted personnel. At the same period, 17,370 were carried in Category II-R and 21,756 in Category III-R.

Not yet determined as of the end of last March was the category of 395 Standby Reservists.

The continuing task of determining the availability of Standby Reservists will from now on impose on local boards an additional workload involved in the process of notification to the appropriate armed service and the necessary entries in notations recording the actions of the local board records on each Standby Reservist.

The notification step in the Standby Reserve program will provide the armed services with an inventory of the immediately available manpower on which they may rely in the event of a national emergency declared by Congress. Operations Bulletin No. 173 instructs local boards to mail a completed form "Standby Reserve Availability Notice to Armed Service" (SSS Form No. 91) to the appropriate armed service on the expiration of the reservist's appeal period unless the period has been extended, the case is under appeal, or is being reviewed at State or National Headquarters.

Entries on the Standby Reserve Availability Record and on the Questionnaire will show that the notification has been mailed and the date of mailing.

Local boards are also instructed by the Operations Bulletin to notify the armed services on SSS Form No. 91 when a Standby Reservist has been changed from Category I-R to either Category II-R or Category III-R. Such actions will be recorded in the Standby Reserve Availability Record and on the Standby Reserve Questionnaire. Under the new Operations Bulletin, it was pointed out, it may be necessary in some cases to notify the Armed Force more than once of the availability of a Standby Reservist. The bulletin outlines methods for keeping a record of such actions on SSS Form No. 83. When the column No. 9 lacks space, column No. 12 of the form will be used.

During the 44 years the Coast Guard has maintained the International Ice Patrol, not one ship has been sunk through collision with an iceberg.

**WHY NOT BEE WISE?  
TRY REGULAR PAYROLL  
SAVINGS.**



*Zarba*

**Buy U.S. Savings Bonds  
REGULARLY**

**Official Notices**

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4.00, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

April 19, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 172, Subject: "Special College Qualification Test Date," concerning applications for the special test to be given on May 16, 1957.

April 29, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 27, as amended, Subject: "Armed Forces Physical Examination Outside the United States," which was amended to list the facilities in overseas commands of the Army which are currently available for accomplishing the Armed Forces physical examinations of registrants.

May 9, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 173, Subject: "Notification to the Armed Forces of Availability of Standby Reservists for Order to Active Duty," concerning the manner in which the Standby Reserve Availability Notice to Armed Force (SSS Form No. 91) shall be used by local boards to notify the appropriate Armed Force that a Standby Reservist has been found available for order to active duty in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress.

May 13, 1957—Rescission of Operations Bulletin No. 63, Subject: "Payment of Dependency Allowments by the Armed Forces," which subject is now adequately covered in Local Board Memorandum No. 17.

The Marine Corps' first amphibious landing was made in March 1776, by Continental Marines, who captured Fort Montague on the island of New Providence in the Bahamas.

## Advice, Gift to Inductees Wins Plaudits for Father

Tributes have been paid to Thomas E. Woodson of Marysville, Ohio, following the disclosure of his long-standing custom of sending Selective Service inductees into the Armed Forces with a good-will gesture they remembered.

Mr. Woodson, a janitor in the office of Local Board No. 119 of

Union County, has been praised for his custom by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service. His practice has also been the subject of newspaper articles.

More than a dozen years ago when the first of his four sons entered the service, Mr. Woodson gave him a silver dollar with the admonition: "You remember what's on there ('In God We Trust') and you'll be all right."

Since that time, Mr. Woodson, four of whose sons have served, has repeated the token gift and the advice to other inductees. Mr. Woodson says that most of the men have shown him the dollar on their return from the service, and one regretted the loss of his in Korea.

In recognition of his spontaneous gesture toward inductees, General Hershey has written the following letter to Mr. Woodson:

"Dear Mr. Woodson:

"The citizens of your county who are your friends are deeply touched by your unique and generous gesture in presenting each of fifteen or more recent inductees with a silver dollar.

"As a father who has furnished four sons to the Armed Forces, your urging these men to carry the token with them throughout their service, and to remember the true significance of 'In God We Trust' in time of trial or temptation, exemplifies the finest tradition of American citizenship.

"The men who have received this token will treasure it for the rest of their lives, and it will serve as a constant reminder to them of the spirit in which it was given and the lesson which you imparted to them before their departure for army camp.

"Your fellow citizens have a right to be proud of you, and I join them in expressing to you the deep gratitude for your splendid example of good citizenship.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Lewis B. Hershey

Director"

### THIRD AWARD

A member of the Selective Service System received his third award from Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge during the 1957 memorial ceremonies observing the birthday of George Washington. He is Lt. Col. Glenn Balch of Idaho State Headquarters.

Colonel Balch received Foundation awards in 1954 and 1956, as well as in 1957. The awards resulted from competitive essays written in the "Letters From the Armed Forces Category." The George Washington memorial award is a large medal plaque, a picture of George Washington on one side and an inscription, "For Outstanding Achievement in Bringing About a Better Understanding of the American Way of Life," on the other side.

Five of the seven Navy men awarded the Medal of Honor for their actions during the Korean conflict were hospital corpsmen.

### ETHICS

By F. E. W. Smith, Trans-Canada Airlines

Discipline comes in two packages: plain and fancy. Plain is the Army kind and the kind most people submit to most of the time. It means working under the close, direct supervision of the boss, who is always handy and ready to criticize the work, and people behave mainly because they wish to avoid that criticism. Fancy is self-discipline, which is both the privilege and the trial of all who are self-employed, of all executives and professional people whether self-employed or not, and some nonprofessionals who work without supervision.

Self-disciplining people must maintain their own output and regulate their methods and behavior on their own. If employed they are responsible to someone but are only indirectly supervised because of the complicated nature of their work. Actually, self-discipline is self-criticism and if it is going to work at all, one must have certain standards to which one can hold oneself accountable. Without such there is no self-discipline, and the freedom and latitude offered works to the individual's deterioration, both as a person and in the public eye. These standards of self-discipline are usually called ethics, rules which all people of high morals impose on themselves to guide their conduct through their business life. The respect earned by any occupation depends on its ethics and how well they are observed.

A satisfactory code of ethics must contain several elements if it is to provide a well-rounded standard satisfactory to the occupation and its people. It must express the pride of the group, for if there is no pride in the work, no other standard can hold. The aims of the occupation, what it is trying to do, need inclusion for both pride and direction. There has to be a better reason for work than just to make money. Integrity is very important and requires expression in spite of our good religious upbringing, for the opportunity to cheat is ever present and often attractive to the self-disciplined man. And, of course, the ethics must include the manner of doing business.

### Do Honest Work

The individual integrity of the members of a profession is vital to the quality of that profession and the respect it earns. We have all seen how a "sharp practice" lawyer or a "quack" doctor can bring discredit to his profession and have observed how quickly the other

(Continued on page 4)



## Report From Massachusetts— The Bay State

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, ninth ranking State in the Nation in population, rich in history and tradition, is popularly known as the "Bay State." Over 300 years ago, the Pilgrims, in their quest for religious freedom, set foot on this soil and founded their colony along the shores of Massachusetts Bay.

Today, Massachusetts is one of the great industrial States of the Nation. It leads all the States in the manufacture of boots, shoes, and abrasives. It stands high in the production of woolen and worsted goods and first in the making of cordage and twine. It is one of the world leaders in fisheries and fish processing. Machine tools and electrical products also are produced in great abundance. The diversity of its productive ability is further emphasized in paper products, machinery, fabricated metal products, chemicals, and its eminence in the field of shipbuilding.

It was Massachusetts that the first public school (Boston Latin—1635), first college (Harvard—1636), and first library (Harvard—1638) were founded. Throughout the years it has maintained its leadership in the field of education with its more than a score of colleges and universities, including such famed institutions as Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Its three medical schools—Tufts College, Boston University, and Harvard Medical School—centered in the Boston area, have been a contributing factor to the recognition of that city as one of the medical centers of the world.

Because of their age, number, and high standards, the schools of Massachusetts have had a great effect on American education and on the culture, progress, and advancement of America and its people. Without doubt, those institutions have been largely responsible for the centralization in this area of renowned research centers and laboratories, probably second to none in the Nation.

The Selective Service System in Massachusetts presently operates with a complement of 128 local boards—that number having emerged from our skeleton organization of 40 local boards established in 1948. An organization of that size places us in a complete state of readiness to meet any foreseeable manpower demand placed upon us. We have, in addition, prepared ourselves to decentralize further to our 1940 organizational strength of 173 local boards if the need should arise. Our one appeal board is sufficient to our present needs.

Our State Headquarters, located in Boston and under the direction of State Director Frederic L. Nyan, is staffed with 29 civilian employees and 5 military personnel. We operate out of three divisional setup composed of Operations, Administrative, and Fiscal and Procurement Divisions and count our-

### Classification Picture April 1, 1957

Class	Number
Total.....	17,446,871
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	81,370
Not Examined.....	1,291,023
Not Available for Induction.....	38,207
Induction Postponed.....	4,670
Fathers 19 through 25.....	311,094
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	44,182
Under 19 years of age.....	195,007
I-C	
Inducted.....	310,082
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,282,746
Discharged or Reserve.....	10,850
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	945
Not Examined.....	4,044
Fathers.....	1,144
I-W	
At Work.....	2,182
Released.....	4,573
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	287,025
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	40,803
College.....	8,771
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	28,857
II-A Apprentice.....	4,024
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	25,328
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	151,499
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,123,068
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,297,165
IV-B Officials.....	22
IV-C Aliens.....	6,806
IV-D Ministers; Divinity Students.....	57,053
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	2,369,450
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	7,464,881

### New Pentomic Units To Preserve

#### Historic "Regiments of the Line"

Traditions of the Army's historic "regiments of the line" will be preserved under a newly adopted combat arms regimental system, the Department of the Army has announced.

Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, and Armor units in the pentomic Army will bear the designations of distinguished regiments whose colors have been carried into battle by generations of American soldiers. By perpetuating organizations which distinguished themselves at Yorktown, Gettysburg, San Juan Hill, Chateau Thierry, Normandy, and the Pusan Bridgehead the Army intends to give the soldier of today a link with the past as well

as a stake in the future.

The regiments will be institutional rather than tactical. Each "parent regiment" will field a variable number of combat units depending upon the size of the Army at any one time. Under the regimental system, the battalions of old Artillery regiments may well fire guided missiles, and the squadrons of old Cavalry regiments will reconnoiter in airplanes rather than on horseback.

Changeover to the system will be gradual, geared to conversion of the Army to the pentomic concept. Ultimately every combat unit will bear the flag of one of the Army's historic regiments.

### REGIONAL CONFERENCE HELD IN NORFOLK, VA.

A total of 107 officers of the Selective Service Reserve Training Units and Selective Service Sections of the National Guard was in attendance at this Conference, which was held at the United States Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., during the period 27 April-11 May 1957.

The general theme of the Conference was Operation of the Selective Service System under Catastrophe Conditions. Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey was present for the opening day's session. This was the 4th Conference in a series of nine which are being held throughout the country. The 9th and last Conference of the series will be held at the same installation during the period 17-31 August 1957.

### ETHICS

(Continued from page 3)

members have disassociated themselves from the guilty person. The principle of honesty in work applies equally to pilots, for there is wealth of opportunity for evil practice, ranging from the criminal to simple cheating. It is impossible for any individual to dishonest work and not become personally degraded. It is impossible for any group to accept or ignore such work without also becoming degraded.

#### Be Loyal

All codes of ethics include loyalty in their standards. It is one man's greatest virtues, placing the well-being of the group ahead of the interests of the individual.

But remember, true loyalty is not blind, and no person or group has the right to claim it in support of a wrong action.

All self-disciplining people must make a constant effort to keep their standard of performance high in all respects. Self-criticism demands a permanent dissatisfaction with technique, a continuing interest in appearance and in bearing a desire for good relations with other people, a healthy attitude toward the job, and manliness of trouble. The very definition of self-discipline requires this inclusion among the ethics.

#### Accept The Responsibility

Many people seem anxious to attain high position, but when they try to duck out of the responsibility it carries. In fear of retribution they avoid taking initiative or make constant attempts to ease their decision on to someone else. It is essential that we accept all the liabilities of our responsibility.

### Recruiter Award

Mrs. Frances Hornocker, clerk of Rapid City, S. Dak., Local Board No. 24, has been honored the only woman of seven recipients of Department of Army Honorary Recruiter Award. Mrs. Hornocker was credited with being responsible for an average of 40 Regular Army enlistments a year since joining the Selective Service staff in 1948, and has also aided in recruiting programs of other Armed Forces branches.

### Navy Commissions

Commissions as naval officers now are available to qualified graduates of the United States Merchant Marine Academy and maritime academies of the State of California, Maine, Massachusetts, and New York.

Members of the graduation classes will have the option of entering into active duty with the Navy as a commissioned officer or entering the merchant marine as a licensed officer.

### 13,000 for July

The Department of Defense issued a call for the induction of July of 13,000 men—the same as the number requested for June.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VII

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 1957

Number 7

## Fiscal Affairs Major Concern

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director of Selective Service

This is the season that marks the end of one fiscal year and the beginning of another one. Fiscal matters are a major problem of an agency head every day of the fiscal year but the problem intensifies as the old fiscal year dies and the new one begins. The fiscal year of 1958 is no exception for the Director of Selective Service unless it be because it seems more difficult than most. If one is to be philosophical he will remember that generally problems just ahead are more perplexing than those which have been solved or fluffed or just endured. The fact remains that it takes more than philosophy to be complacent about the financial situation which the Selective Service System will face during fiscal year 1958.

The budget for Fiscal Year 1958 of the Selective Service System was approved by the Bureau of the Budget in the sum of \$30,000,000. This would have provided for spending in 1958 on practically the same level as 1957. The extra one million dollars would be less than the amount needed to provide the Government's share in the matching of retirement fund payments by employees.

The amount appropriated was \$27,000,000 or a net reduction of 10 percent in funds requested or between 11 and 12 percent less than was available last year if \$1,200,000 payment to the Civil Service Commission is taken into consideration.

There are two main reasons which I believe are responsible for the reduction in appropriations. One, increasing awareness throughout the Nation of the necessity of doing something about the continual increase in the cost of Government. Two, the almost universal tendency among the citizens of the United States, and reflected in the Congress, to believe the Selective Service System does nothing but induct registrants and it follows then that if there are few inductions there is no need for funds.

There can be no quarrel with a desire on the part of all to live as inexpensively as we can just so we live. Let us hope that we are wise enough to know the difference between luxuries and necessities and to give up the former.

Efforts have been made for several years to bring to the attention of the Congress, as well as the public, the fact that the duties of the Selective Service System involve much in addition to the induction of registrants. In fact, that occupies a small part of the time of the members of the System. Regardless of the numbers inducted now, the members of the System know that the same numbers must be registered, classified, inquiries answered and the thousand and one things must be done in maintaining an inventory of the potential military manpower of the United States.

The calls during Fiscal Year 1958 will probably be no higher than in 1957. They may be lower and if they are some funds perhaps can be saved on transportation of inductees. So long as the freeze on enlistment in the six-month program continues that may permit some slight savings in transportation of registrants to preinduction examinations. Little as we like it, we shall be compelled to permit the I-A examined pool to decrease in order to save on transportation costs.

Unfortunately, there are indications that there will be more rather than less activity in the handling of the Standby Reserve by the Selective Service System. This is a large field of endeavor in the future in which there is a minimum of under-

(Continued on page 2)

## EXECUTIVE ORDER AMENDS SELECTIVE SERVICE REGS.

The President on June 13, 1957, signed Executive Order No. 10714 which amends the Selective Service Regulations relating to:

1. The exemption of aliens from registration and induction.
2. The classification of members of the Ready Reserves of the Armed Forces, eligibility for dependency deferment, and appeal taken by conscientious objectors.
3. Certain operating and classification procedures of the Selective Service System.

The order exempts from registration and liability for induction aliens who are in the United States temporarily as bona fide representatives of foreign press media.

The order also provides with respect to aliens who are exempt from induction because of their service in the armed forces of a nation associated with the United States in mutual defense activities that these aliens shall submit proof

of their military service direct to their local boards without the certification of the Department of State which was previously required.

Under the order, registrants who are serving satisfactorily as members of units of the Ready Reserves of the Armed Forces will be classified as not available for induction regardless of their age at the time they acquired membership.

Registrants will be deferred from induction into the Armed Forces if their induction would result in extreme hardship to persons dependent on them for support. Formerly, induction had to cause both extreme hardship and extreme privation to dependents in order to entitle registrants to dependency deferment.

The order provides that an appeal taken by a conscientious objector from his classification by the local board will be referred by the appeal board to the Department of Justice for an advisory recommendation only when the appeal board has first determined not to grant the claim of conscientious objection and not to defer or exempt the registrant from induction for any other reason. Under previous regulations all such appeal had to be referred to the Department of Justice before being considered by the appeal board.

The Executive Order also makes changes in the regulations governing other operating and classification procedures of the Selective Service System. The principal changes are as follows:

Simplified procedures are prescribed for accomplishing the transfer of a registrant to another local board for physical examination or for induction.

Changes are also made in the regulations governing the selection for enlistment in the Ready Reserve of registrants who have critical skills and are engaged in civilian occupations in a critical defense supporting industry or in a research activity affecting national defense.

The employer of a registrant who has requested that he be selected for enlistment in the Ready Reserve will have the same rights as the registrant to appeal to the appeal board and the President from the determination of the registrant's request by the local registrar or appeal board.

Another change requires the local board to inform the registrant and his employer of their appeal rights when the local board notifies them of the determination by the local board or appeal board of the registrant's request for selection for enlistment.

## Dr. Berry Outlines Service Medical Picture

(Editor's Note: H.R. 6548 has been passed by Congress and now awaits the President's signature at the White House.)

During the next 2 fiscal years, the Department of Defense anticipates an adequate flow of doctors and dentists into the Armed Forces, assuming the enactment of H. R. 6548. Dr. Frank B. Berry, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Medical), outlined the situation at present, reviewed the immediate past, and presented the Department's view of the next 2 years in statements in support of the legislation before the Congressional committees considering the measure.

H. R. 6548 would provide authority for the President to issue special calls for physicians and dentists who are otherwise liable for military service under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended. It would be in lieu of the special doctors' draft act which expires July 1, 1957.

Dr. Berry's statement before the Senate Armed Services Committee in support of H. R. 6548, "To amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, as regards persons in the medical, dental, and allied specialist categories," follows in part:

"The Special Doctors' Draft Act expires on 1 July, 1957, and the Department of Defense will not

(Continued on page 3)



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954. This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress. Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## Fiscal Affairs Major Concern

(Continued from page 1)

standing of the size and importance of the part that the Selective Service System must play in the implementation of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. During Fiscal Year 1958 the System will be challenged to carry on more functions with less means.

During the State Directors' Conference a committee spent considerable time discussing the best means by which the Fiscal Year of 1958 could be lived by the Selective Service System on \$26,000,000. This was the \$27,000,000 included in the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill corrected for the one million plus needed to pay the Government's share of the retirement charges. It would not be accurate to say there were no plans suggested, for practically every State Director had one which seemed on inspection to be at least more favorable to the particular State concerned than for any of the other States. The net result of the discussions indicate that the problem of living within our means for the next year cannot be solved by any mathematical formula. Among the fifty-six State Headquarters, there are none exactly similar and the National Headquarters is like none of them. The problem cannot be solved by any one of these fifty-seven units by itself; it must and will be solved by them all together.

The Director of Selective Service does not know enough to tell the Selective Service System in the several States how they can save money and he flatters himself that he knows too much to try. He does know that the System is entering on a year where the important must be identified and separated from the less important; we must use our limited means to do the one and postpone the other. Wherever there is duplication of effort, it must cease, where time was spent on things that mattered heretofore but no longer do, this time we must save, for time is money.

We shall be forced to take more risks. Our examined and accepted reserve will become much lower than we like for safety but to maintain it requires means we do not have. Unfortunately, such a large part of our budget goes for the payment of personnel that no major economies can be effected without reduction in numbers of personnel or in time worked by at least some of the personnel. I have been proud of the services provided by this System at what is comparatively a very low cost, but the necessity to do more with less is here. This challenge we too shall meet. I know the devotion and dedication of those who constitute the Selective Service System and they will not fail.

## Hungarian Parolees Not Required To Register

Hungarian refugees in the United States as parolees are not being required to register with the Selective Service local boards as most other aliens are required to do. The national administration has taken the position that pending a clarification of the status of the parolees, they need not register within six months after entering the country. The parolees mostly were admitted during the final weeks of 1956.

Some local boards are accepting the registrations of Hungarian parolees, many of whom have reported to local boards for that purpose.

Under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, all male aliens of liable

age must register within six months after admission to the United States, except for certain categories that are exempt from both registration and service because of special conditions under which they entered the country.

Aliens admitted for temporary residence are liable for service after residing a year in this country. Aliens admitted for permanent residence are liable for service as soon as they have registered.

Hungarians who entered the United States under that country's immigration quota for permanent residence, must register within six months after admission and are liable for service thereafter, unless otherwise deferrable.

## Certificate Ceremony Wins Press Attention

Wide coverage by the press, television and radio marked recent ceremonies in Washington, D. C., at which certificates for fifteen years service were awarded to 35 members of local boards of the District.

A formal program for the event and distribution ahead of time of public information releases made the occasion not only expressive of the appreciation for the services of the board members, but aroused the interest of the news media.

Under Mr. Frank D. Norton, Director for the District of Columbia, the program was held in the main conference room of Selective Service Headquarters. Represented on the program were the Armed Services, the District of Columbia governing board of commissioners, and the Selective Service System.

In addition to the addresses and the presentation of certificates, the program included appropriate music and patriotic and religious ceremonies.

Taking part were the United States Army Band, the National Guard of Honor of the American Legion, Mr. Norton, Maj. Gen. William H. Abendreth, Commanding General of the District of Columbia National Guard; Maj. Gen. John G. Van Houten, USA, Commanding General, Military District of Washington; Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, USA, Director of Selective Service; the Honorable David B. Karriek of the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners; the Rev. Joseph J. Mundell, chaplain of the District of Columbia National Guard; and the Rev. Andrew Fowler, president, Baptist Convention of the District of Columbia.

General Hershey told the board members that while he wanted to praise them for the work they had done, he did not intend to "write the obituary to your Selective Service work."

"I also want to thank you for the work you will do in the future," the Director said.

The news media coverage of the affair stressed the voluntary aspects of the work performed, the length of service, and the devotion to duty of board members throughout the Nation despite pressures, burdens, threats and incidents of attempted violence.

Press, radio and television stories also recalled the tasks performed by local boards back through World War I, in registering millions of men and in classifying and inducting the men who built the Nation's fighting forces on every occasion since 1917.

One of the major press associations used the ceremony as a "peg" for distribution of a feature story concerning the work of local boards which was widely printed across the Nation.

Similar ceremonies are held on like occasions in every State, but few present the opportunity for arousing so much favorable public interest as did the District of Columbia program.

## Colonel Brown Ends Long Career in Selective Service

Col. Norman C. Brown, designated in 1937 as one of a group of officers to study the problems of manpower mobilization under the direction of the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee, retired from active duty with the Army in June. He had served continuously on active duty with Selective Service since 1940, first in Nevada and since 1947 at National Headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Colonel Brown was a captain in the Nevada National Guard and assistant adjutant general in 1937 when his assignment was ordered and when he attended the first conference held on the West Coast at the Presidio of San Francisco.

After participation in the training conferences in the years prior to the enactment of the Selective Service law in 1940, Colonel Brown was called to active duty and organized the operation in Nevada serving afterward as deputy State director under Maj. Gen. J. H. White.

Upon the expiration of the 1940 Act in 1947, Colonel Brown was assigned to National Headquarters where he has been assigned to the manpower division since.

Colonel and Mrs. Brown plan to spend the future years on their almond and walnut ranch near Guinda, Calif., about 90 miles northeast of San Francisco. After departing from Washington Colonel and Mrs. Brown will tour New England and travel west through Nova Scotia and Canada, then down into western Nevada where they made their home prior to 1947. After visiting friends and acquaintances in Nevada, the couple will travel to their California ranch.

Before going on active duty in 1940 with the Selective Service System, Colonel Brown was employed by the Sierra Pacific Power Co. He made his home in Carson City during those years and was in charge of the southern portion of the utility's system.

During the 1920's, Colonel Brown aided in formation of the Nevada National Guard and in 1927 was the first enlisted man sworn in.

Colonel Brown's departure from active duty was marked by a farewell party given for him and Mrs. Brown by the Manpower Division officers and their ladies. Other events to mark his retirement included an informal luncheon by members of the secretarial staff of the Manpower Division.

## Army to Draft 11,000 Men in August

The Department of Defense has issued a call for 11,000 men to be inducted in August, all for the Army. The call is a cut of 2,000 below the July figure.

The call was issued several days later in the month than has been the case recently.



## Medical Picture

(Continued from page 1)

for its renewal. In lieu thereof the Department of Defense heartily approves H. R. 6548 as passed by the House which will provide authority for the President to issue special calls for physicians and dentists who are otherwise liable for military service under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended.

"During the past 2 fiscal years the Department of Defense replacement requirement for physicians and dentists has been met largely by volunteers. These men realize they have an obligation to serve in the Armed Forces, but choose to volunteer rather than wait for a draft call. We call these 'obligated volunteers.' During fiscal year 1956 one draft call was placed for 60 physicians and one for 110 dentists. In this fiscal year, draft calls have been placed for 1,130 physicians, nearly all under the age of 35. This year, for the first time since passage of the Special Doctors' Draft Act, there has been no call for dentists. The outlook is equally bright for fiscal year 1958. The military departments have enough 'volunteers' to meet all of their estimated requirements for replacement of medical officers. There have been more 'volunteers' from 1957 dental school graduates than can be brought to duty next year, and the number of 1958 dental school graduates with a liability for service exceeds the needs of the Armed Forces by about 1,000.

"We are approaching a period when there will be more physicians graduating from medical school with a liability for military service than are needed by the Armed Forces. During the next 2 fiscal years more than 10,000 physicians will become available for military service, and the Armed Forces will probably require only 5,000 medical officer replacements.

"Obviously, the Armed Forces cannot meet their entire medical-officer needs with physicians just completing intern training. Fortunately our residency deferment program, together with career residency training programs, will help meet our needs for specialists and experienced physicians. Although we will not have as many specialists and experienced physicians next year as the military departments would like, we will have enough to provide a high level of professional care for our troops with the help of our excellent civilian consultant programs. Our future need for specialists should be met by our residency training and deferment programs which are now beginning to furnish us a yearly input of well-trained physicians. On 1 July 1957, with the concurrence and cooperation of Selective Service we shall have 2,100 residents in a deferred status. About 1,000 will be in their first year of training, 700 in their second year of training, and 400 in their last year of training. We expect to select and recommend for deferment 900 each year. On 1 July 1957, 500 physicians will enter the Armed Forces as a result of this program, and a similar number

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May 29, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 174, Subject: "Identification of Aliens Admitted for Seasonal or Temporary Employment Who Are Not Required to Register," concerning the change in the operating procedures of the Immigration and Naturalization Service under which the Examination Record, Form I-94, instead of the Alien Laborer's Permit and Identification Card, Form I-100a, will be issued to members of certain groups of aliens admitted to the United States for seasonal or temporary employment, and shall serve to identify such aliens as persons not required to register.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information included:

Mrs. Mary A. Van Sickle, Clerk of Local Board No. 32 of Kokomo, Ind., accompanied by her husband, Mr. Franklin Van Sickle.

Miss Lorraine Carroll, Clerk of Local Board No. 7 of Meriden, Conn.

Miss Joan C. Lynch of Local Board No. 9 of Camden, N. J., accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Lynch.

Mr. F. E. Kinchen of Baton Rouge, La., area coordinator of the Louisiana State Field Division, in Washington en route home on a two-week trip along east coast; accompanied by Mrs. Kinchen; his sister, Mrs. A. O. Johnson of Albany, La.; Mrs. Julia Ard of Baptist, La., and granddaughter Gloria Kinchen, 11. Mr. Kinchen has been with Selective Service in Louisiana since 1940.

in July 1958. Beginning in July 1959 and each succeeding year 900 physicians will complete their specialty training and enter the Armed Forces. This program, together with other procurement programs, should meet the needs of the Armed Forces for specialists and experienced physicians.

"I believe that unless some provision is made for the selective call-up of this deferred group the number of physicians and dentists who volunteer will be inadequate to meet our present and future replacement needs. I am convinced that without this legislation the Armed Forces cannot obtain enough physicians and dentists to meet their minimum requirements. I strongly recommend that your committee take favorable action on H. R. 6548."

## APPARENT MANPOWER SURPLUS MISLEADING, DIRECTOR SAYS

(Editor's Note: The following remarks on the manpower supply and the Reserve were made by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey before the American Legion Security Commission at a recent meeting of the group in Washington, D. C.)

Remarks of

LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Director, Selective Service System  
To the American Legion Security Commission

We have a great many people who believe that we now have on hand 1,300,000 I-A's, 800,000 people who are not classified, and if they were classified we would have more I-A's.

## New Jersey— The Garden State

To strangers who have seen only our industrial expanses, usually viewed from a Pennsylvania Railroad car window, the nickname must seem incredible. But away from our cities, down along the parkway, out on the rolling hills of Hunterdon, upon the green pastures of Sussex, and Warren Counties—is the New Jersey that makes the "Garden State," accurately descriptive.

Ranking forty-fifth in size and eighth in population, New Jersey is justly proud of its contribution to the Nation.

Henry Hudson sailed into what is now known as Newark Bay in 1609, and 9 years later Dutch Colonists founded the trading station of Bergen. It is interesting to note that in 1702, out of a population of 20,000, there was a militia comprised of 1,400 men.

At one time called the "Pathway of the Revolution," Washington, as Commander-in-Chief, moved his Army across the State four times. Within its boundaries 3 major battles and at least 90 minor engagements were fought.

New Jersey became the third State to enter the Union on December 18, 1787.

During the War of 1812, New Jersey furnished manpower and money, and achieved great naval glory. Two of her native sons, never to be forgotten, are William Bainbridge, commander of the *Constitution*, and Captain James Lawrence of the ill-fated *Chesapeake*, whose last words, "Don't give up the ship!" have become the motto of the American Navy.

Again in 1846, in the Mexican War, New Jersey rendered notable service.

At the outbreak of the War Between the States in 1861, the State not only provided money, but so quickly responded with volunteers that there was no draft in New Jersey. The New Jersey Brigade, mustered into the United States service at Trenton on May 1, 1861, was the first to reach Washington, which was in danger of capture by the Confederates.

In the war with Spain in 1898, New Jersey's quota of 3 regiments of infantry, each organized into 3 battalions of 4 companies each,

(Continued on page 4)

People begin to say that we have a surplus of manpower available which isn't the truth. The 1,300,000 and the 800,000 which are available are available because they aren't where they ought to be.

The basis for manpower for warfare lies in the late teens and up to the mid-twenties. What is our condition among the people in their late teens and early twenties as to training? When you get into that situation, it's not good. We have more people in this country that have had training than we have ever had before in our lives. They are individuals in their forties, late twenties and thirties.

When you study the manpower situation between the late teens and middle twenties you find a rather frightening laxity of training. Just for example, if you want to run over 5,000,000 people that are under 26 years of age, 2,400,000 have been rejected and therefore haven't been trained. There are 1,400,000 more that because of parenthood have not been accepted. There are 1,300,000 in I-A that we haven't got to yet and, of course, they haven't been trained. You have 800,000 that haven't been classified for several reasons, one of which is that they are 18½ and we don't want to place them in I-A four years before they will be drafted. These are all under 26, and they add up to 5,000,000 that have no training and they are just in the ages where if a showdown comes they're in just the place we've got to get men.

There are probably 9,000,000 plus between 18 and 25 inclusive. I have accounted for 5,000,000 of them. There are around 3,000,000 or a little more that are in the service or have been in the service and still young enough to be of reasonable use. Our so-called surplus of manpower is caused by a misplacement of manpower. Where ought these untrained men be? They ought to be the individuals that are trained but have not served.

Where are we if we wanted 2,000,000 men this morning? The first people you probably would take are the 900,000 people on Ready Reserve drill pay status. Where will you get the next million? You have two choices. Neither are good. You can take a 1,000,000 out of the 2,500,000 that are legally ready reserve and are in fact standby reserve because they are not organized; they are not at the moment undergoing training, and are undergoing the aging process. The other choice is we can give you 1,000,000 out of the 1,300,000 that haven't been examined. We will lose about 40 percent of them when they are examined. What will you have when you get them—untrained men.



## New Jersey—Garden State

(Continued from page 3)

were mustered into service by May 15, 1918.

In World War I, New Jersey again played a vital part, not only in manpower, money, production of the Nation's chemicals, munitions, and ships, but also the gateway to Europe when Hoboken became the major point of embarkation.

From the close of World War I, the State advanced spectacularly to become the "Cradle of Research and Development."

With hundreds of laboratories of physical and chemical research, the scientific test of material standards and methods, design and development of new products substantiates the fact that New Jersey is one of the foremost research centers of the world.

Leading the Nation in chemical manufacture, and its oil refineries process over 625,000 barrels of oil daily. Other major industrial activities range from the manufacture of needles to the manufacture of aircraft rocket engines, guided missiles, and large naval vessels.

Industry accounts for nearly \$6 billion annually in manufactured goods and sustains an annual payroll of approximately \$3 billion.

Its natural resources include large deposits of clay, zinc, iron, glass, sand, limestone, and granite.

There are 22,686 farms in the State, operations of which cover one-third of the land area.

In 1956 our farmers produced crops valued at \$350 million, made up in part by \$130 million from eggs and poultry, \$65 million in vegetables, \$31 million in nursery and greenhouse products, and \$17 million in fruits and berries. Our dairy production is tremendous and our canneries and frozen food facilities are among the largest in the world.

Off the New Jersey coast is one of the world's greatest fishing grounds. There are 120 miles of salt-water-bathing beaches, 1,400 miles of fishing streams, 800 lakes and 21 State parks.

Approximately 2,000 elementary, high, and vocational schools provide for educational needs. Princeton and Rutgers Universities, founded before the Revolutionary War, are among the forty institutions of higher learning.

Notwithstanding the aforementioned, New Jersey Selective Service is truly selective. During World War II, over 550,000 of its citizens served on active military duty. No important industries, nor farms, were closed during this period.

During the period between the close of World War II and the Korean incident, manufacturing production increased.

In June of 1948, with the reactivation of Selective Service, there were 46 local boards established in the 21 counties. Manned by approximately 900 uncompensated local board and appeal board members, including Government appeal agents, medical advisors, and advisors to registrants, plus 120 compensated personnel, New Jersey was again prepared to fill her share of the Nation's military manpower requirements. To these loyal con-

## Classification Picture May 1, 1957

Class	Number
Total Classified	17,552,380
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	86,944
Not Examined	1,275,986
Not Available for Induction	39,542
Induction Postponed	5,995
Fathers 19 through 25	331,502
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	45,910
Under 19 years of age	199,163
I-C	
Inducted	313,886
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,286,293
Discharged or Reserve	5,016
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	994
Not Examined	4,037
Fathers	1,212
I-W	
At Work	2,153
Released	4,622
I-D Member of Reserve Component	292,552
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	44,491
College	9,719
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	28,921
II-A Apprentice	4,135
II-C Agricultural Deferment	25,136
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	153,726
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,124,020
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,293,110
IV-B Officials	22
IV-C Aliens	6,766
IV-D Ministers; Divinity Students	56,331
IV-F Unfit for Service	2,297,304
V-A Over Age of Liability	7,512,392

scientious citizens, New Jersey is eternally grateful and proud in their accomplishments. Since June of 1948, 250,000 New Jersey citizens again fulfilled their military obligation by entering on active duty.

New Jersey, in 1954, was called upon to establish a scientific advisory committee. Originally comprised of 7 top-ranking scientists, educators, and engineers, this committee pioneered a program which materially assisted the local boards in truly selecting scientific and technical registrants to best serve their country.

With the latest population count of approximately 5,500,000, including 540,000 registrants, the present Selective Service System in New Jersey is ready to face whatever the future demands.

In the two World Wars the Red Cross Nursing Service was the recognized reserve for the Army Nurse Corps. It recruited 20,000 of the 25,000 nurses who served with the Army, Navy, and Public Health Service during World War I, and 71,000 of the 77,880 who served in World War II.

The flight deck of the huge Navy aircraft carrier U. S. S. *Forrestal* is approximately the length of three full-size football fields, and its total area is nearly 4 acres.

The U. S. Military Academy, established at West Point in 1802, was the first military school to develop the honor system.

## 100 PERCENTERS

Indiana and South Dakota have joined the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in U. S. Savings Bonds purchased as of April 30, 1957.

The total membership of the "honor group" as reported is 29.

Relative standings of the 29 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Guam	17.16
Virgin Islands	13.31
Idaho	10.63
Alabama	10.31
Puerto Rico	10.25
Nevada	9.62
Hawaii	9.29
Nebraska	8.78
Wisconsin	8.46
Utah	7.26
North Carolina	7.10
Oklahoma	7.30
Minnesota	7.01
Myland	7.00
Wyoming	6.90
Washington	6.75
Indiana	6.53
South Carolina	6.48
Vermont	6.40
North Dakota	6.27
Rhode Island	6.05
South Dakota	6.03
District of Columbia	5.92
Missouri	5.89
Florida	5.80
Arizona	5.71
Michigan	5.61
Maine	5.51
Connecticut	5.24

Major Story Kille  
As Train Hits Aut

Maj. Henry W. Story, U. S. Army Force officer of Region II, Hagerstown, Md., died June 6, 1957, Columbus, Ohio, as the result of collision between a train and his automobile he was driving.

Major Story was on leave in Ohio from his duty post at Hagerstown where he was a field officer with the Selective Service System.

Prior to his assignment here, Major Story had been on duty with the Selective Service National Headquarters in Washington, D. C. since 1946. Except for six months with the Indiana State Headquarters of Selective Service, all of Major Story's duty with Selective Service had been in Washington, Hagerstown.

Major Story was a native of Briggsdale, Ohio, where he was born July 14, 1917. His legal residence remained in Grove City, Ohio. He spent his early years in Ohio where he attended school and was employed in Columbus until he was listed in the Army Air Corps, January 1942. After service in Puerto Rico and Panama, he returned to the United States as the result of injuries suffered in line duty, having advanced to the rank of corporal. Sometime later he was appointed an aviation cadet. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Corps on June 2, 1944.

Major Story served after being commissioned in South Carolina at the Greenville Army Air Base, and was released to inactive duty in September 1945.

His recall to active duty came in October 1946, when he was assigned to the Selective Service System.

During his civilian and military careers, Major Story continued studies to further his career. He attended special courses at Indiana University and American University, pursuing courses in business management and personnel.

Before the outbreak of World War II and for a brief period afterward, he was employed by the Crane Kilbourne and Jacobs Company of Columbus, Ohio, manufacturers of overhead cranes and material handling equipment, holding positions of personnel and production manager and assistant superintendent.

He was a member of the Groves City, Ohio, Methodist Church, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Columbus YMCA.

In Hagerstown, he made his home at 920 Oak Hill Avenue.

Selective Service registrants are in demand elsewhere than in the Armed Forces, a Pennsylvania board of registrants has warned his local board.

Returning a dependency questionnaire, SSS Form No. 118, the prospective serviceman wrote the following across the form:

"If you want me you better get me or someone else will."

Noting that the registrant is unmarried, Selective Service station members are unable to decide whether the notation is a challenge or a plea.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VII

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 1957

Number 8

## The Importance of Disaster Planning

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director of Selective Service

The Selective Service System has engaged in disaster planning in National and State Headquarters and, to some extent, in the local boards. The plans for the operation of Selective Service in a time of disaster are not as well formed as they are for a more conventional type of an emergency. This is due to many reasons, some of which will be discussed. Our citizens have never been able to visualize the condition of a nation after an attack of the size and intensity indicated

## College Test Program Cut for 1957-58

Plans to limit the Selective Service College Qualification Tests to one in the 1957-58 school year instead of three per year as in the past have been announced by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service.

Scores on the tests, and student standing, are criteria used by local boards in the consideration of requests by college students at both the undergraduate and graduate level for deferments from induction in order to continue their studies. The single test planned for the next school year probably will be held in the spring. Three tests per school year have been provided for students each year since the 1951-52 school term. In the spring of 1951 when the testing program was initiated, four tests were given within a 3-month period.

Main reasons cited by the Selective Service Director for offering only one opportunity next year for students to take the test are:

1. The number of students taking the tests has fallen steadily from 74,327 in the first full school year under the program to 11,122 at the school year just ended.
2. Induction calls are presently fast for men 22 years of age and older. The student who progresses formally through school will complete his 4 years of undergraduate work by that age, thus the demand for the tests has fallen.

During the 1956-57 school year, 859 students across the Nation were tested on November 15, 1956, at 269 testing centers; 3,871 students took the test April 18, 1957, at 274 centers; and on May 16, 1957, 3,992 students were tested at 193 centers.

Since the program was initiated in 1951, a total of 592,900 students have taken the test. Of these, considerably more than half, or 339,039 were tested in the first four tests in May, June, and July 1951.

in the Operations Alert. The reasons for this inability are many. There have been only two nuclear bombs exploded in anger and those were not comparable in size to the ones now available. The hopelessness of survival of a nuclear attack, felt by some people, probably causes them to avoid any consideration of it. Others hope that in some way or another a nuclear attack will be avoided. There may be a few who refuse to think about catastrophe because they fear that such thinking might increase the probability of its occurrence. Lastly, there are those who will wait hoping for a time when all authorities agree not alone on the nature of the danger but the method of defense against it.

Our citizens have developed great faith in organizations and in gadgets. Both of these developments have decreased the individual's acceptance of responsibility for survival. In the machine age it is not unexpected that many people should hope and probably believe that they could depend on some kind of a machine to insure their survival. They have been told so and it is an easy thing to believe that their unpleasant and exacting duties can be avoided by mechanical means. The ability to live by one's own efforts can be lost under the enticing promise of having no responsibility for it.

Organizations are made by men and perform many most worthy purposes, but they function by the combined efforts of men. They are helpless without men's efforts and often vicious without men's never-ceasing interest and supervision. They can and should be a means to assist man in his struggle for survival. They can never be a substitute for man's individual responsibility for survival. The citizens of a nation become weaker, not stronger, when they look to their government for all matters concerning their welfare.

Another difficulty in planning realistically for survival in a nuclear disaster lies in our inability to give up expectations of a high standard of living. Luxuries have infiltrated our necessities until we are almost incapable of deciding what the bare essentials of survival are and then planning to provide them generally before resources are

(Continued on page 2)

## Doctor Draft Law Expires; New Legislation Provides For Specialists' Service

Amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, adopted in June 1957, replace the former "Doctor Draft" law and provide for meeting the requirements of the Armed Forces for medical, dental, and allied specialists until July 1, 1959. Under the new amendments only those specialists who are otherwise liable as regular registrants are subject to induction under the Selective Service law.

The old "Doctor Draft" law under which medical, dental, and allied specialists had been liable since 1950 expired July 1, 1957. It had placed liability for service on older doctors, dentists, and allied specialists, at one time up to the age of 51.

## Army Restricts Enlistments of Six-Month Trainees

Limited numbers of men will be accepted for enlistment in the 6-month training Reserve program during the first half of the present fiscal year, the Army announced recently.

Upon reopening its program July 1, the Army set a quota of 11,900 enlistments in this Reserve program to December 31, 1957. The Army closed enlistments in the program May 14 after the heavy response to the 6-month training plan exhausted funds budgeted for it.

Of the half-year quota of 11,900, the Army will reserve 6,300 spots for men under 18½, admit 2,600 18½ to 26, and enlist an additional 3,000 who will be deferred from their 6 months of training duty until completion of high school.

Enlistment in this program at any age and satisfactory performance of training duties entitles a Selective Service registrant, who enters it before being ordered inducted, to consideration for deferment in Class I-D.

Other branches of the Armed Forces which have established 6-month training programs are expected to apply similarly restricted quotas during the current fiscal year.

Selective Service exists for the purpose of getting men into a force, whether it be an emergency force or a regular, standing, permanent force, in order to serve, to do a job that has to be done.

LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY.

One of the principal effects of the new amendments to the basic Selective Service law is to limit liability of doctors, dentists, and allied specialists to age 35 for those deferred on or after June 19, 1951; and to age 26 for others. Public Law 85-62, which amends the basic Selective Service law with respect to these specialists, was signed by the President on June 27, 1957. By placing medical, dental, and allied specialists under the same provisions of law and regulations as other registrants with respect to the upper limit of the age of liability, the 1957 amendments relieve from liability under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, any such specialist over the age of 32 on the date the amendments became effective—July 1, 1957. This is true because in order to have acquired extended liability under the June 19, 1951 amendments, a registrant must not only have been deferred on or after that date, but also must not have attained the 26th anniversary of his birth by that date. Any man who was 26 on June 19, 1951, would, on July 1, 1957, have been 32 years old.

The amendments in addition provide that:

- (1) No person in the medical, dental, and allied specialist categories shall be inducted if he applies for an appointment as a Reserve officer and is or has been rejected for such an appointment on the sole ground of physical disqualification.

- (2) The President may order to active duty for not more than 24 consecutive months any member of a Reserve component who is such a specialist, who is under 35, and who has not performed at least 1 year of active duty in the Armed Forces.

- (3) Any such person called or ordered to active duty from a Reserve component of the Armed Forces and who serves on active duty as a specialist for 12 months or more, shall upon release from active duty or within 6 months after release, be given an opportunity to resign the commission unless he is otherwise obligated to serve on active training and service in the Armed Forces or in training in a Reserve component by law or contract.

- (4) Any physician or dentist qualified for a Reserve commission shall, so long as a need for his services exists, be given an opportunity to volunteer for active duty of not less than 24 months.

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The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 19, 1954.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## The Importance of Disaster Planning

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used for any other purpose. This fact is, undoubtedly, one of the reasons that confidence is not readily gained because our citizens cannot understand how a catastrophe can be so devastating if there is time to spend on the consideration of matters obviously not of a life and death nature.

In a well regulated society it is to be expected that measures will not be taken that are contrary to law or that are unauthorized by law. This conformity presumes that laws are able to keep abreast of the needs of the times in regulatory matters. This habit of adherence to law and tendency to seek authority prior to action becomes a handicap when events are proceeding at a rate of change that completely outdistances any possibility of providing laws or regulations applicable to the problems of the changing times. Action under these circumstances must anticipate the future directions of laws and regulations rather than await them. When survival hangs in the balance actions must be taken which assure its continuance. Should the battle of survival of the Nation be lost there will be no future opportunity for the Nation to modify its laws to make possible its survival.

Probably no greater obstacle to effective planning exists than the habits of mind of the citizens who are completely attuned to adjustments to the daily life of the present.

### West Point Preparatory School Moved to Fort Belvoir, Va.

The West Point Preparatory School moved from Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, N. Y., to Fort Belvoir, Va., during July 1957, the Department of the Army has announced. The school was established in 1946 and is designed to prepare students for the entrance requirements to the United States Military Academy and condition them for life at West Point. The 20-week course is open to all qualified members of the Armed Forces on active duty who have been nominated or who will compete for appointments to the U. S. Military Academy.

Instruction at the school is specifically designed to prepare candidates for not only the academic program, but for other aspects of cadet training, including the honor system and familiarity with Army customs and traditions. The academic instructors are civil service employees of the Government.

For the course beginning September 3, 1957, the student body is expected to include more than 250 men; 185 in training for admission to West Point and 75 seeking entrance to the Air Force Academy.

The Selective Service System, by its organization, its experience, and its training, has a potential value for use to this Nation in a major catastrophe. To be of the maximum value it must do its planning before and not during the time it may be called upon for a wide variety of possible actions. To prepare to render maximum service it must unfetter its imagination and with foresight visualize the nature and consequences of a future possible major disaster. It must place its faith and plans on acceptance of individual responsibility for survival and avoid complete dependence on organizations or material things.

Somehow we must remain strong in body and soul in spite of material comforts. We must continually steel ourselves to endure what is required to possess the beliefs we cherish.

Lastly, we must maintain a flexibility which plans actions appropriate to the circumstances which require them, prepared to cast aside the well-founded restrictions of today when the times which brought them into being have passed.

Selective Service currently has 18½ million men registered and classified for military service. This agency might well be termed the "storekeeper of the Nation's military manpower." It stands ready, on short notice, to supply the needs of any, or all of the armed forces.

Does Selective Service supply military manpower economically? That is an easy question to answer. Selective Service is unique among Government agencies in that its basic operating functions—registration, classification and forwarding of men to the armed forces—are performed by some 40,000 patriotic citizens who work without pay. They comprise 85 percent of the System's total personnel.

If it was necessary to compensate these 40,000 patriotic volunteers at an average annual compensation of only \$1,000 each the System's budget would be more than doubled by the addition of \$40 million. Consequently, the personal services item in the Selective Service budget is a real bargain for the Federal Government.

The System's budget must, therefore, provide adequate clerical help to those unpaid advisors and board members who donate their time and talents to the Government. Although their loyalty to the System is great, many might become discouraged if lack of clerical help should ever prevent them from properly performing their duties.

It is perhaps not generally understood that the activities of Se-

## Doctor Draft Law Expires; New Legislation Provides For Specialists' Service

(Continued from page 1)

(5) The President may prescribe rules and regulations for the selection or induction of persons by age group or groups and for the selection and induction of persons qualified in needed medical, dental, or allied specialist categories pursuant to requisitions submitted by the Secretary of Defense.

(6) Qualified specialist aliens liable for induction shall not be held ineligible for appointment as commissioned officers solely on the grounds that such alien specialists are not citizens or have not declared their intention of becoming citizens.

(7) Any qualified person who is liable for induction, or who is ordered to active duty as a member of a Reserve component as a physician, or a dentist, or in an allied specialist category, shall be appointed, reappointed, or promoted to such grade or rank as may be commensurate with his professional education, experience, or ability provided that any person in a needed medical, dental, or allied specialist category who fails to qualify for, or who does not accept, a commission, or whose commission has been terminated, may be used in his professional capacity in an enlisted grade.

(8) Periods of active duty performed by such specialists in student programs prior to receipt of appropriate professional degree in intern training shall not be counted toward establishing qualification of such specialists classification as a veteran exempt from liability for training a service.

(9) It is the sense of Congress that the President provide for the premedical, preosteopathic, preodontology, preoptometry, and pre dental students in numbers at least equal to the numbers of such students now studying in colleges and universities.

(10) Public Law 62, 85th Congress, amending the Universal Military Training and Service Act, amended, to provide service liability for persons in medical, dental and allied specialist categories, expires on July 1, 1959.

With the expiration of the requirement for special registration of medical, dental, and allied specialists, such specialists under amendments of June 27, 1957, should notify their local board within 10 days of the attainment of degrees in these fields.

## Selective Service Operation Economical

Selective Service bear little relationship to the requisitions of the Department of Defense for inductees in any given month or year. Men must still be registered when they reach 18 and be classified after they reach 18½. That is the law. As a result, most of the System's costs are fairly constant except for variations in personnel, salary increases, and rising costs of supplies and equipment. The one exception is the item of selectee travel which, for obvious reasons, increases or decreases considerably as the requisitions for men are raised or lowered. When calls are high, like during World War II, the average cost per inductee drops down to around \$22 per man. When calls are low, such average cost rises. But, with 85 percent of the System's personnel drawing no pay, the average cost always remains relatively small.

A comparison of financial obligations and major operating functions for the last three years illustrates the magnitude of the job Selective Service is now performing on a very modest annual budget.

For the years 1954, 1955, and 1956, respectively, obligations were \$27,644,000, \$27,024,000 and \$26,672,000; inductions were 268,018, 213,716 and 136,581; examinations, 380,175, 303,645 and 172,147; registrations, 1,152,650, 1,108,150, and 1,109,365; and first classifications, 1,110,642, 1,004,339 and 630,103.

While this shows that the obligations for the System during fiscal

year 1956 amounted to but 96.6 percent of those for fiscal year 1955 and that inductions were only 96.6 percent as large, it does not show other important work performed by the System.

During fiscal year 1956, the Congress assigned the System additional heavy responsibilities, under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, 1 keeping track of all Standby Reservists. This was an effort to prevent a repetition of the Korean war policy which saw reservists called back to active duty without regard to what they were doing in civil life.

In any future mobilization of armed forces will be able to ask Selective Service what their Standby Reservists are doing. If the System advises that a reservist is making a significant contribution to national defense in his civilian occupation, that reservist may not be called to active duty immediately.

The anticipated work load imposed by the Standby Reserve program is just beginning to be felt by the System. Nevertheless, in addition to the tasks outlined above a good start has been made since approval of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 up to March 31, 1957, of the Standby Reserve program. The System was required to set up files and procedures for separate processing of a new group requiring different treatment than regular registrants. This has been accomplished. In addition, the placing

(Continued on page 3)



## General Hershey Presents 15-Year Awards in Tenn.

Presentation of 15-year certificates to Selective Service personnel in Tennessee was made at a recent Selective Service conference held in Nashville. Lt. Gen. Lewis Hershey, Director of Selective Service, was in Nashville and presented certificates to both uncompensated and compensated members of the State system.

Twenty-five members of the State's local and appeal boards have been presented 15-year certificates in Tennessee, marking years of patriotic devoted volunteer service to the State and Nation. In addition to local and appeal board members, 15-year certificates have been presented to 65 other uncompensated personnel in the State, including medical advisers and appeal agents.

In addition, 15-year certificates have been awarded to a total of 23 compensated personnel in Tennessee.

Local and appeal board members who have been awarded certificates are:

Charles V. Runyon, Member Appeal Board, Middle Federal Judicial District; Graydon L. Morris, Member Appeal Board, Middle Federal Judicial District; J. S. Hall, Chairman, Local Board No. 1, Anderson County; E. W. Wynne, Member, Local Board No. 1, Anderson County; John H. Williams, Chairman, Local Board No. 13, Claiborne County; Inner D. Whitman, Chairman, Local Board No. 19, Davidson County; Walter E. Gasser, Member, Local Board No. 20, Davidson County; Sgt. Alvin C. York, Chairman,

Local Board No. 27, Fentress County; F. G. Sorrells, Chairman, Local Board No. 29, Gibson County; Don H. Bird, Chairman, Local Board No. 32, Greene County; Stacey E. Nelson, Chairman, Local Board No. 36, Hamilton County; Bert Hyder, Chairman, Local Board No. 40, Hawkins County; Dr. T. B. King, Chairman, Local Board No. 41, Haywood County; Harry L. Page, Chairman, Local Board No. 47, Jackson County; A. Z. Keebler, Member, Local Board No. 50, Knox County; George A. Caldwell, Chairman, Local Board No. 51, Knox County; Otto E. Marbet, Chairman, Local Board No. 55, Lewis County; L. L. Owen, Chairman, Local Board No. 58, McMinn County; Ben F. Sands, Chairman, Local Board No. 66, Monroe County; William Hilleary, Member, Local Board No. 76, Rhea County; Harry Molyneux, Chairman, Local Board No. 77, Roane County; Dunbar Abston, Chairman, Local Board No. 83, Shelby County; James P. Garret, Chairman, Local Board No. 92, Trousdale County; W. L. McElroy, Chairman, Local Board No. 88, Stewart County and Jeff D. Fults, Chairman, Local Board No. 33, Grundy County.

American colleges and universities must become the means by which every citizen, youth, and adult is enabled and encouraged to carry his education, formal and informal, as far as his native capacities permit.

—The President's Commission on Higher Education.

## 100 PERCENTERS

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in U. S. Savings Bonds purchased as of May 31, 1957, are the same as last month's report—29.

Relative standings of the 29, showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Guam.....	17.07
Virgin Islands.....	13.31
Idaho.....	10.80
Puerto Rico.....	10.48
Alabama.....	10.34
Nevada.....	9.85
Hawaii.....	9.27
Wisconsin.....	8.64
Nebraska.....	8.55
North Carolina.....	8.30
Washington.....	7.21
Oklahoma.....	7.04
Minnesota.....	7.01
Maryland.....	6.99
Wyoming.....	6.76
Indiana.....	6.35
North Dakota.....	6.32
Vermont.....	6.30
South Carolina.....	6.25
South Dakota.....	6.20
Rhode Island.....	6.03
Missouri.....	5.89
District of Columbia.....	5.85
Florida.....	5.82
Arizona.....	5.63
Michigan.....	5.58
Utah.....	5.49
Maine.....	5.35
Connecticut.....	5.05

## Nevada's Growth Tops in Nation But Space Abounds

The most sparsely populated State in the Union (about two persons for each square mile), Nevada in recent years has become known more and more as a citadel of gambling and easy divorce.

But the Silver State has a lot more than that!

Nevada is chiefly a plateau between the Sierra and the Wasatch Range, averaging 5,500 feet high. It ranges from almost sea level to 13,145-foot Boundary Peak in its southwestern part, and not the least of its attributes, tourist-wise, are its usually cloudless skies.

The Federal Government owns about 87 percent of Nevada land, including the huge Yucca Flat atomic testing grounds in southern areas of the State.

Nevada always will be something special, a repository of nature's greatest and most rugged values. It is a land of many surprises, grandeur, and beauty.

Riches from its barren-looking but highly mineralized hills and flats helped enrich the entire Nation; win the War Between the States, and unify it. Today it is helping win the battle of world atomic might.

Yet, of the real Nevada little is known. Preponderant emphasis on its entertainment and tourist attractions have overshadowed its richness in natural scenery; its great hunting and fishing paradises; its limitless tapped and untapped resources.

Nevada mining brought wealth and new production methods to the world. The huge, famous copper pit at Ruth, Nev., in production since 1908, is one of the awesome wonders of our modern world. This "Manmade Grand Canyon" has yielded over \$600,000,000, one-half more than all the mines of the famous Comstock Lode.

Nevada mines have produced \$2,267,000,000 since 1859 and the State ranks first in the production of vital tungsten and manganese and near the top in a half dozen other minerals and nonmetallics.

Nevada was an unknown area to the white man until the Revolutionary War. It was in 1775 that Francisco Garcés, a Franciscan friar, first reported a trip to this area. Fifty years later the Hudson's Bay Co.'s Peter S. Ogden crossed the territory and trappers thereafter were frequent. So were skirmishes with the Indians.

Famed Scout John C. Fremont explored the area in 1843-45.

On February 2, 1848, after the Mexican War, the area which now is Nevada was acquired by the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. It was then part of Utah Territory but became a Territory in its own right March 2, 1861—2 years after discovery of the great Comstock Lode (gold and silver) which drew newcomers by the thousands.

Nevada became a State October 31, 1864, joining California and

(Continued on page 4)

## Manpower Procurement Cost Is Reduced

(Continued from page 2)

Standby Reservists in proper categories has begun and by last March 1, 136,575 reservists had been classified. Notification to the Armed Services of Standby Reservists found available for recall to active duty in the event of an all-out emergency was just recently directed by Operations Bulletin No. 73. The peak of the work load imposed by the Standby Reserve program, as well as the long-range level at which work will need to be maintained in carrying out this new function, both lie in the future.

A time and cost survey for May 1955, disclosed that the total work time of the personnel of the System as divided among registration, classification, appeals, local board examination, Armed Forces examinations, induction, assignment of conscientious objectors, delinquents, preparing reports, processing requests for information, training, record keeping, finance, personnel, planning, other and unspecified duties. Percentage of work time devoted to sample activities were 7.1 to classification; 13.5 to registration; 2.5 to induction; 14.1 to information requests; 3.8 to finance matters and .2 to planning, including the highest and lowest percentages.

In view of this wide range of activities, it is not surprising that

86 percent of the 1956 budget went for the salaries of the comparatively small group of paid personnel. The addition of such important items as communication services and selectee travel accounts for 7 percent more or a total of 93 percent. The fact that all other items comprised only 7 percent of the budget is indicative of the economy of the System's operation.

The time-cost survey also gathered information on salaries and other costs for the month of May. These cost figures along with the hours worked for regular and overtime pay and the units of activity or pieces of work performed, gives the average cost of a given unit or activity.

Narrowing the unit cost picture down to what may be termed exclusively manpower procurement functions, the following unit costs are shown: registration, \$4.99; classification, \$3.22; appeal, \$33.04; medical advisor examinations, \$3.59; Armed Forces examinations, \$9.08; induction, \$11.56; assignment of conscientious objectors, \$90.12 and delinquents, \$15.88.

These unit costs are being applied to budget justifications and other tasks at National Headquarters. They are also being applied to the local board workload report by class. This will enable the System to estimate the total cost for

an average I-C, enlisted registrant, or a Class IV-F man upon whom much work is done, even though he may never be inducted.

The System's new responsibilities under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 will require careful budgetary consideration. If the Department of Defense reports 1,000,000 Standby Reservists to Selective Service, as has been indicated, the added cost should approximate those applying to a like number of additional regular registrants. If such is the case, the unit cost for recording, determining availability of and handling the appeals of 1,000,000 reservists make it appear that the money included in the budget for this activity may be quite conservative.

When the vast scope of the System's activities and its economical operation is fully understood, it must be concluded that the Federal Government is really getting a bargain in its present system of cataloging the military manpower of this Nation. As the "storekeeper of military manpower," Selective Service stands ready at all times to supply the necessary men to maintain the country's Armed Forces at present strength ceilings, to build them slightly for a "brush fire" war, or to expand them rapidly for an all-out conflict.



## Nevada's Growth Tops in Nation But Space Abounds

(Continued from page 3)

Oregon as the only areas having achieved statehood west of Kansas.

Nevada does a tremendous tourist business. In 1956 it has been estimated that 10,000,000 tourists flocked to this State, making "tourism" the major industry, by far, in Nevada.

The State's Lake Tahoe on the California border is one of the major resorts in the West. Reno and Las Vegas and such picturesque old mining towns as Virginia City draw thousands of visitors from all over the world.

Although the most thinly populated State in the Nation, Nevada is the fastest growing. The State now has an estimated population of 247,000 as against the only 160,000 in 1950. The Census Bureau forecasts that by 1965 Nevada's population will approximate 325,000. If that forecast holds true, Nevada—very likely—will have been the only State in the Union to have doubled her population in the 15-year span since the 1950 census!

The growth and history of the Silver State is reflected in its Selective Service operations too. Under the capable directorship of Maj. Gen. James A. May, Selective Service in this State has advanced with the many changes since 1948. A full- or part-time local board is found in every county but two. These are grouped with other local boards.

Transportation of registrants is one of the major problems that requires the constant attention of State Headquarters and local board personnel. Every type of means available is utilized, from clerk's car to air transportation, to assure the prompt arrival of selectees at the three out of State AFIS, which process Nevada registrants.

Though small in number of registrants, Nevada has an abundance of agriculture, students, industries, and other essential activities. Among our interesting problems we find the shepherd.

Nevada has always been among the leading States in participation of its registrants in reserve and active duty assignments. We are extremely proud of our local board members, clerks, and other uncompensated members. The majority of these people have been in the Selective Service family since 1948—many since 1940.

## Army's Helper

The help given by Selective Service to Armed Forces recruiting has been recognized in Florida by the Third Army. Mrs. Flo Upton, clerk of Local Board No. 30 recently was presented the Third Army's certificate of achievement for "outstanding services" in aiding Army and Army Reserve recruiting. Mrs. Upton has been a clerk since 1948 under the present law, and from 1942 to 1947 under the World War II draft. The presentation of the certificate was the subject of newspaper pictures and news items in Florida.

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4.00, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

June 18, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 157, as amended, Subject: "Preparation of Record of Induction (DD Form 47)," which was amended to furnish information regarding the completion of Item 15 of DD Form 47 relating to conscientious objectors, and to include the instructions concerning the discontinuance of the preparation of DD Form 47 for individuals found unacceptable when processed for initial enlistment formerly contained in Operations Bulletin No. 166 which was rescinded.

June 24, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 81, as amended, Subject: "Jewish Holy Days," regarding registrants of the Jewish faith not being forwarded for physical examination or induction on certain Jewish Holy Days, which was amended to set forth the dates thereof for the coming year.

June 26, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 175, Subject: "Termination on July 1, 1957, of section 4 (i) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, and of Special Registration," concerning the termination of the

special registration of physicians, dentists, and veterinarians under the terminated section 4 (i) of the act, and restrictions on the selection of physicians and dentists in the filling of the July 1957 call.

June 28, 1957—Packets Nos. 63 and 64 of the Selective Service Regulations, containing corrected pages of Parts 1611, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1632, 1650, and 1680 to reflect the provisions of Executive Order No. 10714 of June 13, 1957, and constituting Amendment No. 73 of the regulations.

July 9, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 161, as amended, Subject: "Standby Reserve Procedures," which was amended (1) to delete reference to the standby reserve folder (modified SSS Form No. 101) which is no longer used, (2) to provide for the use by local boards of the Request for Armed Forces Information (SSS Form No. 720) in requesting current addresses of reservists from the Armed Forces, and (3) to revise the List of Addresses attached to the bulletin to include reference to the use of SSS Form No. 720.

July 15, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 176, Subject: "Processing of Registrants Who Volunteer for Induction," concerning the suspending of the processing for induction of volunteers until it is determined whether they have been rejected for voluntary enlistment or discharged for reasons making them unacceptable for induction, and the classification of such volunteers in Class IV-F.

## 15 YEARS' SERVICE HONORS PRESENTED IN OKLAHOMA

The following uncompensated and compensated personnel Oklahoma's Selective Service System were awarded 15-year certificates:

Hollis Hampton, Local Board Chairman, Bryan County; M. Caruso, Local Board Member, Caddo County; Margaret C. Robertson, Local Board Clerk, Caddo County; O. T. Jennings, Local Board Chairman, Carter County; Arthur Sherman, Local Board Member, Cleveland County; Elaine Webster, Local Board Clerk, Cleveland County; Emma R. LaLocal Board Clerk, Coal County; Carla Mae Williams, Local Board Clerk, Comanche County; Nancy Cly, Local Board Clerk, Creek County; Gordon A. Morris, Local Board Chairman, Creek County; Oscar Bryant, Local Board Chairman, Harmon County; W. C. C. well, Local Board Member, Harmon County; Ross R. Bayless, Local Board Chairman, Nowata County; Vera B. Smith, Local Board Clerk, Oklahoma No. 56; Grover Marshall, Local Board Member, Okmulgee County; Edwin R. McNeill, Local Board Chairman, Pawnee County; J. R. Couch, Local Board Chairman, Pontotoc County; Hugh Greer, Local Board Chairman, Pottawatomie County; Cecil R. Chamberlain, Government Appeal Agent, Tolan County; C. V. Borgwald, Local Board Member, Tulsa No. 75, and A. Kenneth Parlour, Supply Clerk, State Headquarters.

## Classification Picture June 1, 1957

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	17,662,55
I-A and I-A-O.....	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	96,21
Not Examined.....	1,268,93
Not Available for Induction.....	38,43
Induction Postponed.....	7,34
Fathers 19 through 25.....	354,03
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	48,33
Under 19 years of age.....	206,69
I-C.....	
Inducted.....	316,02
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,287,81
Discharged or Reserve.....	1,88
I-O.....	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	1,02
Not Examined.....	4,21
Fathers.....	1,31
I-W.....	
At Work.....	2,12
Released.....	4,66
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	298,30
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	43,93
College.....	10,27
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	28,88
II-A Apprentice.....	4,18
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	24,90
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	154,17
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,122,85
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,283,74
IV-B Officials.....	23
IV-C Aliens.....	6,77
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	57,06
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	2,426,27
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	7,562,10

## 8,000 Called For September

The Department of Defense has requested Selective Service to deliver 8,000 men to Armed Forces induction stations during September for assignment to the Army.

Secretary of Defense, Charles E. Wilson, emphasized at this time it had no intention of eliminating conscription in the near future.

The secretary also announced a tightening-up of Army personnel standards in a move to weed out less competent GI's in favor of men with the specialized skills needed in the atomic age.

Moving into a future conflict, we are going to find that we will need large calls. Regardless of what the doctors, the dentists, the scientists, the farmers, the toolmakers, and a thousand other people say about deferment, if we defer everybody, we will not have anybody in the armed forces. We can have them in one place or the other. In fact, a good many will have to be in both places. They will have to make the weapon they are going to use and then eventually run out and grab that weapon and use it.

LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VII

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 1957

Number 9

## What Is a Fair Price for Survival?

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director of Selective Service

The effects of the reduction in the appropriations for Selective Service are evident throughout the System. The increase in the numbers screened to the Standby Reserve has made more work for the State Headquarters and local board personnel. The reduction in calls will not reduce to any appreciable degree the activities in the State and local board offices.

The Selective Service System finds itself reduced in means at a point where its effective operation may possibly be threatened. Lack of funds has forced economies reminiscent of 1950. We hope that no test of the readiness of the System might be based on greater confidence if the capacity of the System to meet any emergency were greater.

The reduction in the numbers of the Armed Forces indicates our belief that less protection is necessary or that more protection can be furnished for less money. Another explanation is the oft repeated statement that we cannot afford as a Nation to spend too much for defense or in fact for survival.

This question of a defense posture is of the greatest interest to the Selective Service System for its responsibility in any future emergency is tied closely to the situation in which the Nation may find itself. The request for manpower which might be made on the Selective Service System by the Armed Forces in a possible emergency could vary widely in numbers, in time, and in the kind of personnel required. The problem of the Selective Service System would be much different if the numbers were large rather than small, or if the time was short rather than long, or if the request was for standby reservists rather than for inductees. It can be stated as a principle that the better able the permanent and ready reserve forces are to meet the emergency the more certainty there will be that the Selective Service can meet its responsibilities.

There can be no debate on the principle that the defense dollar should buy the maximum in survival. How to accomplish this result is subject to a great deal of discussion. For that reason the belief that more protection can be purchased for less must be examined critically. The other assumption that we cannot economically afford protection must be very clearly stated and more clearly understood for it seems to affirm that when survival is really involved that there is a choice as to what must be spent to retain it.

It has always been true, but logically it seems unusual, that the individuals who have the most to lose in material possessions are the ones most prone to talk of how much can be altered in order to insure the possession of the remainder. What we call survival has been the condition which has permitted the present distribution of these material possessions. It is a fair assumption that if we fail in the survival test there will be a complete change in the distribution picture. It is to be expected that individuals and groups will habitually consider all matters from a strictly selfish viewpoint, but can we hope that this is selfishness will be in line with the long-range interest rather than the short one? If this hope is fulfilled then those who control much will be willing to provide more in order to avoid the loss of all.

There is no little confusion in our minds when we read how much is spent on defense. Too few times we stop and ask ourselves how much of this money came to us. In a more direct way it may mean a contract, or a subcontract, or a sub-sub-

(Continued on page 2)



DISCUSS DRAFT.—Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, left, and Mr. Aharon Niv, Deputy Head of the Manpower Division and Director of Recruiting, Ministry of Defense of Israel, are pictured in General Hershey's office in National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Mr. Niv who heads Israel's conscription is in the United States on a technical study of utilization and stabilization of manpower.

## Israel's Manpower Chief Visits Selective Service

Visits to several Selective Service offices, from National Headquarters to State and local offices, are underway or scheduled by Mr. Aharon Niv, Israel's manpower chief, now in the United States on a broad study of manpower problems and operations.

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, and Mr. Niv, who holds a comparable office

in Israel, compared notes on the field of supplying manpower for the armed services of the two countries at a preliminary discussion in Washington August 13. Mr. Niv scheduled a thorough study at National Headquarters for the last week of August.

During September and October, while on an extended tour inquiring into all phases of manpower supply and utilization, Mr. Niv will visit other Selective Service offices including State headquarters in Missouri and Arizona, the Regional Field Office in San Francisco, and the California State Headquarters regional office in San Francisco. Mr. Niv is visiting this country under a technical assistance grant

### October Call 7,000—Army

The Department of Defense has requested Selective Service to deliver 7,000 men to Armed Forces induction stations during October for assignment to the Army.

DOCUMENTS DEPT  
(Continued on page 2)

SEP 10 1957

SAN FRANCISCO



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## What Is a Fair Price for Survival?

(Continued from page 1)

contract for our firm; it may be a job, overtime, a raise in pay; because of the contract, with the job, or the overtime we may buy more to bring defense money to retailers of many different kinds. There are many indications that many people have had more things as the cost of defense has risen. There are also indications that much of the additional cost of defense has ended in making available to a great many of our people a standard of living that almost anywhere else on earth is considered luxurious. If it be true that defense is high because we must have many luxuries to live, then does it not follow that our cost of defense is based on our demand for luxuries? If this be true, do we mean we cannot afford defense if it takes away our standard of living which admittedly is a high one? The answer is obvious when stated in that language but our reluctance to face the real facts may well cause us by our actions to give the answer that we do not want to live with.

In Selective Service we must get the most in effectiveness from the means which are provided. We must do our utmost to inform those with whom we are associated of the responsibilities Congress has placed upon the Selective Service System. The duties that are ours must be understood by all citizens. The duty of induction must be kept in the pattern but all of the other tasks must be understood by the public. When this is done, criteria other than the size of the monthly calls will be used as a measure for appropriations.

## Dr. Elmer Hess Succeeds Dr. Rusk In Two Posts

Dr. Elmer Hess of Erie, Pa., has been appointed Chairman of the National Advisory Committee to the Selective Service System on the selection of medical, dental and allied specialists, succeeding Dr. Howard A. Rusk of New York, who resigned the post after 7 years of service.

Dr. Hess also has been named Dr. Rusk's successor as Chairman of the Health Resources Advisory Committee of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Dr. Rusk served as Chairman of the National Advisory Committee

from August 1950 until the expiration of the old "Doctor Draft" law on June 30, 1957.

In leaving the committee posts, Dr. Rusk received the praise of President Eisenhower for his services. Dr. Rusk is professor and chairman, Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New York University, College of Medicine, and is Director of the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New York University, Bellevue Medical Center.

Dr. Hess is past president of the American Medical Association and of the American Urological Association. He served in France with the Army Medical Corps during World War I and has performed several missions for the Government overseas.

## Michigan County Keeps Custom Of Send-off for Inducted Men

Send-off breakfasts for inductees is practically a part of the induction process in Bad Axe, Mich.

The entire community has joined with Local Board No. 33 to keep alive the program for every call, no matter how small. Various business firms and individuals of Huron County have been breakfast sponsors, and have taken their turn in sending off local men through arrangements made by Ora Luther, a member of the Bad Axe Veterans of Foreign Wars.

In addition to the breakfasts, a photo of each group that has been

inducted is posted on the bulletin board of the Bad Axe restaurant.

The local board attaches a note to each "Greeting" advising inductees that the breakfast will be served. The men are ordered to report an hour ahead of departure time to attend the affair.

The send-off program in various forms has been widely used throughout the Selective Service System to emphasize the community nature of Selective Service and to express appreciation of their neighbors to the men selected from the community to make its contribution to national defense.

## Manpower Study

(Continued from page 1)

of the International Cooperation Administration of the Department of State.

In addition to study with the Selective Service System, other agencies which will participate in the manpower study by the visiting official are the Office of Defense Mobilization, the Department of Labor and the Department of Defense.

During his introductory meeting with General Hershey, Mr. Niv explained some of the features of his nation's conscription system, particularly the drafting of women for Israel's armed services. He also expressed interest in the Selective Service Standby Reserve program and in the System's unique reliance on volunteer local boards to make the decisions on individual liability. Israel requires 2 years of service of women, who become liable at age 18, Mr. Niv told General Hershey, and 2½ years service of its men.

The visiting official, 51 years of age, is Deputy Head of the Manpower Division and Director of Recruiting of the Ministry of Defense of Israel. He has been Director of Recruiting for 8 years, and 3 years ago was named, in addition, as Deputy Head of the Manpower Division.

Mr. Niv has requested training from U. S. Government agencies in:

a. The methods of estimating and assessing available manpower in the various economic areas such as agriculture, trade, industry, etc.

b. The ways and means for proper distribution and balancing of available manpower with the economic and defense needs of the country.

c. How to coordinate a balanced distribution of available intellectual and academic human resources to the various trades and professions, considering the needs of the country.

d. The ways and means to insure a correct forecast of potentially available resources of skilled manpower and its proper utilization considering the needs of the country.

Mr. Niv heads a manpower program in a nation somewhat smaller than the State of New Jersey in area, and with a population of fewer than two million. It is indicated that Israel's program exerts greater control over the total manpower pool than is the case in the United States.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information included:

Capt. Eugene L. Brink of Michigan State Headquarters formerly with Virginia State Headquarters.

Judge Harry Watson, Chairman of Local Board No. 17 of Ely, Nevada. Judge Watson accompanied by Mrs. Watson also visited their son Jack, who is employed in Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Chapman of Des Moines, Iowa. Mrs. Chapman is Clerk of Local Board No. 78 in Des Moines.

## North Carolina, The

## "Tar Heel" State

North Carolina, the "Tar Heel" State, was the scene of the first attempt to colonize America. English-speaking people. Under charter from Queen Elizabeth Sir Walter Raleigh landed colon on Roanoke Island in 1585 and 1586. Both attempts ended in failure, the latter group known to history as the "Lost Colony." It was not until nearly a century later that another try was made, after Charles II, 1663, granted a charter to the Lords Proprietors for the territory of Carolina, named in honor of Charles I from the Latin version his name, Carolus. The division of the territory into North and South Carolina was made in 1712. Although North Carolina, one of the 13 original colonies, at first refused to ratify the United States Constitution, feeling that it lacked certain guarantees necessary to a free people, it later accepted the amended Constitution November 21, 1789, and thereby became the twelfth State to join the Federal Union. Even though more than 10 generations have passed since the first settlers landed on North Carolina's shores, the spirit they embodied of respect for personal freedom, hard work, fair pay and close family ties still prevails.

Geographically, the State is composed of three distinct regions. The Coastal Region, extending inland from the Atlantic Ocean to an average of about 500 feet, is characterized by rich soil, which accounts for its heavy agricultural production. The most populous section is the Piedmont Region, comprising a broad plateau ranging in elevation from 500 to 1,000 feet, with abundance of available power. It contains the world's largest concentration of textile, tobacco, and furniture factories. The Mountain Region, extending from the edge of the Piedmont Plateau to the western border, has within its boundaries 223 mountains over 5,000 feet high. Of these, Mount Mitchell rises 6,684 feet and is the highest peak east of the Mississippi. The overall climate is mild with an average temperature of 59° and an annual rainfall of 50 inches. The Gulf Stream, which skirts the coast tempers the climate of the eastern region, and the mountains on the west afford protection from extreme cold. The even climate and recreation facilities contribute to the popularity of its vacation resorts on the coast. While the number of national parks, State parks combine the famous Blue Ridge Parkway to make a mountain region one of the Nation's most attractive vacationlands.

North Carolina ranks ninth in registration among the Selective Service organizations and tenth among the States in population, 4,333,000 people are divided almost equally into urban, rural farming and rural nonfarming. Its area of 52,712 square miles ranks it twenty-seventh in size among the States. At the widest point north and south it is 240 miles from Virginia to South Carolina. Its westernmost local board at Murphy is closer to

(Continued on page 3)



## North Carolina

(Continued from page 2)

other State headquarters than its own.

The State is served by 3 induction stations located in Raleigh and Charlotte, N. C., and in Knoxville, Tenn. Its largest local board is in Beeklenburg County, with a total registration of 24,612; the 2 smallest are in Camden and Dare Counties on the coast, with 702 and 710 registrants, respectively. Most of the communities are well served by modes of transportation, but registrants living on the outer fringes in the coastal area must travel 20 to 30 miles by boat to report to their local boards, and some of the mountain areas must be transported by charter bus from communities not served by public carrier.

Selective Service in North Carolina functions as much as possible on a local basis, with 101 local boards serving its 100 counties. The compensated personnel numbering 622 are the lifeblood of the Selective Service System. It is interesting that we pay tribute to these loyal and untiring men. One hundred and eighty of the present members served during the World War II operation, with 68 of them serving continuously since September 1940 with the exception of the brief period between March 31, 1947, and passage of the 1948 act. The entire personnel of the North Carolina Selective Service System, both compensated and uncompensated, work in close cooperation in all things and at all levels, in a spirit of dedication that provides outstanding service for the State of North Carolina.

## 100 PERCENTERS

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in United States Savings Bonds purchased as of June 30, 1957, is 26.

Relative standings of the 26 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Guam.....	16.94
Virgin Islands.....	13.31
Puerto Rico.....	10.57
Idaho.....	10.49
Nevada.....	9.60
Hawaii.....	9.03
Wisconsin.....	8.62
Washington.....	7.13
North Carolina.....	7.07
Maryland.....	6.93
Oklahoma.....	6.91
Minnesota.....	6.76
Wyoming.....	6.51
Indiana.....	6.42
North Dakota.....	6.34
South Dakota.....	6.23
Vermont.....	6.12
South Carolina.....	6.03
Rhode Island.....	5.96
District of Columbia.....	5.86
Florida.....	5.69
Missouri.....	5.63
Arizona.....	5.63
Connecticut.....	5.62
Maine.....	5.57
Michigan.....	5.36

## Classification Picture July 1, 1957

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	17,753,355
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	107,850
Not Examined.....	1,271,613
Not Available for Induction.....	42,876
Induction Postponed.....	7,656
Fathers 19 through 25.....	369,712
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	51,030
Under 19 years of age.....	223,581
I-C	
Inducted.....	316,633
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,290,617
Discharged or Reserve.....	1,198
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	1,017
Not Examined.....	4,293
Fathers.....	1,384
I-W	
At Work.....	2,105
Released.....	4,769
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	303,265
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	26,991
College.....	7,483
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	28,356
II-A Apprentice.....	4,353
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	25,041
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	143,893
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,123,094
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,269,492
IV-B Officials.....	21
IV-C Aliens.....	6,766
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	57,072
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	2,452,823
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	7,608,371

## Citizen-Soldier Fills Key Role In Defense in World Struggle

This comprehensive book on the citizen army has just been published by Dr. Frederick Martin Stern. As indicated by its khaki-colored "jacket," it has a 2-page foreword by General Hershey. A long-time believer in strong reserves of citizen soldiers, sailors and airmen for the Armed Forces, the General writes as follows on this subject in his foreword:

The material concerning the creation of ready reserve forces offered in this book is too valuable to be ignored by the people of the United States or of other nations that want to preserve their freedom. Now more than ever the Armed Forces need large and effective Ready Reserves if they are to insure the Nation's security and survival.

In his task of giving good coverage to the field of the citizen army, the author draws from a wide range of sources. The reader's attention is called to these references not by means of a bibliography in the usual fashion, but through Dr. Stern's adroit use of "Acknowledgments" at the beginning of the work and "Notes" at its close. Speaking of unusual features, the appendices of the volume should also be commented upon for their brevity, pointedness and devotion entirely to new materials.

From cover to cover *The Citizen Army* is quite present-day in its approach. It instantly plays upon the problem of national survival for a democratic country in an atomic

age. With urgency it courses through an analytical summary of the problem, the story on the armies of the democracies, precedents for the citizen army, a proposal for its current development and what the results could be.

The book has been published by the St. Martin's Press, 103 Park Avenue, New York 17, and is offered at \$6.

## Final Training Session Held

The final Selective Service Conference of nine held during the last seven months throughout the country was conducted at the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., August 17-31. It was the second of the year at Norfolk.

Approximately 1,100 Reserve officers, including National Guard, who are earmarked for mobilization assignments with Selective Service have attended the training sessions. For two weeks officers attending the conferences studied the problems of mobilization such as would confront the Nation in the event of a nuclear attack.

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, attended several of the conferences. A faculty of staff members of National Headquarters also was on hand at each conference to supply background information to committees set up to study separate mobilization problems.

## Korea Veteran Studies Ease Skill Shortage

One third of all Korea veterans who have used the GI schooling right have been trained for jobs in fields where America's technological advances have created demands for skilled manpower, the Veterans Administration has announced after a survey. These fields roughly are the same as those for which Selective Service has granted many deferments for study and occupation. The decline in the number of II-S classifications in effect is believed partly due to the number of veterans who are in technical studies.

The Veterans Administration survey indicated that shortages of skilled manpower in many fields would be more severe were it not for GI-trained veterans.

To date, more than 1,800,000 Korea veterans have received training under the GI program that has eight more years to go. Of this number, 37 percent trained for technical, industrial and scientific jobs—many of which were not in existence a generation ago, the VA survey disclosed.

More than 32,000 have specialized in various branches of science such as geology, physics and chemistry; another 135,000 studied engineering, and more than 400,000 enrolled in craft, trade and industrial fields such as electronics, metalwork and mechanics.

Of other Korea veteran trainees, 265,000 have studied for business and management careers; 88,000 were training to be teachers; more than 52,000, accounting; 48,000, medicine and related subjects; 30,000, law; and 6,000, pre-law; 24,000, social sciences; 10,000, the ministry; 45,000, art and design with more than half learning to be draftsmen; 87,000, agriculture; 200,000, liberal arts.

A new feature of this year's conferences was a system of rotating officer trainees among committees dealing with each of the seven phases of the over-all problem. The system served to acquaint trainees with each specific problem and to allow them to work with all other officers attending instead of with the members of only one study group.

The training conferences began at Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Miss., February 9.

Succeeding conferences were held at:

Corpus Christi Air Force Base, Tex., March 9.

Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., April 6-20.

Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., April 27-May 11.

Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R. I., June 8-22.

Presidio of Monterey, Monterey, Calif., June 15-29.

Naval Air Station, Sand Point, Wash., June 29-July 13.

Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyo., July 6-20.



## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4.00 respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

**July 17, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 177, Subject: "Processing Registrants Who are Physicians or Dentists,"** concerning the filing and identification of the records of registrants who are physicians or dentists, the classification and physical examination of such registrants, and the preparation and submission of Report of Availability and Summary of Classification—Physicians and Dentists (SSS Form No. 129) and Report of Examinations, Commissions, and Inductions—Physicians and Dentists (SSS Form No. 266). Operations Bulletins Nos. 83, 113, 121, and 131 pertaining to the processing of special registrants were rescinded by this bulletin.

**July 18, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 119, as amended, Subject: "Classification of Certain Alien Registrants,"** concerning the classification in Class IV-A of aliens who have served in the armed forces of countries associated with the United States in mutual defense activities, which was amended to set forth the new procedures to be followed under section 1622.40 (a) (6) of the regulations, as amended on June 13, 1957, whereby the Department of State certifies the eligible countries and the alien's diplomatic mission or consular office certifies his military service to the local board.

**July 19, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 178, Subject: "Transfer for Armed Forces Physical Examination or Induction (SSS Form No. 230),"** concerning the initiation of the use of SSS Form No. 230 in accomplishing transfers for physical examination or induction under sections 1628.14, 1628.15, 1632.9, and 1632.10 of the Selective Service Regulations, as amended on June 13, 1957.

**July 26, 1957—Rescission of Operations Bulletin No. 107, Subject: "Identifying on Physical Examination List (SSS Form No. 225) Certain Registrants with Less than Six Months' Prior Military Service,"** which identification is now made from information furnished in Item 9 of the revised Record of Induction (DD Form 47).

**August 2, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 154, as amended, Subject: "Postponement of Physical Examination and Induction of Registrants Who Have Served on Active Duty in the Armed Forces for Six Months or More,"** which was amended to discontinue the



**HONOR GENERAL.**—Staff and Division chiefs of National Headquarters, Selective Service System, were host to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey at a farewell luncheon in Washington prior to the Director's departure on a tour to Europe. General Hershey will visit several countries and discuss the problems of supplying military manpower with officials concerned in several nations. He will report on the results of the study tour, on his return to the Selective Service System. General Hershey is pictured at the center of the table on the right above. To his right around the table are Col. Michael R. London, Chief, Communications and Records Division; Col. Frank R. Kossa, Acting Chief, Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information; Mr. Victor A. Olsen, Chief, Administrative Division; Col. Daniel O. Omer, General Counsel; Col. Dee Ingold, Chief, Manpower Division; Col. Campbell C. Johnson, Assistant to the Director; Col. Joseph A. Grotenrath, Adjutant General; Mr. Kenneth McGill, Chief, Research and Statistics Division; Col. Charles H. Grahl, Assistant to the Director; Lt. Col. T. Roberts, Assistant Chief, Fiscal and Procurement Division; Col. William P. Averill, Chief, Field Division; Col. William S. Iliff, Jr., Assistant to the Director; General Hershey; Col. Raymond T. Higgins, Assistant to the Director; Col. Joel D. Griffing, Chief, Planning Office; and Capt. Edward L. C. Thomas, Assistant Chief, Medical Office.

postponement of physical examination and induction of registrants who have served on active duty for training for six months and subsequently have satisfactorily performed training duty in a reserve component because such registrants are now eligible for Class I-D under the new section 1622.13 (1) of the regulations.

**August 2, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 179, Subject: "Satisfactory Service in the Ready Reserve,"** concerning the eligibility for classification in Class I-D of a registrant for whom a Record of Military Status of Registrant (DD Form 44) has been received certifying that he is serving satisfactorily as a member of the Ready Reserve, and rescinding Operations Bulletin No. 55.

**August 8, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 176, as amended, Subject: "Processing of Registrants Who Volunteer for Induction,"** which was amended (1) to substitute the term "recruiting station" for "enlistment station," (2) to provide that a registrant rejected for enlistment or enlisted and discharged for a reason making him unacceptable for reenlistment or induction shall be placed in Class IV-F unless eligible for a lower class or for Class IV-A, and (3) to provide that a regis-

## Alabama Honors Long Service

A total of 45 certificates, representing 445 years of service, have been awarded to compensated and uncompensated members of the Alabama Selective Service System.

Five 15-year Certificates of Appreciation were awarded to compensated personnel, and 14 to uncompensated members of the organization. Included were: William A. Parrish, Birmingham, Field Representative; Mrs. Zora G. Smith, Clerk, Local Board No. 11, Chilton County; Walter F. Gal-

lant, Clerk, Local Board No. 2, Etowah County; Mrs. Grace E. Jackson, Clerk, Local Board No. 3, Russell County, and Mrs. Mary Parker, Clerk, Local Board No. 4, Calhoun County.

The 14 uncompensated persons receiving 15-year awards were: C. B. Hightower, Member of Local Board No. 60, Sumter County; Robert H. Jones, Government Appeal Agent, Local Board No. 1, Conecuh County; F. W. Crenshaw, Local Board No. 7, Butler County; I. R. Golden, Local Board No. 7, Jefferson County; G. C. Hughes, Local Board No. 31, Geneva County; E. E. Nelson, Local Board No. 42, Limestone County; George M. Jones, Local Board No. 3, Lauderdale County; J. E. Lambert, Local Board No. 66, Wilcox County; J. G. Stanley, Government Appeal Agent, Local Board No. 1, Butler County; R. S. Golightly, Local Board No. 28, Etowah County; Snow Davis, Adviser to Registrants, Local Board No. 4, Lowndes County; William J. Adams, Local Board No. 115, Jefferson County; J. B. May, Adviser to Registrants, Local Board No. 2, Hale County, and Dr. B. W. McNease, Northern District Appeal Board, Birmingham.

In the same group were six 10-year awards, and 16 five-year awards.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VII

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 1957

Number 10

## Let the Punishment Fit the Crime

By Col. Daniel O. Omer

It appears to be extremely difficult in many cases to determine the type and extent of punishment which will fit the crime of violating the selective service law. There is a wide difference of opinion on this point in the minds of registrants, their families and friends, personnel of the Selective Service System, and those who deal with this subject within the Department of Justice. Even the courts are in disagreement among themselves, with the result that some registrants who

## Korean Veteran GI Training Rate Is High

The Korean GI Bill, a law which has given nearly 2,000,000 Korean veterans a chance to further their education, was five years old in August.

Veterans Administration said that out of every 10 of the nation's 100,000 Korean veterans have availed themselves of GI training date.

More than half of the Korean GI trainees, or nearly 1,000,000, have gone to college. One-third, more than 600,000, attended schools below the college level, such as trade and business institutions. The rest took their training on-the-job and on-the-farm.

Altogether, Korea veterans thus far have received 22,000,000 months of GI training—or an average of nearly one year apiece. This average will go up, VA said, since thousands of veterans have not yet completed their courses.

Because of the Korean GI Bill, the veteran still is very much a part of the American college campus, VA said. One-quarter of all male college students are veterans. And even by 1960, VA predicted that one out of every seven men in college will be there under the Korean GI Bill.

## Naval Aviation Courses Lengthened

Men entering naval aviation programs after January 1, 1958, will be required to serve 3½ years on active duty after completion of flight training, the Navy has announced. The increased obligation affects all right candidates except naval aviation cadets whose obligated active service is limited by law to four years.

Present requirements are that all aviation training candidates except naval aviation cadets serve at least two years after completion of flight training.

have been convicted of refusing to report for induction into the Armed Forces or for civilian work in lieu of induction have received suspended sentences or probation, which means no punishment at all, while others who have committed the same offense have been sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment plus a \$10,000 fine.

We do not expect complete uniformity in the assessment of punishment for any crime, since the court's consideration of the facts of each individual case may well lead to heavier punishment in some cases and lighter sentences in others. However, it does seem that the difference between the maximum and minimum adjudged in selective service cases is relatively large. This difference, of course, is not as great as it appears to be so far as actual imprisonment is concerned, since one who is sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment is eligible for parole at the end of 20 months, and a fine, no matter how large, if assessed against a convicted person who has no money, merely requires him to spend a few more weeks in jail. Actually then, the maximum sentence that a court can be sure of under our law is about 21 months' imprisonment.

When a convicted registrant is placed on probation he is not only relieved of punishment, but actually gains another advantage. During his period of probation he is eligible for a IV-F classification, and so, during that time, cannot be ordered again for induction or for civilian work in lieu of induction, even though he is otherwise available for service. For example, if the period of probation is 5 years, the convicted registrant actually gets 5 years' deferment solely because he has committed an offense for which he is to receive no punishment.

Suspended sentences, probation, and sentences to imprisonment for periods of time which many believe to be unreasonably short, are based upon a theory which is not difficult to understand, even though we may not be in agreement with it. One of the purposes of imprisonment is to develop useful, law-abiding citizens—to deliver back to society a man who will "go and sin no more."

(Continued on page 2)

## Israel Manpower Chief Describes His Nation's Conscription Plan

Israel's present draft program, a universal one for both men and women, really got its start before the establishment of the nation, according to Mr. Aharon Niv, head of that nation's manpower and recruiting activities. Mr. Niv, as will be recalled from the September issue of *Selective Service*, spent the week of August 26th at National Headquarters studying the operation of the Selective Service System. During this time, he delivered a lecture on the draft in Israel to key personnel of the Headquarters.

Mr. Niv explained that there was compulsory military service among the Israeli people even before they had a country of their own. In the pre-World War II days of the British mandate over the territory, Israel operated a draft entirely through oral agreement among the Israeli rather than by written authority of any kind. These circumstances continued throughout the Second World War when what is now Israel was still controlled by the British, and also during the nation's temporary government under the United Nations. Then, after the country assumed an existence of its own, the Prime Minister eventually covered the draft activity by executive order. About a year later, the Parliament passed legislation on the subject, a security service law.

Under the Israeli program all

## Director Heads Fund Campaign

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, and Col. William S. Iliff, Assistant to the Director, have been named Chairman and Vice Chairman for Selective Service in the Government's participation in the United Givers Fund September-October campaign.

General Hershey and Colonel Iliff were two of 55 government officials appointed to head agency participation in the campaign. The appointments were announced by Fred A. Seaton, Secretary of the Interior and Government Unit Chairman of the United Givers Fund campaign. The campaign will raise funds for 140 local and national health and welfare activities.

## November Call 7,000—Army

The Department of Defense has requested Selective Service to deliver 7,000 men to Armed Forces induction stations during November for assignment to the Army.

youths are called up at 17 years of age for registration and at 18 all those qualified, which averages about 95 percent, are called for service. The men put in 30 months of active duty between the ages of 18 and 26, and 24 months between 26 and 30. When not so serving during these ages, they are in the armed forces reserves, and then from 30 to 50 they are in continuous reserve status. In addition, those 45 to 50 are also given civil defense assignments with the armed forces who handle this activity in Israel. Older men, if effective, likewise do civil defense work.

The women aged 18 to 26 are on duty for 24 months, being in the reserves the rest of the time at such age and are continued in the reserve from 26 to 38. If married, they do not enter upon active duty from 18 to 26 but do have reserve status. While their service is mainly for noncombat activities, they are likewise given training in combat functions.

Most young people in Israel wait for Mr. Niv's organization, which consists of a national, 6 district and numerous other units, to call them to service and put in their active duty at that time. However, deferments of married women are made, as already indicated, and furthermore women—and men too—actively engaged in religious work are also deferred. Then, there are deferments of men and women for specialized education, critical occupation, and essential activity.

There is little volunteering among Israeli youths except for those on active duty who may wish to go into the regular rather than the reserve armed forces if a special need for them exists. The regular forces are small, however, and volunteering of this kind is therefore limited.

Mr. Niv gave particular attention in his lecture to the extensive examinations which are given to new 17-year-old registrants in Israel. These are not only thoroughgoing on the physical and mental side, but they give similar coverage to achievements, aptitudes, and psychological and psychiatric attributes. Once a young man or young woman secures his or her military training, he next completes his general and special education. In this latter process each becomes trained and likewise experienced in farming. Eventually he joins a group similar to himself in military, educational, and farming background and helps establish a new agricultural village to expand and strengthen the economy of the country.

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

OCT 15 1957



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## Life Story of General Fry First Federal Draft Chief

*(Editor's Note: The following article is the first part of an article on the life of Brevet Major General James Barnett Fry, head of the first Federal draft, in 1863-1866. The second article will be published in the November issue of Selective Service.)*

The head of the First Federal Draft, 1863-1866, Brevet Major General James Barnett Fry, like his father, Jacob, and grandfather, Barnhardt, was active in military pursuits. He saw varied action in this regard before becoming Provost Marshal General of the United States in charge of the Federal draft during the Civil War.

General Fry could trace his ancestry back to the American Revolution. His grandfather, Barnhardt, emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania in 1750 and went on into Frederick County, Maryland, before the Revolution, helping displace the Indians there and settle that county. While in Frederick he met and married Hester Swigert, a Dunker or Dunkard as to religion. When the Continental Congress asked for troops to serve against the British, Barnhardt was one of the first to enlist, seeing duty from 1775 to 1781 in the German Regiment of the Revolutionary Army and fighting in the battles of Bunker Hill, the Cowpens, and others. After the war, Barnhardt, like many other soldiers, went down the Shenandoah Valley and settled on free land in Kentucky.

Fry's father, Jacob, was born 1799 in Fayette County, Ky., but at the age of 20 decided to start out on his own and homestead in Illinois. He arrived at the present site of Carrollton, Greene County, Illinois, then at the very fringe of settled America, with total worldly assets of 37 cents. Later Jacob acquired free land and built the first house in Carrollton. After establishing himself in Greene County, he served on the first Grand Jury of Greene County and was a member of the Commission which selected Carrollton as county seat. He eventually became one of the most prominent men in the State.

Jacob Fry married Emily Turney of Illinois, a daughter of General Turney, who later became Attorney General of Illinois. On February 22, 1827, James Barnett Fry was born in Carrollton. He was the first of five children, two brothers and two sisters being born later.

In 1832, when James was five, his father left with the Greene County Volunteers to fight in Illinois' Blackhawk Indian War. On this campaign Jacob Fry was elected

Colonel of the Second Regiment of General Whiteside's Brigade and participated in the two most decisive battles of the war.

In Whiteside's Brigade of Volunteers were many of the most prominent men of the State. Three future Presidents served with Jacob Fry in this war; one of these was Zachary Taylor, a Colonel commanding a Brigade of Regulars. Another was Jefferson Davis, future President of the Confederacy, then a Lieutenant of the Regular Army. Private Abraham Lincoln was also among the three, serving in Jacob's own regiment.

On July 1, 1843, sixteen year old James B. Fry became a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point. Four years later, July 1, 1847, he graduated, ranking 14th in his Class. He was commissioned a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery.

The War with Mexico was reaching a climax at the time of Lt. Fry's graduation and his entire West Point Class was sent to Mexico. Fry was at Vera Cruz in October 1847. He stayed in Mexico the remainder of the war and was then assigned to the 1st Artillery at Fort Columbus, New York.

Second Lt. Fry had scarcely settled down for this tour of garrison duty when he was ordered to command a battery of artillery which was to take military possession of Oregon. He sailed from New York with his troops in 1848 and the trip around Cape Horn took 6 months and was via Hawaii. The years 1849 and 1850 found him on frontier duty at Fort Vancouver, Washington and Astoria, Oregon.

In 1851, Fry came East again and was assigned to East Pascagoula, Mississippi. The next 2 years found him serving tours of duty at New Orleans Barracks, Fort Brown, Texas, East Pascagoula again and New Orleans Barracks a second time.

Fry returned to the Military Academy in 1853 where he served until 1859 under Commandants Colonel Robert E. Lee and Colonel Richard Delafeld. At the Academy he became Adjutant and later Secretary of the Academic Board.

In 1859, he was assigned to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia. While there he received orders from the War Department to proceed to Harper's Ferry, Virginia, to help suppress John Brown's raid. On arrival there, Fry discovered that Colonel Robert E. Lee, his old commanding officer at West Point, was in charge of the expedition.

*(To be continued next month)*

## Let the Punishment Fit the Crime

*(Continued from page 1)*

This purpose is seldom a necessary consideration in selective service cases. The violator is usually a man who has never before been in any difficulty with the law, who has been respected in his community as a good citizen, and who would not be expected to commit any other crime. Except for his feeling in selective service matters, he needs no rehabilitation, and might even emerge from a long prison term a less desirable citizen. Furthermore, he is usually a first offender, and as such may be seriously considered for a light sentence, or probation. Imprisonment for such a man, then, is solely for punishment, and the courts, in fixing sentence, frequently consider the effect that it will have on the man and his future usefulness as a citizen in his community.

This line of reasoning, however, overlooks two considerations: First, it is our hope that the punishment of those who violate our law will serve to deter others who might be inclined to evade service, and this result will be attained more readily if the punishment is substantial. Second, the very nature of the offense would appear to call for imprisonment of at least 2 years. The offense of the selective service violator is his refusal to give 2 years of his life to the service of his country. During these 2 years, the man who complies with the law is removed from his usual vocation and, so far as his civilian pursuit is concerned, he is 2 years behind others with whom he must compete. In order to deal fairly with this patriotic, law-abiding citizen who accepts his responsibility and complies with the law, it would seem that the violator must be removed from his usual vocation for a similar length of time. Anything less enables him to profit as a result of his crime. In sentencing a selective service violator, the court may have great sympathy for a first offender, particularly when consideration is given to the reasons that prompted the young man to violate the law, but it does not have to deal with degrees of the offense. If the man is guilty at all, he has deprived the Government of 2 years' service. If he is not guilty, he should be acquitted. If guilty, the punishment should fit the crime.

It should always be remembered, however, that the national interest is best served if there is compliance with the law. Two years' service in the Armed Forces, or in civilian work in lieu of military service, is much to be desired over 2 years' service in prison, both from the standpoint of the man and the Nation. Therefore, it is important that everyone in the Selective Service System should give every possible opportunity to every registrant to obey the law before his case is referred to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

## Virgin Islands— Tropical Playground

The Virgin Islands of the United States, often referred to as "Tropical Playground of the Americas," contain the most easterly territorial operation of the Selective Service System. Lying so 1,600 miles south-southeast of New York City and 600 miles north of Venezuela, its shores are washed by both the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. The principal islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix ("The Garden of the West Indies"), surrounded by numerous small islets, comprise 133 square miles. In the northern Lesser Antilles, the Virgin Islands were discovered and named by Columbus on his second voyage to the New World in 1493. Little was known that St. Thomas would provide the most bustling port facilities for shipping between Europe and South and Central America, these islands harbor well-known buccaneers of their day, or providing his youth a home and steppingstone for Alexander Hamilton, American statesman and first Secretary of the Treasury.

Flags of Holland, France, Spain, England, Denmark, and America have flown over part or all of the islands since the original natives the Arawak and Carib Indians, first encountered the flow of ships and men seeking fortunes in the New World. The Danish flag remained over 250 years, by far the longest period, until 1917 when the Danish West Indies were transferred to the United States at cost of \$25 million just days before the United States entered World War I.

Under naval administration from  
*(Continued on page 3)*

## 100 Percenters

The members of the selective group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in United States Savings Bonds purchased as of July 31, 1957, is 25.

Relative standings of the 25 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Guam	16.91
Virgin Islands	13.31
Idaho	10.72
Puerto Rico	10.53
Hawaii	9.45
Nevada	9.21
Wisconsin	8.74
Nebraska	8.63
Wyoming	7.73
Utah	7.68
Washington	7.08
North Carolina	7.07
Minnesota	7.03
Maryland	6.98
Oklahoma	6.97
South Dakota	6.24
South Carolina	6.19
Vermont	6.05
District of Columbia	5.98
Florida	5.72
Missouri	5.69
Maine	5.63
Michigan	5.59
Arizona	5.14
Connecticut	4.87



## Members of Local Boards Started in 1940

One hundred and thirteen members of local boards in Pennsylvania have served during the entire selective service system operation, 1940. Lt. Col. Henry M. S. State Director, reports. They served during the 1940 operation and returned to their volunteer status again in 1948.

These veteran members and their boards are:

Endell R. Crawford, 2; John S. 3; George E. Parfitt and Art S. Porter, Jr., 5; Anthony Caro, 6; Judson K. Hare, 7; George Cabaugh and John C. McDaniel, 8;

John A. Fetzer, 11; Dr. P. J. Jones, 12; Virgil N. Caputo, 14; William H. Fehl, 17; Alfred W. Heroe and Saul P. Steinsapir, 21; Adolph Groetzinger, 21; Marjamon, 22; Max Bloomberg, 23; Herman C. Riblett, 39;

Oliver J. Driscoll and Herbert Meyers, 40; John W. Trimble, 41; William G. Edwards and Benjamin F. Nicodemus, 44; Thomas McCracken, 48; C. L. Johnston, 49; Francis B. Myers, 53; Herman Horst, 54; S. Woodward Cook and John E. Lawton, Jr., 60;

William H. Krell, 61; P. Barton Hoffman, 65; Francis M. Brady, 66; E. Sturgis Colborn, 66; Frank Black, 67; William R. Vernon, 68; C. Larry Arensberg, 69; Keibler, and Eugene C. Sloan, 70; Frank J. Huston, 74; George L. Sler, 77;

Harry M. Bender, 79; Francis P. Jones, 80; Thomas J. Collins and Eph Kane, 81; Edgar M. Burns, 82; Morgan, and Chester A. Jones, 82; Harry J. Stumpf, 85; Frank G. Metzgar, 89; Elmer W. Ambach, 90; Harry A. Benfer and Eph C. Slough, 91;

Joseph H. MacVeigh and William Thomas, 92; William F. Sutter, 93; Dr. J. Franklin Hill and Peter Rabin, 95; Frank Cardoni and Randall Ward, 96; Lester Keith, 97; William E. Mannear, Joseph L. Donnell and Reverend W. Herbert Jones, 98; Kenneth D. Poust, 99; Charles P. Clarke, 102; Fred T. Pitt, 103; Ephraim Moist, 104;

John H. Culver, 106; Charles L. Mulz, 110; Dr. George A. Eichler, 111; Ray D. Marshall, 116; Harry Swanger, 117; Guido DeMasi, Harry Goodman, and Carmine A. Gnelli, 119; C. Harry Haslett, 120; William J. Seiberlich, 123; Darius H. Keene, 124; Elmer F. Merz, 125; Samuel M. Parker, 125; Alfred Grayshon and George W. Toland, 126;

John V. Doughten and L. Gilbert Jones, 128; William H. Bartley, 129; Leander P. Tori, M. D., 130; M. Gagliardi, M. D., 131; Francis Farley and E. Louis Stapf, 133; Meyer A. Abrams, 135; Frederick Hopkins, M. D., and Albert M. Smith, 137; Harry R. Endicott and Ersh W. Stalberg, 138; Nelson Jones, 139; Frank Rogers Donahoe and J. Kennard Weaver, 140;

Henry Ludwig, 141; Samuel Lipnultz, 144; William O. Newman and Benjamin Tress, 145; H. S. Bush, 151; William E. Griffiths, 152; David B. Baird, 153; Paul S. Christman, 154; James G. Morgan,

## Classification Picture August 1, 1957

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	17,841,279
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	115,581
Not Examined.....	1,254,995
Not Available for Induction.....	42,330
Induction Postponed.....	6,397
Fathers 19 through 25.....	383,919
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	52,905
Under 19 years of age.....	226,094
I-C	
Inducted.....	319,003
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,296,245
Discharged or Reserve.....	721
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	1,019
Not Examined.....	4,058
Fathers.....	1,445
I-W	
At Work.....	2,079
Released.....	4,826
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	323,957
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	21,387
College.....	4,803
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	29,522
II-A Apprentice.....	4,235
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	24,686
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	140,860
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,124,725
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,258,208
IV-B Officials.....	21
IV-C Aliens.....	6,788
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	57,268
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	2,479,324
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	7,653,878

## War Orphan Schooling Program Grows

Applications for schooling under the year-old War Orphans Education Program have reached the 10,000-mark, Veterans Administration has announced.

Many more young men and women are expected to apply within the next few weeks, as fall terms get under way in schools throughout the nation, VA said.

The education program for sons and daughters of deceased war veterans became effective last October. Altogether, 150,000 young people will be eligible for War Orphans schooling, according to current estimates.

War Orphans students generally must be between 18 and 23 years of age. Also, they either must have completed or have been a pupil in a regular high school. They may receive up to 36 months of education, with VA paying an allowance of up to \$110 a month for each month they are at school.

Before they start school, they will be given vocational counseling to help them select a goal and the proper course leading to the goal.

To be eligible, their veteran-parent must have died from a wartime-incurred disability.

159; John S. Purnell, 160; John T. Schwartz, 163; Clarence Ellis, T. M. Reese, and Homer M. Lowry, 164; Robert J. Wilson, 168; and Alvin A. Zeigler, 174.

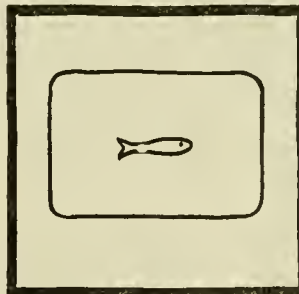
## Marines Suspend "2 By 6" Program For Reservists

Effective September 1, the Marine Corps Reserve has suspended, for the remainder of the calendar year, its policy of enlisting men under the two by six program.

The two by six program enables an enlistee to serve two years immediate active duty, three years in the ready reserves and one year in the standby reserve, thereby fulfilling his military obligation.

This reduction in Marine Corps recruiting programs is in line with action being taken by the Corps to meet its new December 31 strength requirement order issued recently by the Secretary of Defense.

Enlistments are still open for three years followed by two years in the ready reserve and one year in the standby reserve.



Smart sardine whose maturing savings bonds enabled him to buy private can.

## Virgin Islands—Tropical Playground

(Continued from page 2)

1917, the Islands were transferred to the Department of the Interior for administration in 1931. The 27,000 inhabitants plus those who have migrated to the mainland are citizens of the United States. Whereas the Governor and Government Secretary are Presidential appointees, a unicameral legislature of 11 members is elective.

European culture and tradition persist today, although English is the common language and was taught and used even during the Danish administration. While no exclusive national colony now exists, the origins of the people are Danish, French, Spanish, and English, and their native language is frequently spoken when such groups meet.

Most foodstuffs and furnishings are imported. Some vegetables and sugar cane are cultivated; cattle and livestock are also raised, though frequently handicapped by lack of adequate water. Tropical fruits are plentiful in season.

Abundant sunshine, ideal year-round climate (high 90°—low 70°), and fine sandy beaches account for the rapid rise in the last few years and conversion to a tourist economy. The recent establishment of the newest U. S. national park on the island of St. John will foster this economy. Manufacturing, except for rum, bay rum, and sugar, is at a minimum.

Selective Service came late to the islands. Registration in World War II did not occur until 1943, except for those who entered Puerto Rico or the States. Inductions began in 1944 with over 800 being inducted and many more enlisted. The Office of Selective Service Records was maintained until 1948.

Since 1948, supported by a State Headquarters with two civilian employees, one appeal board, two Government appeal agents, advisers, and a State Advisory Committee, the two five-member local boards with one full-time clerk each have registered over 3,500 men of which over 1,100 have been inducted. For over 2 years calls have been filled solely by volunteers. Only recently the reserve programs have helped divert the flow of volunteers in large numbers. All registrants are processed by the AFE&I station located in Puerto Rico.

With no less pride in our 19 uncompensated members who have joined the System since 1948, we are fortunate to have retained 6 who have served with us since the beginning during World War II. The latter group includes Local Board Chairmen C. Frederick Dixon and Attorney R. H. Amphlett, Leader, Appeal Board Chairman Dr. D. C. Canegata, and J. Antonio Jarvis, Albert O. Fabio, and C. V. F. Daniel. We could find a group no more loyal or devoted anywhere, or be more assured that they will guarantee the fullest participation of Virgin Islanders in any national defense activity through Selective Service.



## Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4.00 respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

August 19, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 181, Subject: "Postponement of Armed Forces Physical Examination and Induction of Physicians and Dentists," requiring the postponement of the physical examination and induction of registrants who have received the degree of bachelor of medicine, doctor of medicine, doctor of dental surgery, or doctor of dental medicine.

August 23, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 182, Subject: "Reporting of Registrants Who Have Failed to Perform Civilian Work in Lieu of Induction to United States Attorneys for Prosecution," concerning the new procedure under which the cover sheets of registrants who have failed to perform civilian work in lieu of induction and whose prosecution has been recommended by the Director of Selective Service, will be returned to State Directors of Selective Service who will report the registrants to United States Attorneys for prosecution.

August 23, 1957 — Transmittal Memorandum No. 94, containing: (1) Local Board Memorandum No. 16, as amended, Subject: "Registration of Aliens," which was amended to delete technical references to title I of the Act

### Father and Son Both Registrants Of Local Board

A father and son are both registered with Illinois Local Board No. 59, Woodstock.

The father, Harvey Conrad Perkins, was born April 8, 1923, and married at age 15. The son, Harvey C. Perkins, Jr., was born July 25, 1939.

"I suppose this has happened in other local boards," commented Mrs. Norma Scott, clerk, "but it's the first time such a thing has happened in this board and I really couldn't believe it at first."

and to the amendment of section 3 of the Act on June 19, 1951; to describe the official documents which identify alien foreign press representatives as persons not required to register; and to describe the issuance and use of the Examination Record (Form I-94) to identify certain alien laborers as persons not required to register.

(2) Local Board Memorandum No. 22, as amended, Subject: "Cancellation of Registrations of Aliens Who Have Been Relieved of Duty to Register," which was amended to eliminate reference in paragraph 3 (a) to specific Executive orders; to describe the alien foreign press representatives who have been relieved of the duty to register; and to refer in paragraph 4 to section 1611.2 (b) of the regulations instead of to the several subparagraphs of that section.

(3) The rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 58, Subject: "Processing of Special Registrants and of Regular Registrants Who Are Physicians, Dentists, or Veterinarians."

## Armed Forces for the Atomic Age Require Strong Citizen Reserve

The book *The Citizen Army, Key to Defense in the Atomic Age*, which was announced in the September issue of *Selective Service*, devotes itself to the effective role the regular Armed Forces and their universal citizen reserves can play in a democracy during a modern war. From its backstrip through the foreword by General Hershey and to the last of its 356 pages of text by Dr. Frederick M. Stern, the work takes this subject as its mission. In convincing substance and presentation it ties the citizen soldier, sailor, or airman to the nuclear weapon of current times.

By many measures the volume is a strong supporter of that significant recent study by Henry A. Kissinger on *Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy*. But in the matter of reserve Armed Forces, the *Citizen Army* goes substantially beyond that excellent treatise. As Author Stern himself has written "For limited (or unlimited) warfare—with or without tactical nuclear weapons—becomes much more feasible if the United States and its allies have well-trained,

well-organized, ready citizen reserves at their disposal."

His analysis of the problem of national defense finds the most efficient and economical form of military forces in the field of the universally trained citizen. He describes the system which gives the greatest conventional power potential at the lowest cost, tried and proven in modern war. This is the system that tends to avoid serious conflicts to education, job, and family; that seems to give new substance to the concept of the citizen's dignity and responsibility thereby making democracy even more democratic; that may make gradual disarmament possible without leaving free nations unprotected.

### Ready Reserve Units

The Navy has designated all of its Reserve drill units as units of the Navy Ready Reserve for the purposes of Selective Service classification, according to an official instruction issued by the Office of the Chief of Naval Personnel.

## Week Stresses Employment Of Physically Handicapped

Seeking to focus the attention of the entire Nation on a campaign to aid the country and individuals, the week of October 6-12 has been designated as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week. The theme of the observance is that it is a person's ability, not his disability that counts, Melvin J. Maas, chairman of the President's Committee Employment of the Physically Handicapped, has pointed out.

The following message from the President calls the attention of the Nation to the observance:

"There is one basic thing to remember about hiring workers who are physically handicapped. It is good business to hire them—good for the Nation and good for the person. It makes an earner out of an American who would otherwise be relatively helpless. I would like to congratulate the citizens who understand this and are helping to promote the widespread use of handicapped workers.

"Now we must tell others about the value of employing the physically handicapped because two million Americans with physical handicaps are still waiting to be used. Two million Americans could enter the labor force today if they were properly prepared and equipped to do so.

"I urge all employers, therefore, to use the handicapped wherever possible. I urge all workers to accept their handicapped fellow Americans as their coworkers. In these demanding times the labor force of the Nation is our most precious asset. Working shoulder to shoulder, handicapped can add spirit and power to America as we seek to promote the strength of the whole free world."

## Five-Year Tour Acceptance High

Acceptance of the five-year active duty tour now required of future pilots has been greater than anticipated by its personnel officials, according to the U. S. Air Force. Future pilots will be required to serve five years instead of three years, including approximately 2½ years of training.

The lengthened tour acceptance varied from 51 percent of the ROTC graduate officers presently in primary training to 100 percent of the aviation cadets in preflight training and Air Force Academy graduates and other officers in the primary program. All but nine of the 227 Academy graduates awaiting entry into the flying program accepted the five-year tour, the Air Force reported.

The lengthened tour was dictated in the interest of economy and better retention of personnel.

## Headquarters Visitors

Mrs. Mabel Worley, Clerk of Local Board No. 55 of Bloomington, Ill., accompanied by her husband, Mr. Worley.

Mrs. Shirley Pollock, Clerk of Local Board No. 22, Catskill, N. Y., accompanied by her husband, Mr. Pollock.

Edith A. Raker, Clerk of Local Board No. 116 of Rising Sun, Md., Estelle Hailes, Clerk of Local Boards No. 103-111 of St. Louis, Mo.

Barbara Jeffcott, Clerk of Local Board No. 41, Fort Myer, Fla.

Carrie S. Honeycutt, Clerk of Local Board No. 77 of Rockwell, Tenn.

Do you suppose the fellows who settled in the Bay Colony saw a conflict between church and firearms? Sunday was a day kept holy by those who settled in the Bay Colony, but they didn't hesitate to shoot an Indian on that day he got to nosing around. Why? Because a person can't keep Sunday holy when he is dead.

LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

## Virginia Family's Contributions To Nation's Defense Impressive

If family contributions to the country by service in the Armed Forces is compared, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Joyce of Bassett, Va., will be leading contenders for honors.

Mr. and Mrs. Joyce, parents of 15 children, can count among their sons seven veterans, two others currently in service, and another about to enter the service. Four of the children are girls.

And in addition to this impressive record, one of the Joyce sons, Randolph Joyce, is Chairman of Local Board No. 58, on which he has served either as member or chairman for 3 years. Others who have served in the Armed Forces are Woodrow Joyce, O. D. Joyce, Sanford Joyce, Harry Joyce, Albert Joyce, Thomas Joyce, Delane Joyce, and Leon Joyce.

The family's record of contributions to the country was the subject of a recent feature story with photographs in the Henry County Journal-Bassett.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VII

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 1957

Number 11

## Legion Urges Extension of SSS Act

Extension of Selective Service to June 30, 1963, was urged in a resolution adopted by the American Legion at its convention late in September in Atlantic City, N. J. The authority to induct men, except those with extended liability, will expire June 30, 1959, under present legislation.

Resolutions to extend Selective Service proposed by both Tennessee and Georgia were combined for approval of the national convention.

The resolution noted that voluntary enlistments in all branches of the Armed Forces are greatly influenced by the mere existence of the act. The Legion also praised the reorganization of the System with 87 percent of its personnel serving without compensation from a sense of patriotism and duty. The System has earned and enjoys the confidence of the overwhelming majority of the American people, the resolution continued.

The convention delegates also declared that the Nation should never without an obligation for every youth to serve his country in a military capacity and a system for their selection so to serve.

The resolution pledged the Legion to use all its efforts and influence toward extending the provisions of the act which are due to expire.

## 7,000 for Army in December

A call for 7,000 men for the Army has been issued for December by the Department of Defense. The call is the same as that issued for October and November.

In order to avoid taking men into active service in the weeks immediately preceding the Christmas and New Year's holidays, the Department of Defense requested the Selective Service System to deliver the men to induction stations before December 12.

## Headquarters Visitors

Mrs. Florence B. Long, Clerk of Local Board No. 11, Frankfort, Ind.

Mr. Harry C. Vaughn, Chairman of Local Board No. 41, Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Violet Nicholas, Secretary, Col. Paul G. Armstrong, State Director of Selective Service for Illinois.

Mrs. Francis Fravel, Clerk of Local Board No. 35, Delaware, Ohio.

## National Guard Association Commends Director, System

Commendation of Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director, and the Selective Service System for contributions to national defense marked the convention of the National Guard Association of the United States in Louisville, Ky., in October.

Recognizing that substantial gains had been made in meeting the still unsolved problems of the maintenance of Regular and Reserve forces strength, the association attributed much of this progress directly to the support from the Selective Service System.

The resolution adopted by the association is as follows:

"Whereas, the maintenance of the personnel strength of the Armed Forces has been a problem of great concern for all the Components thereof, Regular and Reserve, continuously since the reorganization of the Armed Forces following World War II, and

"Whereas, although no finally acceptable solution to the whole problem of maintenance of strength has been found, great progress has been made, especially in the National Guard, Army and Air, and

"Whereas, much of this progress is traceable directly to the support of our efforts by the manner in which the administration of the Selective Service System over the Nation recognized the role of the National Guard as the first line of our ready reserve,

"Be it therefore resolved, That the National Guard Association of the United States, in its 79th General Conference, this 10th day of October 1957 at Louisville, Kentucky, commends the National Director of the Selective Service System, Lieutenant General Lewis B. Hershey, and the whole of this vitally important, splendidly effective System for a substantial, far reaching contribution to the National security."

## Critical Skills Quota Set; Active Duty Period Halved

A national quota of 2,000 enlistments for fiscal year 1958 in the Critical Skills Reserve program and a reduction of the active duty for training period from 6 to 3 months have been adopted by the Department of Defense.

In addition, the Department authorized and directed all military services to continue participation in the program.

The new policies are expected to minimize some of the uncertainties which have surrounded the Critical Skills program.

It is anticipated that the Selective Service System will be informed promptly when enlistment quotas are filled in any military service. The new program also provides that the Critical Skills enlistee will enter upon his active duty for training within 1 year rather than within 120 days as was previously required by the Department of Defense.

Present status of the quotas in the various branches of the Armed Forces is:

Army: Quota open.

Navy: Quota open.

Marine Corps: Information not yet available.

Air Force: Quota unfilled, but the Air Force has retained enough approved applications to fill its cur-

rent quota. Surplus applications will be returned to respective local boards.

Coast Guard: Quota filled.

The new quota of 2,000 men, prorated among the military services, is a major reduction. Although only slightly more than 3,100 registrants have been enlisted in the program from March 1956, through August 1957—an 18-month period—some of the military services have participated in the program during only a portion of the 18 months. If all 4 military services had been participating in the program for the full 18 months, it is believed that the rate of enlistment would have been considerably greater than 2,000 per year.

Operations Bulletin No. 184, issued October 10, 1957, informed local boards of the new approach to the Critical Skills program. The bulletin stated that the basic reason given by the Department of Defense for reducing the active duty for training period, and for establishing a national quota, was to conserve funds for training of the Ready Reserve.

Requirements of the Ready Reserve for critically skilled persons is reported to be relatively small. The majority of those who have

(Continued on page 4)

## Ready Reserve Screening Job Is Completed

Initial screening of more than four million members of the Ready Reserve has been completed by the military services. As a result, 1,388,083 Reservists were either transferred to the Standby Reserve or discharged, according to William H. Francis, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Personnel, and Reserve.

Transferred to the Standby Reserve were 705,351. Discharges were issued to 682,732, leaving in the Ready Reserve 2,371,500 officers and men deemed qualified for immediate service in a national emergency.

The military services began their task in June 1956, and finished it June 30, 1957.

As of August 31, 1957, the Selective Service System had received notification from the military services that 590,636 individuals had been designated Standby Reservists.

Acting under the policy guidance of the Assistant Secretary of Defense and using uniform screening criteria prescribed by Executive Order 10651 of January 6, 1956, the military services screened out of the Ready Reserve those who (1) did not meet the age or fitness standards for active duty; (2) had fulfilled their Ready Reserve obligations or were elective or appointive officials; (3) would suffer extreme personal or community hardship if called to active duty; or (4) were employed in a critical civilian occupation and were in excess of Ready Reserve requirements for that occupation. Also released from the Ready Reserve were apprentices and students meeting certain standards, as well as those persons who possessed military skills excess to military requirements or who were not immediately available for active duty for other reasons.

In addition, on June 30, 1957, there were in the Ready Reserve on extended active duty 381,500 personnel, which brought the Ready Reserve strength to 2,753,000—some 147,000 less than the statutory ceiling.

The 147,000 vacancies are being used to provide assignments for persons being released from active duty who have Reserve obligations and for new Reservists recruited by the military services.

With the initial screening of the Ready Reserve completed, this screening process will be continuously utilized to assure that the Ready Reserve is immediately and readily available in the event of a national emergency.

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The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## The True Measure of Leadership

By Col. Daniel O. Omer

The recent launching of an earth satellite in another country has led some of our people to hint that our scientists may be outclassed by those of Russia. Certainly this broad conclusion is not proved if the only supporting evidence is Sputnik, but it is not the purpose of this article to debate that point. Instead, let us consider what it is about our American scientists, engineers, and others with special skills that makes them leaders—what it is that makes them essential to the national health, safety, or interest.

In a recent article on the shortage of scientists and engineers, it was said that we are now turning out much less than half as

### Court Decision

The United States Supreme Court on October 14 issued an order refusing to review an injunction suit brought against the Selective Service System, which had been defeated in the Federal District Court in Miami and in the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, successively. The importance of this relatively uncomplicated action is to add to authoritative case law frowning upon breaks in selective service procedures through injunctive or other preliminary actions.

The suit at bar was brought against the System and the local board by Martin Irving Tamarkin whose grievance was that he had been denied a second physical examination plus another 21-day waiting period thereafter prior to effecting his induction as a I-A registrant.

The case law which applies in such situations is tersely stated in the per curiam decision at the Court of Appeals level in which the judges for the Fifth Circuit said: "The operation of the Selective Service procedures cannot be impeded by injunctions in cases such as this. There is no right to a direct judicial review of orders of the draft boards."

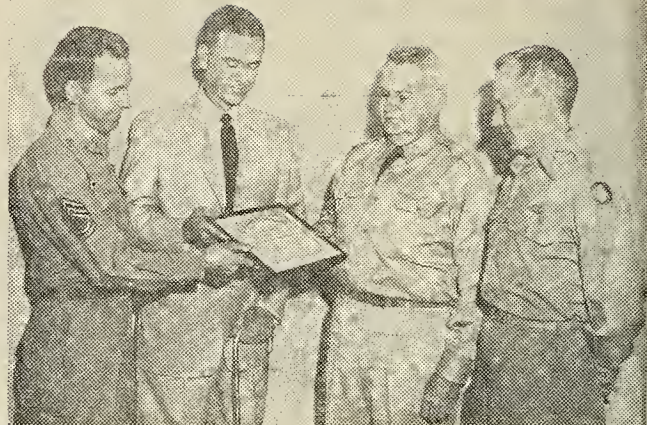
The factual situation was briefly this: Tamarkin was awarded I-A. He was examined and found acceptable for service. He claimed conscientious objection. The claim was denied. He appealed. This led to an appeal board classification of I-A. Citing sections 1625.11 and 1628.10 of the Selective Service Regulations, he claimed the right to another physical examination, and citing both Army Regulations and a Local Board Memorandum, he claimed an entitlement to a waiting period of at least 21 days between a redetermination of his physical fitness and the date of his induction. On this premise he sought both a preliminary and permanent injunction against further procedures until these steps might be taken. The District Court denied his motion, the Court of Appeals affirmed, and the Supreme Court now has refused to review.

many of these as Russia, and that it would be foolhardy to assume that these new Russian graduates are inferior to ours in the quality of their technical training. The author pointed out that our world leadership in technology, and perhaps even our survival as a Nation, will be threatened if we allow ourselves to lag far behind in training scientists and engineers, but also said, "We certainly are not going to adopt Soviet methods. We do not want scientific robots, but free men, able to understand and add to our democratic heritage." In other words, we must have something more than just technical knowledge and skill to qualify for leadership in the United States. While most everyone will agree to this, there are various views as to what that "something" is.

One great American has a theory that there are four "essential ingredients" for leadership, whether we are considering a designer of guided missiles, a digger of ditches, or an official or employee of the Selective Service System. In this formula, "essential" is used in its strictest sense, so that if a man claiming special skill is totally lacking in any one he cannot be relied upon fully, so far as contribution to the national interest is concerned. He may make a contribution here and there, but is not to be counted among those upon whom we would rely without reservation when disaster strikes and our survival is at stake. Under this theory, the four essential ingredients are willingness to work, adaptability, loyalty, and knowledge.

Certainly, a willingness to work is one of the essentials. In fact, this quality is so obvious that, like the purloined letter, it could easily be overlooked. No matter how much skill or knowledge a man may have, it is of no value to the Nation if he is not willing to use it. In the course of administering the doctor draft, we found men who had been trained as physicians and dentists who were engaged in farming or some other unrelated activity. Their failure to use their skills in the healing arts destroyed their value to the Nation in that capacity, even

(Continued on page 3)



RECRUITING AWARD to Col. Harold C. Wall, State Director of Florida, is presented by Congressman Charles Bennett, Jacksonville, Fla., a member of the House Armed Services Committee. In addition to Congressman Bennett and Colonel Wall, the picture above includes, on the right, Maj. George W. Clark, Jr., commander of the U. S. Army Recruiting Main Station, Jacksonville, and at the left, Sgt. 1st Class Carl Booth, St. Augustine recruiter. (U. S. Army photo.)

### Florida Director Is Honored By Army Recruiting Service

Col. Harold C. Wall, State Director for Florida, was honored recently by the Army recruiting service for his "cooperation, friendliness, and sincere interest" in the Army procurement program. He was appointed an Honorary

Army Recruiter, the highest award of the recruiting service, by the Army adjutant general, Maj. George Herbert Jones. Congressman Charles Bennett, Jacksonville, member of the House Armed Services committee made the presentation in behalf of the adjutant general and the committee.

### Manpower Study Is Conducted On Europe Trip

Studies of aspects of military manpower procurement in a number of West European countries were conducted during the summer by Col. Bernard T. Franck III, Chief, Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, of National Headquarters.

The tour of the European nations was under the auspices of the Department of Defense. Information gathered by Colonel Franck also will be of value to the Selective Service System.

The tour was the second such task undertaken by Colonel Franck for the Department of Defense. In 1955, he accompanied then Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Personnel, and Reserve, Carter Burgess, on a foreign tour to inquire into problems and practices in manpower procurement.

Production of the Army's famed Garand M-1 rifle has stopped. It, with all other Army small arms up to the .50 caliber machine gun size, will be replaced by two new weapons—the M-14 rifle and the M-60 machine gun.

Both of the new weapons will use the recently adopted "universal" 7.62 mm. ammunition.

Maj. George W. Clark, Jr., commander of the U. S. Army recruiting main station at Jacksonville which serves southeastern Georgia as well as the major part of Florida, recommended Colonel Wall for the appointment because of his interest in the regular and reserve procurement programs, "his immeasurable assistance and generous contributions of both time and effort in our behalf." He said that "without Colonel Wall's assistance in coordinating our administrative relationships, our efficiency would have been greatly impaired. His helpful attitude has been fostered in the local board clerks and our recruiters are enjoying unexcelled cooperation at that level, resulting in a savings of manpower and funds."

Also present for the ceremony was Sergeant First Class Carl Booth, the St. Augustine, Fla., recruiter, one of the highest producers in the main station, who has acted as liaison representative between Colonel Wall's office and the main station in Jacksonville.

Colonel Wall is the third individual to receive the honorary recruiter appointment in Florida. One award was presented to Mrs. Evelyn O. Perry, Clerk of Local Board No. 20, Jacksonville. The other was presented to a country veterans Service Officer. The first appointment went to Mr. Phil Silvers of the Sergeant Bilko television series.



## The True Measure of Leadership

(Continued from page 2)

ough their knowledge might be most complete and thorough, and regardless of the reason that led them to leave the profession for which they had been trained.

### Official Notices

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September 1, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 0, as amended, Subject: "List of Operations Bulletins and Table of Cross-References of Local Board Memorandums and Operations Bulletins to Selective Service Regulations," containing the list of current bulletins, the list of bulletins which have become no longer current and in effect since March 1, 1957, and the current table of cross-references to the regulations.

September 17, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 183, Subject: "Classification of Registrants Discharged by the Army for Lack of Job Performance Potential," concerning the information which will be entered on the Armed Forces of the United States Report of Transfer or Discharge (DD Form 214) to identify registrants who have been discharged for lack of job performance potential, and the classification of such registrants in Class IV-F unless eligible for a lower class or for Class IV-A.

October 8, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 116, as amended, Subject: "Residency Consideration Programs for Reserve Medical Officers of the Public Health Service and Armed Forces," which was amended to describe the new procedure for administering the residency consideration program of the Armed Forces whereby participating registrants will be certified on the Record of Military Status of Registrant (DD Form 44) to be serving satisfactorily as members of the Ready Reserve, and shall be considered for classification in Class I-D under section 1622.13 (1) of the regulations.

October 10, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 184, Subject: "Critical Skills Program," concerning the establishment by the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1958 of a quota of 2,000 enlistments in the Ready Reserve by registrants selected under Part 1680 of the regulations, the reduction of their period of active duty for training from 6 to 3 months, and the consideration of such registrants for deferment in Class II-A.

"Adaptability" may mean many things, but in this connection must include at least the capacity to get along with people, the ability to utilize a skill under adverse conditions, and the power to turn to something different if one has outlived his skill or his skill is no longer in demand. In the narrow field of scientific and related personnel, the first two of these may be more important, with perhaps special emphasis on the second, since if we are thinking of contribution in time of disaster or survival, we must think of performance under something less than ideal circumstances. For example, we might have an outstanding surgeon who could work successfully only in a well-equipped operating room. He might well be of tremendous value to the Nation at this moment, but if he cannot perform an operation in a tent by lantern light, he would be of little value in the event of a sudden attack with hydrogen bombs or even after a hurricane or flood. He could not be carried in our inventory of those to be relied upon when survival is at stake. In the same way, this quality of adaptability must qualify one to leave his highly specialized skill in time of disaster, when for the moment a man to push a wheelbarrow or carry a stretcher may be more in demand than a physicist.

Loyalty, the third essential, includes loyalty to friends, loyalty to associates, and most important, so far as the national interest is concerned, loyalty to country. It has been said that the great weakness of selecting employees by examination or questionnaire is that they cannot show the most important single item—loyalty. If this is important in private or public employment generally, it is doubly so when we consider the value of specialized personnel to the Nation. It is possible that we might have the greatest scientist in the world, with full willingness to work and a perfect score in adaptability, but if he has not loyalty, we dare not even let him approach the place where he would be required to work.

Loyalty also includes a willingness to contribute to the needs of the Nation, even though there is some personal sacrifice. It was probably with this in mind that the Congress provided for the specialized skills program, under which a man takes a short period of general military training and is then placed in a reserve from which he will be called to serve only in his specialized skill. It is a waste of manpower to require a skilled scientist to take 2 years of military training as a rifleman, but it is just as certainly a mistake to relieve a man from military training so that he may learn a skill which the Nation cannot call for in time of need.

Knowledge, or perhaps the capacity to absorb knowledge, is the fourth essential. If one has the first three, it doesn't hurt anything to have a very large quantity of the fourth.

In America, our specialized personnel—our scientists, engineers, physicians, and others—the men

### Classification Picture September 1, 1957

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	17,928,121
I-A and I-A-O.....	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	114,532
Not Examined.....	1,244,170
Not Available for Induction.....	33,895
Induction Postponed.....	4,350
Fathers 19 through 25.....	391,881
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	54,727
Under 19 years of age.....	222,563
I-C.....	
Inducted.....	319,299
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,300,501
Discharged or Reserve.....	427
I-O.....	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	997
Not Examined.....	4,094
Fathers.....	1,498
I-W.....	
At Work.....	2,002
Released.....	4,854
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	363,848
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	20,614
College.....	3,110
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	31,289
II-A Apprentice.....	4,182
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	24,574
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	139,117
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,126,695
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,250,372
IV-B Officials.....	22
IV-C Aliens.....	6,853
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	57,272
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	2,501,512
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	7,698,871

## SPEEDING EARTH SATELLITE UNDERSCORES TIMELINESS OF "THE CITIZEN ARMY"

With the Russian "sputnik" coursing the sky, the timeliness of the book *The Citizen Army* becomes all the more apparent. This work, as will be recalled, was mentioned in our September and October issues.

While author Frederick Martin Stern may not specifically deal with satellites in his book, he devotes considerable attention to nuclear weapons as such. He discusses at relative length the probability of their use in warfare and the limitations of their usefulness in such connection. He dwells upon internal political considerations in their regard and the civilian control of their production. But of greater interest to Selective Service perhaps is the treatment which the volume accords to (1) the need for large ground forces to support the use of atomic weapons during war and (2) the increased need for Armed Forces reserves to apply thereto, if nu-

clear weapons are used.

Another index of timeliness in the present regard and also a measure of the broad scope in the book's coverage, is its discourse upon surprise as an element in current battle activity and the capacity of the trained citizen warrior to react favorably in situations of this kind. Quoted in part is the author's statement on the subject:

Modern warfare requires the flexibility of the citizen soldier. Only by flexibility can we apply—and meet—what is dreaded most in war: surprise. With the terrific speed of planes and rockets surprise has become ever more common and ever more deadly. It is the mortal foe of rigid planning and commanding. In his *Crusade in Europe*, Eisenhower wrote: "Rigidity inevitably defeats itself." What cannot be tactically improved instantly may remain forever undone.

who are a vital part of the team we depend upon to stand between us and disaster, have these four "essential ingredients." It is this that makes them great. It is this that gives us leadership. So long as we have leaders who are free men, able to understand and add to our democratic heritage, we have no need to fear.

A national movement to observe the centennial year of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt started on October 27—Mr. Roosevelt's 99th birthday. The theme of the observance is "Responsible Citizenship" in keeping with the dynamic Americanism displayed by the former great political leader, statesman, and Chief Executive.



## Life Story of General James B. Fry, First Federal Draft Chief, Is Told

(Editor's Note: The following is a second installment of the story of the life of General James Barnett Fry, head of the Federal draft in 1863-66.)

After his duty at Harper's Ferry, General Fry was once again in 1860 detailed to the United States Military Academy, this time for only 4 months of duty. He served as recorder for the board to revise the program of instruction at the Academy. After completion of that task, he went to Baton Rouge, La., where he spent the remainder of the year in garrison.

In 1861 Fry was on frontier duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. During that year he was ordered to Washington, D. C., with Magruder's Battery to set up the artillery defenses of the Capital City. After a short period in Washington, he applied for transfer to the Adjutant General's Department. His request was granted. He was transferred and promoted to Brevet Captain in March 1861.

From March to July 1861, Captain Fry served as Chief of Staff to Major General Irvin McDowell and participated in the First Battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. In November 1861, however, he became Chief of Staff to Major General Don Carlos Buell, commanding the Army of the Ohio. With Buell, Fry participated in (1) the march from the Ohio River to Nashville, (2) the Battles of Pittsburgh Landing and Shiloh, (3) the advance and seizure of Greenville, (4) the operations in Northern Alabama, (5) the movement to Louisville, (6) the Battle of Perryville and (7) the

routing of General Bragg's rebel forces toward southeastern Kentucky. For his work as Chief of Staff to McDowell he was promoted to the rank of Brevet Colonel.

The Battle of Pittsburgh Landing found both Colonel James B. Fry and his father, Colonel Jacob Fry, in that action. Although 63 at the time, Jacob had talked the Governor of Illinois into allowing him to raise a regiment of volunteers. Because of his personal popularity throughout the State, he was able to raise this regiment in a short time. After a few weeks training at Benton Barracks, Missouri, Colonel Jacob Fry's Regiment was thrown into the Battle of Pittsburgh Landing. His commanding General, who was captured in the battle, later reported that Jacob's green regiment stood firm against three vicious assaults before retiring in orderly fashion and joining Major General Stephen A. Hurlbut's forces to renew the fight.

Colonel James Fry later on learning that his father was ill, secured permission from Jacob's commanding general for him to return home. Jacob refused to do so, however, remaining at the front and participating in several more battles, until captured by General Nathan Bedford Forrest of the Confederate Army. He was released the same day of capture after assuming an oath never again to take up arms against the Confederacy, and returned to his home in Illinois, but the exposure and hardship he had endured in the field resulted in the loss of his eyesight.

In March 1863, the Federal Congress passed the Enrollment or Draft Act. Colonel James B. Fry, although he was not too popular with many because of his staunch support of General Buell before the Military Commission which inquired into Buell's conduct with the Army of the Ohio, was selected as the best qualified officer to serve in the capacity of Provost Marshal General for the operation of the draft.

In the capacity of Provost Marshal General, Fry was brevetted a Brigadier General for distinguished service on April 21, 1864. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted Major General for "valuable, meritorious and distinguished service in the Provost Marshal General's Department during the Rebellion."

From March 17, 1863 to August 30, 1866, then, General James B. Fry was Provost Marshal General of the United States in charge of the draft. When selecting his staff to help run the draft, he called upon many of those whom he knew well. His own brother, William, for instance, served as Provost Marshal in the 10th Congressional District of Illinois. His brother-in-law, Colonel George W. Burton, was Chief of the Disbursement Branch at Fry's own Headquarters in Washington. Ten of his West Point classmates served with him at one time or another during the period of the draft's operation.

(Continued in next issue)

## SSCQT Inquiries Prompt Reminder on Test Program

With many colleges requesting information regarding the Selective Service College Qualification Test program for the academic year 1957-58, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, reminded students that only one test will be offered this year.

The reduction in the tests from

three to one was originally announced last July. But since school terms opened, requests for information indicate that publicity concerning the single test did not reach all college staffs and student bodies.

In a recent communication to State Directors, General Hershey asked that information concerning the single test be transmitted by them to colleges and universities within their States, and particularly to all agencies previously used as testing centers.

The lone test probably will be given May 1, 1958, and no clean-up test will be given. In the past, tests have been offered in both the fall and spring, and a clean-up test has been given before the end of the spring term.

Specifications for this year's tests will be submitted for bids this month, November, but the successful bidder will not be known until January or February.

## Indiana Employees Presented Awards

Ten Indiana Selective Service employees—7 local board clerks and 3 members of the State headquarters staff—were recently awarded certificates of merit for outstanding achievements. The certificates were presented by Lt. Col. Wayne E. Rhodes, State director.

Members of the State headquarters staff receiving the awards were: Mrs. Aletha A. Crabtree, Mrs. Pauline V. Kiefer, and Mrs. Norris E. Berry. Mrs. Kiefer also was awarded a certificate of appreciation for 10 years of service.

Local board clerks receiving certificates of merit were: Miss Patricia A. McGuire, Brazil; Miss Lillian M. Williams, Brookville; Mrs. Lola Tarnow, LaPorte; Mrs. Stella K. Ballinger, Anderson; Mrs. Mary K. Burge, Vincennes; Mrs. Margaret B. Cotter, Gary; Mrs. Georgiana W. Reasoner, Goshen.

Mrs. Cotter, Mrs. Burge, and Mrs. Reasoner also received cash awards of \$100. It was the second cash award for Mrs. Burge, who received the previous one in December 1956.

The Coast Guard plans to ask Congress for a nuclear-powered ship—probably an icebreaker. This could solve a great danger inherent in conventional icebreakers—that of running out of fuel if caught in polar ice.

## Critical Skills Quotas Are Set

(Continued from page 1)

completed active duty for training, under the program through August 1957, have been transferred to the Standby Reserve. By reducing the active duty for training period to 3 months, it is expected that funds will be saved for training men more likely to be retained and utilized in the Ready Reserve.

It was emphasized in Operation Bulletin No. 184 that local boards should give serious consideration to deferment of critically skilled persons who qualify for classification in Class II-A. Boards also were asked to suggest to persons desiring to apply for enlistment in the program that they delay their applications until induction is imminent.



PERSONNEL MATTERS were the subject of a number of recent conferences between Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service and officials of the Civil Service Commission. Pictured above discussing problems posed by the reduction in the funds for the operation of the Selective Service System are General Hershey, left, and Mr. Bruce Stubblefield, Special Assistant to the Executive Director of the Civil Service Commission.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in United States Savings Bonds purchased as of August 31, 1957, is 24.

Relative standings of the 24, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Guam.....	17.64
Virgin Islands.....	13.31
Puerto Rico.....	11.44
Alabama.....	10.30
Idaho.....	10.25
Nevada.....	9.63
Wisconsin.....	8.85
Hawaii.....	7.66
Utah.....	7.48
Oklahoma.....	7.36
Minnesota.....	7.16
South Carolina.....	6.58
Maryland.....	6.56
Washington.....	6.45
South Dakota.....	6.44
Florida.....	6.29
Vermont.....	6.09
Maine.....	5.44
Wyoming.....	5.31
Missouri.....	5.29
Michigan.....	5.28
District of Columbia.....	5.23
Arizona.....	5.14
Connecticut.....	4.81



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VII

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 1957

Number 12

## Fateful Year For America Lies Ahead

by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey  
Director of Selective Service

To the men and women who are the Selective Service System, the Director sends Christmas Greetings, together with his thanks and his gratitude for duties well done during a year that has had its difficulties, its uncertainties, its problems, and its frustrations.

In the year that is almost gone the responsibilities of selection of men for service in battle has not been carried. The anxieties of inducting large numbers of men have been completely absent. Those who have been in the Selective Service System for many years can remember when they could not believe that there would ever be enough available men to create a problem for the System. This has come to pass. With it has come concern to those who look with anxious eyes as our trained and experienced manpower grows older and takes on the responsibilities which cannot be shed without serious interruption to the productive capacity of the Nation and its health, safety, and interest. There are fears on the part of us who see more and more young American men grow toward the middle twenties, untrained and not raining.

Our apprehensions are increased when we hear voices of our citizens declare that we have a surplus of men available for the Armed Forces.

Our pride has been disturbed by evidences that we may be equalled or displaced in our mastership of reduction, inventive genius, or gadget fabrication. It is a real cause for anxiety when we hope and believe that the answer to our present discomfort can be found in a few billions made available.

Our Christmas would be more satisfactory if we had become de-

(Continued on page 2)



DISCUSSION OF manpower procurement in Europe and other phases of a recent trip abroad made by Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Lewis B. Hershey marked a luncheon meeting of the Director of Selective Service and his staff and division chiefs following the Director's return to his Washington office. Pictured above at the luncheon are, from left to right, Col. Joel D. Griffing, Chief Planning Officer; Col. Campbell C. Johnson, Assistant to the Director; Col. William P. Averill, Chief, Field Division; Col. Bernard T. Franck III, Chief, Office of Legislation, Liaison and Public Infor-

mation; General Hershey; Col. Daniel O. Omer, General Counsel; Col. Richard H. Eanes, Chief Medical Officer; Col. Charles H. Grahl (in rear), Assistant to the Director; Col. Joseph A. Grotenrath, Adjutant General; Col. Michael R. London, Chief, Communications and Records Division; Col. Dee Ingold, Chief, Manpower Division; Mr. Kenneth H. McGill, Chief, Research and Statistics Division; Mr. Victor A. Olsen, Chief, Administrative Division; Col. Cloyd T. Caldwell, Chief, Fiscal and Procurement Division; and Col. William S. Iliff, Jr., Assistant to the Director.

## Army Boosts January Call To 10,000 Men

The selection of 10,000 men in January for induction into the Army has been requested of Selective Service by the Department of Defense. The Army expects subsequent calls for the early months of 1958 to be even larger, it was indicated.

The Army explained that although it is in the process of reducing to 900,000 by the end of the fiscal year, the process of discharging "less effective" men together with higher standards for reenlistment require larger draft calls.

## Former Director In Kentucky Elected Sheriff

Solon F. Russell, former State Director of Selective Service for Kentucky, was elected sheriff of Jefferson County, Ky., in the November election.

Sheriff-elect Russell was state director from 1946 to 1956, and prior to 1946 was successively Louisville, Ky., city and Jefferson County welfare director.

## Rejections, Deferments Few In European Draft Systems, National Director Reports

The physical condition of the youth of Western European nations is exceptionally good, and deferments for other reasons from compulsory military service are few, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, reported on his return recently from an extensive tour of Europe and parts of the Near East.

General Hershey commented on the operation of conscription systems in several of the nations he visited, during the course of a talk before members of the national headquarters staff shortly after his return from abroad early in November.

The Director illustrated the comparative insignificance of physical condition as a draft problem in western Europe in an account of a conversation with a conscription official:

"How long does it take your military to get these boys into good physical condition?", General Hershey asked, referring to newly inducted men.

"They come that way," the official replied.

The Director told the national headquarters staff that the sturdiness of the people is apparent even

in the youngsters at play. And he suggested the explanation that the apparently better physical condition of the youth of Europe probably reflects the more rugged life the average European experiences.

If the European wants to go somewhere, he depends more on his legs to get him there than on wheels, the General pointed out as an example.

The mass of labor-saving devices and techniques Americans take for granted are luxuries to most Europeans. And their daily routine of

(Continued on page 4)



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.  
This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.  
Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## Fateful Year Lies Ahead

(Continued from page 1)

termed that our safety and our survival could not be bought but must be earned. Earned by an acceptance of individual responsibility by each and every citizen. For too long and to an alarming degree we have thought we could delegate our survival to others who would insure it by what they could do to those who might injure us. Too little we have appreciated or practiced preparations for our endurance of what others might do to us.

In the kind of government we have and want to retain there are limits beyond which we dare not permit our public officials to go without the knowledge and consent of the citizenry even to insure survival. This places a heavy responsibility upon each stockholder of the United States to be prepared at all times to play his full part in the affairs of the Nation. It must be so, for if the citizen fails the Nation, the Nation will fail the citizen, either by ineffectiveness and failure or if successful in maintaining the Nation it will be at the price of loss of representative government.

The Director sends to all in the Selective Service System his best wishes for 1958. With these wishes goes the hope that 1958 may somehow see the turning point in America. This hope is not for less danger from without, for such hopes are wishful thinking and the refuge of those who would solve the hard problems of survival by ignoring them. This hope is for changes within America, that are possible and practical if we are to grant that there remains in our people the qualities we believe have made us a great Nation. The fact that the changes must come within us does not make it an easier process. The knowledge that we spend a very large part of our productive effort on nonessentials is no indication that we shall have the hardihood to change. Perhaps it is too much to hope that we can change our ways of living even if we come to understand that our nonessentials—luxuries for which we trade our time and our energies—makes us less fitted to meet the condition we must master if we are to continue to survive.

If any one of the sputnik family or all of the family for that matter combined can shock us out of our search for comfort and seeming content with being soft in body, lazy in mind, and weak in character, 1958 will be the most encouraging year in our history. It will prove that a people can have liberty and still retain individual responsibility; avoid hunger, and remain virile; and above all to have the character to endure for the things we believe.

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4.00 respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

October 18, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 185, Subject: "Status of Quotas for Enlistment in the Critical Skills Program," advising whether the quota for enlistment in each armed force is open or filled and that a registrant whose original choice of service is not available to him because of a filled quota should be afforded the opportunity of applying for enlistment in one of the services with an unfilled quota.

October 24, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 186, Subject: "Standby Reservists With Dual Military Status," concerning the determination of availability for order to active duty in time of war or national emergency of Standby Reservists who are Reserve officers or warrant officers but who are presently serving on active duty as regular warrant officers or enlisted men.

## First Aid Course Is Preparation For Emergency

All personnel of National Headquarters are receiving instruction in basic first aid in a formal nine-week course. The instruction was begun in October and will be completed in December.

With each class offered a number of times each week under a group of officer-instructors, every member of National Headquarters is afforded an opportunity to attend without interference with regular duties.

In addition to the value of the training in meeting everyday emergencies, the instruction in first aid is a part of the National Headquarters mobilization readiness program. In the event of nuclear attack or outbreak of a major war which might subject this Nation to military action, individual ability in first aid procedures will have a direct bearing on the capability of Selective Service to survive and function, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director, points out.

The course will include instruction in the problems of atomic first aid.

Participation in the course has been general and enthusiastic.

## Armed Forces Recruiting In September Summarized

Total numerical strength of the Armed Forces on Sept. 30, 1957, based on preliminary reports, was 2,756,608. This represents a decrease of 31,907 from Aug. 31, 1957, combined strength of 2,788,515, the Department of Defense reports.

Recruitment and inductions of enlisted personnel of all the military services during September was estimated at 62,641, an increase of 2,844 compared with August. This figure includes 8,366 Selective Service inductions, 21,794 new recruits, 17,286 reenlistments, and 15,195 reservists entering upon active duty.

Army procurement during September totaled 32,405 with 8,366 inductions through Selective Service, 6,202 new recruits, 6,918 reenlistments, and 10,919 reservists entering upon active duty.

## Vatican Issues Rules On Vows, Military Duty

VATICAN CITY (N. C. W. C. News Service).—Young Catholic men in religious orders cannot take their permanent vows before completing compulsory military training where it exists, the Sacred Congregation of Religious has ruled.

A spokesman for the Sacred Congregation said the measure was adopted because many young men tend to change their minds about religious life after completing military duty.

"Military service," the decree states, "is often the source of a crisis for divine vocation in the religious spirit, as experience shows."

Thus the Sacred Congregation ruled that no one can be validly allowed to take perpetual vows before having completed his military service, or before having obtained a permanent deferment from military duty. Even temporary vows are suspended while such a member of a religious order serves with the military.

The decree was published in Acta Apostolicae Sedis, the publication containing the official acts of the Holy See.

In the United States exemptions by law are granted to regular or duly ordained ministers and to students preparing for the ministry. In most European nations, however, clergy and seminarians are subject to conscription for duty in the military services.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information included: Miss Ellen M. Kaufhold of Pennsylvania State Headquarters and Miss Pauline Bakic also of Pennsylvania State Headquarters.

tering upon active duty. Army strength was estimated at 980,200 on Aug. 31, it was 992,413.

Navy procurement totaled 13,174 with 7,559 new recruits, 3,401 reenlistments, and 2,215 reservists entering upon active duty. Navy strength was estimated at 662,100 compared with 674,730 on Aug. 31, 1957.

Marine Corps procurement during September totaled 3,632 of which 1,629 were new recruits, 1,172 reenlistments, and 831 reservists entering upon active duty. Air Force strength on Sept. 30, 1957, was estimated at 916,729. On Aug. 31, it was 922,249.

The strength figures represent full-time military personnel comprising both Regulars and Reservists on continuous active duty and other candidates including naval aviation cadets, cadets at West Point and the Air Academy, and midshipmen at Annapolis.

Recruiting, induction, reservists entering upon active duty and strength figures for all services during September compiled from preliminary reports, follow:

Enlisted Procurement.....	62,641
Inductions .....	8,366
First Enlistments.....	21,794
Reenlistments .....	17,286
Reserves to Active Duty.....	15,195

Strength:	
30 September 1957.....	2,756,608
31 August 1957.....	2,788,515

The figures on reserves entering upon active duty and Sept. 30 total strength include 8,321 Arkansas National Guardsmen called to active duty Sept. 24.

## GI in New York Finds Local Board Visit Valuable

It was near closing time. A soldier came over to the information counter at a Bronx installation.

"I wonder if you can help me," he said to the clerk.

He explained he had just arrived from North Carolina, was to meet an Army buddy who was to provide transportation back to camp, but he had lost his buddy's address. The police had referred him to the nearest Selective Service office.

A check of the records revealed that the "wanted" man was not registered at that installation. Mrs. Ethel Agi, clerk, obtained the local board of registration from the Master File maintained at Headquarters for all New York City registrants and within minutes the soldier was talking with his buddy on the phone.

"The Master File System certainly is paying off in helping locate registrants and prevent duplicate registrations," commented Mr. David Caidin, clerk, who watched and reported the above operation.



# Secretary Milton Outlines Modern Reserve Role

(Editor's Note: "The Role of the Reserve Components in the Modern Army" is the title of an address delivered by Hugh M. Milton II, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower, Personnel, and Reserve Forces, before the Association of the United States Army at its recent annual meeting in Washington, D. C. Secretary Milton noted in his talk that the Army's requirement, adopted earlier this year, that all nonprior service enlistees in the Army reserve undergo six months of active duty for training marked a great stride forward in meeting the Nation's need for a trained Ready Reserve.)

(With Selective Service playing a key role in the buildup of the Reserve and National Guard by granting deferments to men to undergo the six months' training and thereafter satisfactorily participate in training, Secretary Milton's remarks concerning the Reserve will be of special interest. In addition to its role in inducing participation in the Ready Reserve, Selective Service has direct responsibilities in determining the availability for recall of members of the Standby Reserve. Portions of Secretary Milton's address deemed to be of greatest interest are printed below.)

The planned role of the Ready Reserve in any future conflict is identical to the role of the active forces. A fundamental difference between the two is that the bulk of the active establishment will immediately engage in fighting, when necessary, whereas the Ready Reserve must be prepared to place its strength in action as early as possible after M-day or D-day. We have long since passed the day when this Nation can, in war, mobilize under the protective cover of fighting allies as we have done in the two great world wars of the past. Therefore, our reserve component forces must now acquire in peacetime a higher degree of combat readiness than ever before if they are to be the decisive factor or victory that they have been in the past.

We all know that the citizen soldiers have provided the bulk of our fighting forces in combat since the War of Independence. In 1783, Gen. George Washington had this to say about the citizen soldier:

"It may be laid down as a primary position, and the basis of our system, that every citizen who enjoys the protection of a free government owes not only a proportion of his property but even his services to the defense of it. . . . They ought to be mustered and trained . . . and able-bodied young men between the ages of 18 and 25 . . . drafted to form a corps in every State . . . to be employed whenever it may become necessary in the service of their country. . . ."

This concept has been carried forward to this day in which every State, Territory, and Commonwealth has its own National Guard.

The present and continuing mission of the reserve components is

set forth in section 201 (a), Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952. "The Congress hereby declares that the Reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States are maintained for the purpose of providing trained units and qualified individuals to be available for active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States in time of war or national emergency, and at such other times as national security may involve utilization of Armed Forces of the United States in excess of those of the regular components thereof."

Let me emphasize that if the reserve component forces are to carry out the missions set forth in the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 and fulfill their role as a ready part of our Armed Forces team, then they must be trained, organized, and equipped in the same manner as the active forces. We simply cannot afford to put forces in the field in war that cannot be called upon to perform equally as well as the active forces. Neither can we entrust the protection of our production base and centers of manpower to forces that lack the capability to meet the attacker on equal terms. These facts are so obvious that they perhaps need not be said. But the magnitude of the evolution that is taking place in all of the services and its eventual impact on the Ready Reserve will have far-reaching effects that all of us must face calmly and intelligently.

Much planning has been done on how best to accomplish this evolution from the conventional systems of World War II and Korea to the atomic systems of the future. We do not have all of the answers now and probably never will have for the simple reason that each year brings new developments that alter the planning factors. What we plan now for 1960 may be entirely different from what we do when 1960 comes around.

One factor that complicates planning for the future is that neither we nor anyone else has ever fought an atomic war. Planning factors are really "best guesstimates." You need only read the newspapers to know that there are divergent opinions among the services as to the nature of future war. These are honest opinions of patriotic men who want America to have the best possible defense at least cost. Out of this melting pot of ideas will one day be distilled a clearer statement of the future structures and roles of the services. A firm estimate of the size, structure, and role of the Ready Reserve will come out at the same time.

Last year the Secretary of Defense asked the Joint Chief of Staff to review and validate the Ready and Standby Reserve requirements for the next four years, and to consider certain measures from the JCS vantage point which would strengthen and make more realistic the Ready Reserve buildup. The

Secretary also directed the Army to submit "an up-to-date Ready Reserve program plan." At that time the Secretary expressed his thinking in terms of "concerns about the Reserve Forces."

In the next emergency we must be prepared to rapidly mobilize large numbers of units and individuals so that they may immediately begin intensive training. This means that units required to support or conduct the training of other units, such as Maneuver Area Commands and Replacement Training Divisions, must be ready to function within a very short period of time after M-day. In previous wars it was the active Army that performed these training functions initially.

Reserve component divisions and additional combat and service support units must be capable of early mobilization, and after a period of only a few months additional training, be prepared for deployment. This is a far cry from anything that was ever expected of the Army's reserve components in past wars.

In the future, in the case of the small war, the Ready Reserve will be available as units or individuals to fill gaps in the active services, provide trained loss replacements, and replace or supplement the strategic reserve in its role as a deterrent to the spread of the conflict. Furthermore, a quality Ready Reserve will give the public a greater sense of security and feeling that the war can be brought to a successful conclusion and peace restored on our terms. The Ready Reserve will also be able to provide the mobilization training base and framework for development of other forces if needed.

If the big war, the general war, should come, it may be expected that the manpower and production base of this Nation in the Zone of the Interior will suffer thermodynamic attack. Chaotic conditions will prevail in the areas which have been hit. While the Civil Defense Administration has the responsibility for the control of the populace, assistance to survivors, and the restoration of law and order in these areas, the magnitude of the disaster may be such that military forces may be required to cope with the problem. It is conceivable that it might be necessary that the President institute martial law as he has in the hypothetical problems of Operation Alert—1955. The National Guard, either under State control or in Federal service, would be of extreme value in a disaster of this type. Should more forces be needed to support Civil Defense efforts, other Reserve individuals and units of the proper size and type might also be used.

One school of military theorists believes that the decisive phases of a general war will have been reached in a few weeks or days. If they are correct, the bulk of the

(Continued on page 4)

## Classification Picture October 1, 1957

Class	Number
Total Classified	18,017,146
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	107,460
Not Examined	1,249,201
Not Available for Induction	26,898
Induction Postponed	3,109
Fathers 19 through 25	397,893
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	55,814
Under 19 years of age	225,921
I-C	
Inducted	310,516
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,297,319
Discharged or Reserve	416
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	975
Not Examined	4,189
Fathers	1,537
I-W	
At Work	1,998
Released	4,977
I-D Member of Reserve Component	392,437
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	21,059
College	2,148
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	32,779
II-A Apprentice	4,145
II-C Agricultural Deferment	24,273
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	137,220
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,128,182
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,248,795
IV-B Officials	22
IV-C Aliens	6,840
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	57,086
IV-F Unfit for Service	2,523,522
V-A Over Age of Liability	7,750,415



## Secretary Milton Outlines Role of Ready Reserve

(Continued from page 3)

Ready Reserve will probably first be used to stabilize conditions at home, then be shipped to the land of the defeated enemy to assist the active Army, Navy, Air Forces, and Marines in eliminating armed resistance, and then, as occupation forces, to direct and control the establishment of economic and political stability. The CONUS defenses and special security forces will assist in the protection of heavily populated areas, production centers, and other vital installations in the Zone of the Interior from D-day until enemy capabilities to attack the United States have been eliminated.

Should it be that the theories of the long-war school are dominant, the Ready Reserve will not only provide the mobilization and training base for production of other forces but will play an active role in combat as a supplement to active forces. The ultimate role of both components is identical.

Whether the war be long or short, limited or general, conventional or atomic, the Ready Reserve will "determine our ability to react quickly and to wage war over the long pull." The U. S. citizen-soldier for almost two centuries has proved to be the most versatile and adaptable fighting man of all time—I am confident that he will be equal to the occasion in future war.

In closing, I would like to point out that it is only with the understanding and help of an enlightened public, willingly giving of their time, energy, and material resources in support of our national military objective, that we will be able to build and maintain forces for the defense of freedom and liberty.

## Gen., Mrs. Hershey Are Honored on 40th Anniversary

Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Lewis B. Hershey observed the 40th anniversary of their wedding on November 29, 1957. Friends of General and Mrs. Hershey congratulated the couple on the occasion, and at one party honoring them Mr. and Mrs. A. Alvis Layne, Jr., were hosts at their Washington home to many of the couple's well-wishers. Mrs. Layne is the former Kathryn Hershey.

General and Mrs. Hershey, who were married in 1917, both spent their youth and attended school in the same part of Indiana, where their youthful romance began. They are the parents of four children, Mrs. Layne, Maj. Gilbert Hershey, USMC, now in Bonn, Germany; George Hershey, a marine engineer of Bremerton, Wash.; and Mrs. Sam L. Barth (formerly Ellen Margaret Hershey). Mrs. Barth's husband is a captain in the U. S. Army, now stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C.

## Attempt to Enact Permanent Draft Law Followed End of War Between the States

(Editor's Note: The following is the last of three installments of the story of the life of General James Barnett Fry, head of the Federal draft in 1863-1866.)

Although General Fry was basically charged with running the draft, he frequently was called upon by the Secretary of War, the Honorable Edwin M. Stanton, to assist the President. When President Abraham Lincoln was preparing to make his Gettysburg Address, General Fry was detailed as his War Department escort.

Shortly before the end of the war, Fry was one of a select party that went to Fort Sumter for the raising of the American Flag over this recaptured fortress. While in Charleston, South Carolina, he learned of the assassination of Lincoln. Fry then hurried back to Washington and threw all of the resources of his nation-wide organization into the hunt for the assassins. Some of his men were instrumental in their capture. He was next directed by Secretary Stanton to set up the courtroom for the trial of the Lincoln conspirators.

In 1866, legislation was introduced into the Congress to make the draft permanent. Earlier a bill had likewise been considered which would have required the draft set-up to assume all of the voluntary enlistment work of the Army.

## Draft Rejections Few in Europe

(Continued from page 1)

living, as well as their recreation and work, involves physical effort, and, therefore, physical conditioning, that Americans have come to regard as undesirable.

Another European draft official, in answer to a question from General Hershey, said that rejections for illiteracy are very rare.

General Hershey also told the national headquarters staff that Western Europeans seem to be psychologically equipped for the current cold war.

Generally shorter terms of compulsory military service in other NATO countries than in the United States are due in large part to political considerations, General Hershey said. But he pointed out that in the case of Finland where the size of the armed forces is restricted by a treaty with the Soviet Union, a short term of service is used to provide a rapid turnover of men in uniform and to build up a large trained reserve.

Although signs of economic recovery and stability vary from country to country, General Hershey reported that the progress evident since his visit six years ago to many of the same countries is remarkable.

The General and Mrs. Hershey traveled to and from Europe by ship and by air and automobile within Europe. They returned to Washington Nov. 4.

The Honorable Roscoe Conkling, a member of Congress, who had long disliked Fry, opposed the permanent draft legislation, while the Honorable James G. Blaine, also a member, supported it. The ensuing controversy between Conkling and Blaine is considered one of the most bitter in Congressional history. The permanent draft bill was not passed and the resulting bitterness probably had something to do with Blaine later losing a chance to become President.

When General McDowell heard that the Office of the Provost Marshal General was about to be abolished, he requested that General Fry be made the Assistant Adjutant General of his Department of the Army for the Pacific. Fry reverted to his permanent rank of Colonel and arrived in San Francisco on November 30, 1866, serving there until May 17, 1869.

His next assignment was as Assistant Adjutant General of the Division of the South with Headquarters in Louisville, Kentucky. He was in this capacity from June to July 1871 when a request was received from Lieutenant General Phil H. Sheridan asking for his transfer to the Division of the Missouri, a transfer which was made.

Fry reported to the Division of the Missouri, with Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, being on duty with General Sheridan there from 1871 to November 1873. In 1873, his health failed and he took sick leave for 3 months. After that, he was assigned Assistant Adjutant General to the Military Division of the Atlantic, with Headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y. Here he remained from 1873 to 1881. In May 1879, his health failed again and he was granted a year's sick leave. In December 1879, 7 months later, he relinquished his sick leave and reported back to duty.

In the spring of 1881, Fry learned that he was blocking the promotion of one of his closest friends. If the friend was not promoted then, he never would be. Fry thereupon applied for retirement July 1, 1881, and was retired on that date after having served 34 years on active duty.

Following his retirement, he lived at 30 East 63d Street, New York City. He had been a vigorous soldier during his military career and he did not slow down after retirement. He became a prolific writer, publishing about a dozen books and numerous articles. He even helped General Ulysses S. Grant in the writing of the second volume of his memoirs. He was active otherwise being one of the founders of the Military Services Institute. He likewise was active in the Lafayette Post of the GAR.

Although Fry was always somewhat reserved, he was greatly admired by everyone who worked with him and was genuinely mourned throughout the Army when he passed away on July 11, 1894. His burial took place in the Church Courtyard of St. James-the-Less, in Philadelphia.

## Army Circular Tells Program For Discharges

Details of the program for mandatory and voluntary discharge enlisted men found to lack job performance potential for the Army are spelled out in Department of the Army Circular 635-2, the Army Information Digest for November reports. Minimum standard for retention of those serving on initial enlistment is a recorded score of or higher in at least two of the aptitude areas of the Army Classification Battery. For Regular Army enlisted men other than the serving on initial enlistment, score of 90 or higher is required in three aptitude areas.

Exceptions include those with or more years active service, grades E-5, E-6 or E-7 until they complete 20 years service; winners of the Medal of Honor; holders of the Distinguished Service Cross, Navy Cross or Silver Star Medal until they complete 20 years service; partially disabled combat wounded veterans until they complete 20 years service and others.

An individual deemed to possess ability to absorb further training and to perform satisfactorily in the position for which trained, may be recommended for retention.

Operations Bulletin No. 183 issued Sept. 17 instructed local boards that registrants discharged under the Army's program and identified on DD Form 214 would be placed in Class IV-F unless eligible for a lower class or for Class IV-A. It is anticipated that the great majority of men so discharged are eligible for Class IV-A.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in United States Savings Bonds purchased as of September 30, 1957, is 23.

Relative standings of the 23, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Virgin Islands.....	13.70
Puerto Rico.....	11.75
Alabama.....	10.66
Idaho.....	10.13
Nebraska.....	9.92
Hawaii.....	9.38
Nevada.....	9.33
Wisconsin.....	8.86
Minnesota.....	7.91
Oklahoma.....	7.47
Wyoming.....	7.41
Utah.....	7.29
Maryland.....	7.27
Washington.....	6.98
South Carolina.....	6.44
South Dakota.....	6.37
Vermont.....	6.27
Florida.....	6.17
Missouri.....	5.99
District of Columbia.....	5.97
Michigan.....	5.68
Arizona.....	5.12
Connecticut.....	4.99



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 1958

Number 1

## Selective Service Long Aware Of Need for Skilled Men

By Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey  
Director of Selective Service

World events during the past several months have increased the interest of the citizens of the United States in the education of more engineers and scientists. The problem is not new to the members of the Selective Service System. For many years the Selective Service System has been aware of this need and has done something about it.

At times much has been written and said about the interference of the obligation for military service with the education of the youth of America. There is a tendency to forget that in World War II more consideration was given for the deferment of engineers and scientists than for any other groups, excluding doctors of medicine and ministers of religion, including divinity students. Early in the Korean difficulty the student deferment plan was announced. This plan has permitted the education of great numbers of engineers and scientists.

The GI benefits provided the greatest number of students of engineering and the sciences that we have ever had. In fact, so great were the numbers of engineers that a surplus developed which only the Korean emergency and the production it brought absorbed. Since that time there have been increasing demands for more and more engineers and scientists. The wide use of engineers and scientists for purposes completely unrelated to our national survival has created a shortage in the area of necessities while the supply has been used in the fields of nonessentials, most of them luxuries. This situation has muddled the actual need. How much of the national problem has been lack of supply or how much has been lack of utilization it has not been possible to determine.

Granting there is a need, the first problem is to get action started to correct the situation rather than to spend time charging and countercharging on the responsibility for the shortage which has developed.

The correction of the shortage is not simple and even if successful will require time. Education at best is a long process. The modification of school courses of study requires time, facilities, and most of all teachers. Granted that these things can be provided, there remains the problem of finding the boys and girls with the capacity and the inclination to make use of them.

What incentive can be provided to attract men and women with the required capacity to undertake training in engineering and the sciences? We are prone to believe that if enough money is provided a solution can be found. There is a weakness in our thinking and a handicap to the solution of the problem of more engineers and scientists and better utilization of those we have. It is a disturbing situation to find a nation, presumably anticapitalistic, using capitalistic methods to procure engineers and scientists while a capitalistic nation uses what might be termed socialistic methods to accomplish the same purpose. The right of every boy to be a scientist or engineer is recognized by the anticapitalistic nation only so long as he meets the extremely high requirements of both capacity and application. For those students who meet the high requirements means are provided to insure their training.

(Continued on page 2)



OATH OF OFFICE to new members of the Presidential Appeal Board is administered above on Dec. 4, 1957, by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service. New members of the board are, extreme left, James P. Ringley, general agent, Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago, Ill., and prominent in veterans affairs in Illinois; and, third from left, James Van Alen of Newport, R. I., former editor and newspaper co-owner in Glen Cove, Long Island, and now intermittent columnist for Griscorn Publications in Glen Cove. Holding the Bible while the oath is administered is, second from left, Martin V. Coffey, New York City, director of merchandising of the Philip Carey Manufacturing Co., holdover member of the Presidential Appeal Board. Mr. Ringley and Mr. Van Alen succeed Paul C. Wolman, Baltimore attorney, and Paul H. Griffith, prominent businessman, veterans organization leader, and former Assistant Secretary of Defense. Mr. Ringley is new Chairman of the Board.

## Armed Services Recruitment In October

Recruitment and inductions of enlisted personnel of all the military services during October was estimated at 51,193 in a preliminary announcement issued by the Department of Defense in December.

This was 11,448 fewer than entered on active duty in September. The federalization of the Arkansas National Guard in September accounted for almost 9,000 of the difference between the September and October figure.

Inductions were 7,037 in October, compared to 8,366 in September. First enlistments in October numbered 19,950, and in September 21,794. Reenlistments were 19,655

## Induction Call For February Climbs to 13,000

The Department of Defense has issued a call for 13,000 men to be inducted in February, all for the Army. This compares with a call for 10,000 in January and 7,000 in each of the last three months of 1957. The February call is the highest since the same number was requested in July, 1957.

in October and 17,286 in September. Reserves called to active duty in October were 4,571, and in September, 15,195.

Strength of the military services on October 30, 1957, was 2,699,191 compared to a September 30 figure of 2,758,069.

JAN 14 1958



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## Selective Service Long Aware of Need for Skilled Men

(Continued from page 1)

When they become proficient in their professions they are utilized for the benefit of the state.

It is our problem as a Nation to find ways and means to outstrip in results these methods while at the same time retain the maximum possible individual liberty to each of our citizens. The task is not easy for we are under the necessity of providing self-leadership by many more effective means than centralized direction. Certainly, there is no easy road to learning and engineers and scientists in volume cannot be made by casual contact with electives of questionable value.

The road ahead is difficult and will not be traveled successfully by underestimating our competitors or by continuing to overrate ourselves. We have no monopoly on brains and much of our wizardry in production has been exaggerated or, even worse, applied to the unnecessary.

There is every indication that additional efforts will be made to increase the national supply of scientists and engineers. The Selective Service System need yields to none in what it has done in this field but in the days ahead it must be even more careful in the consideration for deferment of registrants who are or give evidence of becoming qualified in this field. In addition, the Selective Service System must anticipate the pressures that will increasingly be placed upon schools—colleges, secondary, and every grade—to train scientists and engineers. The problem of teachers, not only teachers of science and engineering, but teachers in general, is an unsolved one and the members of the Selective Service System must take every action within their power to assist in the efforts to provide more and better teachers.

There is no question but that the concept of service as we have known it is changing. Just how it is changing and what its final implications are the future alone can determine. During this period of transition the Selective Service System can live up to its highest standard of service to its Government by using the means which it has to meet the conditions of today, with an ever watchful eye on tomorrow. In so doing we must guard carefully against the human tendency of doing today what we did effectively yesterday. Much that was appropriate for the solution of the problems of World War II or even of Korea are no longer applicable today. The measure of our flexibility as an organization and our usefulness to our Nation will be determined by our ability to keep attuned to our times.

## Draftees Praised as U. S. Envoys

America's draftees are "fine ambassadors wherever they go," the Army's Chief Chaplain, Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Ryan, reported yesterday.

One of the reasons he said is that in order to meet the demands on them, they don't represent a cross section but rather, "the cream of the crop."

Chaplain Ryan addressed a luncheon meeting of the Woman's National Democratic Club on "Morale in the Armed Services Today."

He described the character guidance program of the Army, which, he said, is part of the regular training of servicemen. The lectures are

non-denominational and stress ethical principles and respect for lawful authority.

From personal visits to Army posts all over the world, said Chaplain Ryan, the Army's religious program has never been so strong. "Percentage-wise, more people are attending religious services than in comparable civilian communities."

He told his audience: "A young man who goes into the service today will return to his community as good or better than when he went in if he will only take advantage of the opportunities offered him."

From the Washington Post and Times-Herald.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in United States Savings Bonds purchased as of October 31, 1957, is 24.

Relative standings of the 24, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Virgin Islands.....	13.70
Puerto Rico.....	11.85
Idaho.....	10.74
Alabama.....	10.73
Nebraska.....	9.80
Hawaii.....	9.40
Wisconsin.....	8.96
Nevada.....	8.10
Minnesota.....	7.72
Maryland.....	7.68
Oklahoma.....	7.39
Utah.....	7.18
North Carolina.....	7.07
Washington.....	6.93
South Carolina.....	6.41
Florida.....	6.38
Vermont.....	6.24
Wyoming.....	6.20
South Dakota.....	6.15
Michigan.....	5.90
Missouri.....	5.90
District of Columbia.....	5.86
Connecticut.....	5.61
Arizona.....	5.20

## Director Approves Employee Awards

The following awards were approved recently by the Director:

### Cash Award

Mrs. Clara B. Bunn, Clerk, Local Board No. 133, Mineola, Tex.

### Certificates of Adoption

Mr. Jesse R. Newman, State Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Ruby O. Linton, Local Board No. 29, Port Angeles, Wash.; Mrs. Mary L. Dannelly, State Headquarters, Austin, Tex.; Mrs. Elizabeth McCann, Local Board No. 8, Exeter, N. H.; Miss Alice R. Lallouett, Local Board No. 22, Pawtucket, R. I.; Mrs. Amy Pierce, National Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Wanda L. Johnson, Local Board No. 7, McMinnville, Oreg.; Mrs. Chloe G. Frampton, Local Board No. 17, Ely, Nev.; Miss Elizabeth F. Fisher, Clerk, Local Boards 6-10, San Antonio, Tex.; Miss Consuelo P. Flores, Clerk, Local Board No. 8, San Antonio, Tex.; Mr. Lloyd C. Rogan, Assistant Coordinator, Local Board Group, Phoenix, Ariz.; Mrs. Jeanne F. Foye, State Headquarters, Madison, Wis.; Mrs. Marion A. Mark, Clerk, Local Board No. 5, Lebanon, N. H.; and Mrs. Virginia B. Osborn, Clerk, Local Board No. 62, Brookfield, Mo.

## Veteran Study

More than half of the Korean GI trainees, or nearly 1 million, have gone to college. One-quarter of all male college students are veterans, and the Veterans' Administration predicts that, as late as 1960, 1 out of every 7 men in college will be there under the Korean GI bill.

## GI Training Enrollments Continue High

Fall enrollments of veterans training under the Korean GI Bill appear to be only slightly less than the all-time record established last fall, according to preliminary reports received by the Veterans Administration.

On November 1—with complete enrollment figures still not in—the total had passed 650,000. This is only 5 percent under the 688,000 veteran-trainees reported on November 1 a year ago.

Last year, after VA had compiled country-wide GI enrollment figures, the complete fall total was above 763,000. Once VA receives all its reports this year, the 1957 figure will not be far behind, VA predicted.

Based on figures VA has already received, veterans' enrollments in colleges and universities, as well as in schools below the college level, seem to be running almost neck-and-neck with last year.

On November 1, more than 397,000 Korean veterans were reported in college—only 2.9 percent below the 408,000 total of a year ago. At the below-college level, the gap was even narrower—179,000 this year against 183,000 last year, a 2 percent decline.

However, GI enrollments in on-the-job and on-the-farm training have been dropping off more rapidly over the past year, VA said. The job-training total for November 1 was under 42,000—down 27 percent below last year's figure of more than 57,000. The GI farm training total had declined to 32,000—16.1 percent under the 38,000 reported last year this time.

The Korean GI Bill has been in operation 5 years. It doesn't come to an end until 1965.

## Men and Missiles

"Today the missile is the latest weapon which is having a tremendous impact on military thinking. Our defense planning must develop concepts based on the use of this weapon \* \* \*."

"In developing these new concepts we must not be deluded into thinking that the machine will replace the man. A machine is only as good as the man who does the thinking for it. We also must not conclude that, because of its fire power, a missile launching device can replace a certain number of men only to become vulnerable to sabotage for want of manpower required for its local defense. In other words, we cannot be rigid in our thinking and planning but of the other hand, our enthusiasm must be tempered with good judgment."—From an address by General Nathan F. Twining, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, before the American Ordnance Association in Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1957.



## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4.00 respectively, for an indefinite period. Options Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

October 31, 1957—Packet No. 65, containing (1) revised pages of Part 1617 of the Selective Service Regulations which reflect the provisions of Amendment No. 74 of the regulations, and (2) revised pages of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, including related laws, which reflect the provisions of Public Law 1028, 84th Congress, approved August 10, 1956; Public Law 85-62, approved June 27, 1957; Public Law 85-63, approved June 27, 1957; and Public Law 85-69, approved June 29, 1957.

November 1, 1957—Rescission of Operations Bulletin No. 104, Subject: "Determination of Cases in Which Registrants in Class IV-F or with Less than Six Months of Service Should Be Forwarded for Physical Examination."

November 8, 1957—Packet No. 66, containing revised pages of Parts 1602, 1622, 1631, and 1641 of the Selective Service Regulations which reflect the provisions of Executive Order No. 10735 of October 17, 1957, and constituting Amendment No. 75 of the regulations. Executive Order No. 10735 also revoked Part 1650 of the regulations.

November 22, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 138, as amended, Subject: "Selection for Enlistment in Ready Reserve of Persons with Critical Skills," which was amended as follows: (1) References to Executive Order 10651 concerning screening of the Ready Reserve were deleted from paragraph 2 and the copy of that order, former Attachment 1, was removed from the bulletin; (2) a sentence was added to paragraph 3 (a) advising that performance of initial active duty for training may be delayed; (3) paragraph 5 was amended to require that recommendations of advisory committees be forwarded to local boards through the State Director; (4) paragraph 8 was amended to state that enlistments will be accepted only when a quota is open; (5) paragraph 9 was amended to provide that registrants shall not have a choice of service but must enlist in a service with an open quota, and the material which formerly appeared in paragraph 9 and Attachments 4, 5, and 6 relating to offices of Armed Forces to be notified under sections 1680.5 (b) and 1680.7 (b) of the regulations and the addresses thereof was included in paragraph 3 of Operations Bulletin No. 185 and At-

## Classification Picture November 1, 1957

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	18,102,108
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	98,185
Not Examined.....	1,260,938
Not Available for Induction.....	25,508
Induction Postponed.....	3,226
Fathers 19 through 25.....	403,108
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	56,580
Under 19 years of age.....	226,153
I-C	
Inducted.....	296,179
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,286,754
Discharged or Reserve.....	374
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	953
Not Examined.....	4,208
Fathers.....	1,586
I-W	
At Work.....	1,938
Released.....	5,119
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	409,899
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	22,293
College.....	2,233
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	33,662
II-A Apprentice.....	3,976
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	24,044
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	141,459
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,129,656
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,254,387
IV-B Officials.....	22
IV-C Aliens.....	6,782
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	57,405
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	2,543,823
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	7,750,415

tachments 1 and 2 thereto; (6) the provisions formerly in paragraphs 10 and 11 and which are now in paragraph 10 were amended to set forth the procedures for accomplishing enlistments in an armed force having an open quota; (7) the first sentence of former paragraph 12 was included as paragraph 11; and (8) in the application form, present Attachment 2, the second item was revised to reflect the amendment of paragraph 9.

November 22, 1957—Operations Bulletin No. 185, as amended, Subject: "Status of Quotas for Enlistment in the Critical Skills Program," which was amended to advise in paragraph 1 (c) that the Marine Corps has an open quota for enlistments in the program; to add a new paragraph 3 setting forth the offices of the respective Armed Forces to be notified by local board under sections 1680.5 (b) and 1680.7 (b) of the regulations; and to add Attachments 1 and 2 listing the addresses of the several offices of the Army and Air Force to be so notified.

November 29, 1957—Transmittal Memorandum No. 95, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 38, as amended, Subject: "Extended Liability of Deferred Registrants," which was amended as follows: (1) Paragraph 3 (b) was amended (a) by renumbering clauses (4) through (10) as clauses (5) through (11), respectively; (b) by adding a new clause (4) concerning the extension of liability to age 35 of registrants deferred in Class I-D

## Reserve Officer Designs Award For Legion

Presentation recently of a Department of Defense award to National Headquarters of the American Legion for its support of Reserve training involved a key role for a Selective Service "earmarked" Reserve officer.

The award was initiated and designed by Maj. John Edward Weiland, member of the Selective Service unit in Indianapolis. He is director of welfare, national child welfare division of the American Legion. The award was in the form of a pennant designed by Major Weiland.

under section 1622.13 (1) of the regulations who are serving satisfactorily as members of units of the Ready Reserve; and (c) by amending clause (11), as renumbered, to refer to paragraph (a) of section 1622.44 of the regulations, as amended on October 17, 1957. (2) Paragraph 4 was amended by relettering subparagraph (l) as subparagraph (m) and by adding a new subparagraph (l) advising that the classification in Class IV-F under section 1622.44 (b) of the regulations of medical, dental, and allied specialists, whose applications for appointment as Reserve officers have been rejected solely because of their physical disqualification, does not constitute a deferment which would extend their age of liability.

## 75th Anniversary Of Civil Service To Be Observed

Observance of the 75th anniversary of the Civil Service Act of 1883, under which the vast majority of more than 2,000,000 Federal employees staff the multiple functions and services of Government, will begin this month. The basic law that provides for the selection of public employees on a merit rather than a "spoils system" basis was signed January 16, 1883, by President Chester A. Arthur.

Theme of the observance is "Know Your Government." An objective is to acquaint the Nation with the role of career civil servants in the day-to-day business of government.

Essentially a "grass roots" observance, Civil Service Commission regional offices in larger Federal employment centers, and Federal agency field offices in other localities, will spearhead the organization of local committees and the formulation of programs. Ninety percent of the Federal employees and most Government installations are located outside of the Washington, D. C. area.

The national program in Washington, D. C., will be launched with a banquet January 18, 1958, featuring a top-ranking speaker, as a highlight of "National Civil Service Week," January 12-18, 1958.

The United States Civil Service Commission points out in connection with the anniversary year that to the citizen who seeks Federal work, or to the career employee, the merit system provides that his ability to do the work will govern his selection. To other citizens, the merit system guarantees that the best qualified people will be selected to carry on governmental functions.

## Reserve Unit Training Is Up-to-date

Reserve Patrol Squadron 834 (VP-834), based at the Naval Air Station, Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, N. Y., and which recently completed 2 weeks training duty at Chincoteague, Va., became the first Naval Air Reserve Squadron to fire guided missiles as part of regular training.

Rear Admiral Henry H. Caldwell, USN, Chief of Naval Reserve Training, emphasized that this phase of squadron training is in line with the Navy's policy of supplying the latest training methods and information to naval air reservists.

The Petrel missile fired is an air-to-surface weapon, designed especially for use against submarines and surface ships, and is considered extremely accurate despite evasive tactics the target may employ.



## Figure on "Wasted" Students Challenged by Science Group

A figure of "100,000" being used in discussions about the number of qualified high-school students who do not attend college because of a lack of financial resources is questioned in a recent issue of the Engineering and Scientific Manpower Newsletter.

The Newsletter says the number is being used in discussions of various proposals to relieve the shortages of engineering and scientific manpower.

Led to rereck the figure because of its widespread use, the Newsletter, issued jointly by the Engineering Manpower Commission of Engineers Joint Council of New York, the Scientific Manpower Commission of Washington, D. C., had this to say:

"We find that Dr. Charles C. Cole, Jr., in his book, 'Encouraging Scientific Talent,' stated:

"Our estimate of the annual number of high ability high school graduates in the Nation not now going to college for financial reasons, but who presumably could be won to higher education by means of scholarship programs, is between 60,000 and 100,000."

"Inasmuch as Dr. Cole's is the most comprehensive and complete study of the subject made in recent years, we assume this quote to be the genesis of the statistic. Dr. Cole's estimate was obtained by projecting the results of the National Study of High School Students and Their Plans to the estimated number of highly qualified students in the high-school senior class of 1955. The study contained the reactions of about 9,000 highly qualified high-school seniors. The total number of highly qualified high-school seniors in 1955 was estimated at 365,000.

"Through some process of statistical alchemy, however, the results of Dr. Cole's study and report—carefully stated and qualified estimates—have been translated into unassailable and unqualified 'fact.' Careless repetition will soon make the figure the bedrock basis of plans for the future.

"It seems to us that a realistic approach to quantifying this problem should begin with a reading of Dr. Cole's study and report. Since it is rather lengthy we'll settle for a reading of the chapter entitled 'The National Study of High School Students and Their Plans.' We wonder also, how many, although highly qualified in terms of measurable intelligence (AGCT score) do not have the science and math background essential to technical education. On this point, Dr. Cole stated:

"Many of these are probably lost to the scientific professions because they have not been stimu-

The *Ranger*, third of the Navy's mammoth Forrestal-class aircraft carriers, has been commissioned, and the Navy's first submarine built especially to carry guided missiles has been launched.

lated or guided into taking college preparatory programs that included a minimum number of mathematics and science courses."

"It is probable that each year between 8,000 and 15,000 male high-school graduates with marked scientific talent could be retrieved if they could be found and provided with sufficient financial aid to enable them to go to college."

"It is true, of course, that Dr. Cole recommended 100,000 additional scholarships. The point is that, with all deference to him, an analysis of the magic 100,000 can lead to very different conclusions, not only about the real size of the 'wasted' talent group, but the measures to approach this 'problem' and, most important, the proper genesis of such actions. If we are not more careful about our use of the results of competent social science research, we probably will find ourselves in a few years—perhaps sooner—rigging an educational piledriver to force a carpet tack into a sponge."

## Local Board Encouraged in Task By First Seven Draftees in 1917

Recognition of the responsibility and patriotism of volunteer citizens who man local boards and other Selective Service posts is new.

The Williamston, N. C., Enterprise, in its regular feature column of news from issues of 40 years ago recently reprinted the following from its September 14, 1917, issue:

"Every citizen in Martin County will read with suppressed feeling the resolutions signed by the seven

## Clerk Maintains Photo Display Of Inductee Groups

Before groups of registrants leave Local Board No. 55, Hyattsville, Md., for induction, Mrs. Nan Gindlesperger, board clerk, breaks out her camera and takes a group picture.

On the local board bulletin board are group photographs of every detachment of inductees sent by the board since April 1952. Mrs. Gindlesperger fills many requests for copies of the photographs from the inductees and others.

During the World War II operation, for 18 months Selective Service produced 2,000 men an hour on about a 70-hour week. We had 5 million who were rejected; we had more than 10 million eventually inducted and 16 or 18 million initially whom we deferred. That meant that we had to change the status of 2.25 million registrants every month. I don't know how many were handled every second. It doesn't make any difference. There were a lot of them.

LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY.

## Peacetime Need Of Draft Seen Back in 1907

The War Department was finding it difficult, a half a century ago, to keep the Army at full strength. On November 25, 1907, The Star reported: "The difficulty of obtaining records for the Army, the prevalence of the crime of desertion, with the reasons therefor, and an unwelcome suggestion that the dreaded European system of conscription, or compulsory military service, may become necessary to maintain the United States Army at its maximum strength, are the features of the annual report of the adjutant general. . . . Says the Adjutant General, 'Notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts on the part of the War Department and the recruiting officers and their parties in all parts of the country, it has been found impossible wholly to make good the losses occurring in the present strength of the Army, to say nothing of increasing that strength to the limit authorized by law and executive order. . . .'" From "Fifty Years Ago in the Star," a feature of the Washington Star.

men who were the first to answer the country's call in the selective draft. The appreciative words show that these soldier boys have with their hearts that finer sentiment always in the Southern man. They appreciate the thoughtfulness of the people back at home and the duties near and strange to each.

"Resolutions  
316 Reg., F. A.  
Camp Jackson  
Columbia, S. C.

"We, the boys from Martin County, North Carolina, selected to answer the first call of 570 men under the National Military draft, having in mind the true Americans at home, do with one accord resolve,

"1st. We realize the responsibility of the selective boards and we believe that our county board is faithfully performing its duty, and we wish to express our appreciation of the kindness shown us by the members.

"2d. We wish to sincerely thank the women of Williamston Red Cross auxiliary for the useful comfort bags.

"3d. That our thanks are extended to Mr. W. C. Manning for helpful advice and the gift of Bibles, which are highly prized.

"4th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Enterprise, Williamston, N. C., and to the Weekly Herald, Robersonville, N. C., for publication.

"(Signed) James A. Leggett  
Jodie D. Woolard  
Dennis C. Taylor  
William G. Gray  
Russell R. Carson  
Robert E. Harrell  
Bernard G. Hyman"

## Reserve Unit Is Activated In Wisconsin

Activation of a new Selective Service training unit was conducted November 21, 1957, in Madison, Wis. Sponsored by the Air Force, the unit is the 73d Selective Service unit to be established, and the 2nd sponsored by that service.

"Charter" members of the unit are three Air Force Reserve officers and one Naval Reserve officer.

Commanding officer of the unit is Lt. Col. Victor H. Lanning, Air Force Reserve, who has been "marked" for Selective Service since January 1950. He is a teacher in the Madison school system, formerly was with the Milwaukee Selective Service unit.

Other members of the unit are Capt. Gerhard R. Schulz, Air Force Reserve, and instructor at the University of Wisconsin; Capt. Kenneth R. Johnson, Air Force Reserve, employed by the Wisconsin Cattle Co., and holder of an engineering degree; and Lt. Cdr. Donald E. Fells, Navy Reserve, branch manager of Northrup King and Co.

The unit has been designated Flight BB, 2273 Selective Service Squadron. Attending the activation ceremonies were Lt. Col. Wendel and Lt. Col. James M. Ireland, Selective Service Region Field Officers, and Maj. Rocco Salaspro, and Sgts. E. L. Pillsbury and F. Janaskie of the parent Force squadron.

The unit will train on Monday nights.

## On-Job-Training Planned in 1958

Active duty training of Reserve officers earmarked for mobilization assignments with the Selective Service System will emphasize the job training tours during 1958.

Most Reserve officers attend conferences as their active duty training assignment during 1958. Tentative plans are to return to the conference type training during 1959.

Training plans for 1958 were detailed in a National Headquarters training letter issued Oct. 1. A schedule of two-week on-the-job training periods beginning Jan. 1, 1958, and ending Dec. 13, 1958, total of twenty, is presented in the training letter to guide Reserve officers in applying for training tours.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison and Public Information were: Mrs. Fern L. Hart of Local Board No. 24, Ottawa, Kans.; Miss Sarah Kinnan and Miss Dorothy Tuley of State Headquarters in Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. Maybeth C. Belk, clerk of Local Board No. 150, LaFayette, Ga.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 1958

Number 2

## Success of Selective Service Due to Quality of Its People

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director of Selective Service

Any organization ultimately is measured by the actions of the people who operate it. It is true in a government, such as ours, that unrestricted freedom of expression provides a much wider range of opinions of our citizenry than would be permitted in forms of government unlike ours. The ultimate evaluation of an organization is not necessarily evident on any one day and any evaluation of the combined opinions of our people is difficult for any one unfamiliar with our practices of expression and impossible to those without long observation of us.

## Death Claims State Director for Illinois

Col. Paul G. Armstrong who died January 11 in St. John's Hospital, Springfield, Ill., had been State Director for Illinois since 1940, and is one of the oldest State Directors in point of service in the nation. Death claimed Colonel Armstrong after an illness of several months. He was 67 years old. Colonel Armstrong was appointed State Director for Illinois by the late President Roosevelt, and had served continuously through the World War II and Records Operations, and under the 1948 and current legislation.

He was a former Chicago business executive and also was formerly State commander of the American Legion in Illinois. He also was at one time a member of the national executive committee and a former vice commander of the American Legion. He served in France during World War I. Funeral services were conducted January 16 at 2 p. m., at the Scotch Rite Cathedral in Chicago.

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, and Mrs. Hershey attended the rites as well as other friends and associates in Selective Service.

His widow, Mrs. Blance Armstrong, a son Don W., and a daughter, Mrs. Patricia Smith survive Colonel Armstrong.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were: Mrs. Fern Lapp, clerk of Local Board No. 10, Kearney, Neb., accompanied by Mrs. Marian Cullen of Falls Church, Va.; and Miss Ethel Pearson, clerk of Local Boards Nos. 1 and 51 of Minneapolis, Minn.

## Foreign Nation Study Stresses Manpower Factors

Studies of key nations of the world with emphasis on their capacities and potentials as allies—or enemies—have been conducted during the past few weeks by personnel of National Headquarters.

The studies, panel presentations followed by a question and discussion period, have stressed manpower. Composition of populations, their skills, physical health, characteristics of peoples, mobilization potentials and conscription methods have been a major part of the discussions. But the studies also are rounded, touching on history, geography, economy and culture.

Although the schedule of presentations has had to be changed now and then in response to the pressure of other work, attendance at the sessions has been high and interest lively. So far, the original schedule has had to be extended only one week.

The aim of the programs has been to acquaint all who could attend with the nations discussed, particularly in those fields directly or indirectly related to manpower procurement.

## Armed Services List November Recruiting Result

Recruitment and inductions of enlisted personnel of all the military services during November was estimated at 44,076 in a preliminary announcement released by the Department of Defense in January.

The figure was a decrease of 7,117 from similar October figures. The total accession figure includes 6,693 inductions through Selective Service, 16,705 new recruits, and 18,275 reenlistments. Reservists called to active duty numbered 2,403.

Five of the inductions were into the Air Force and the remainder into the Army.

The Armed Forces reported a decrease in total strength of 40,867 from October 31 to a combined strength of 2,658,313 on November 31, 1957.

New enlistments and reenlistments by service during the month were: Army, 4,665 and 7,986; Navy, 4,612 and 3,340; Marine Corps, 976 and 1,091; and Air Force, 6,452 and 5,858.

The U. S. Army will discard the traditional linear scale for the metric system in measuring distances for artillery and rifle fire.

## New Members Named to Advisory Board

Five new members were named in January to serve on the National Advisory Committee on the selection of Physicians, Dentists, and Allied Specialists under Chairman Dr. Elmer Hess.

President Eisenhower named the following to posts on the committee:

• Dr. Mary Louise Gloechner, Conshohocken, Pa., vice president of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society; Frances Graff, R. N., Grand Rapids, Mich., Director, School of Nursing and Nursing Service, Grand Rapids; Dr. William B. Walsh, Washington, D. C., Assistant Professor of Medicine, Georgetown University, and member of the Committee on Military Medical Affairs, Council on National Defense of the American Medical Association; Dr. George Otis Whitecotton, Oakland, Calif., Medical Director, Highland Alameda County Hospital; and Dr. Franklin Yoder, Cheyenne, Wyo., Director, Wyoming State Department of Public Health and past president of the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers.

At the same time, Gordon Gray, Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, named these five to join Dr. Harold W. Oppice, Chicago dentist engaged in private practice, and past president of the American Dental Association, to serve under the chairmanship of Dr. Hess on the ODM Health Resources Advisory Committee. The committee advises the Director of ODM on matters in the health field as they relate to the mobilization programs.

The National Advisory Committee consists of the same membership, with Dr. Oppice as a holdover member.

## March Draft Call Is for 13,000, All for Army

The Department of Defense has asked for 13,000 men to be delivered for induction in March, all for the Army. The call is the same as for the month of February.

The January call was for 10,000.

The Department of Defense has indicated that it expects the calls to remain at least at the 13,000 level for the remainder of the current fiscal year, a period during which the Armed Forces are engaged in reducing strength to reach new lower levels set last summer.

(Continued on page 2)



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## People Insure Success of SSS

(Continued from page 1)

tion to the best interests of his Nation. He believed in America and said so. The Flag meant much to him and he believed that to be patriotic was a necessity if the Nation was to survive.

He had no illusions that in a land even as plentiful as America the individual citizen lived without effort. Work to him was a primary demand for living. If it was necessary to work to live it was even more necessary each day to earn again the liberties without which our privileges cannot exist. Colonel Armstrong gave without reservation of himself; his devotion to duty was unlimited. His deeds set a pattern for those in Selective Service in Illinois, and his contributions brought great value to the Selective Service System everywhere.

Paul Armstrong was a leader because he knew his job and believed in it with all his being. He possessed to an unusual degree ability to express the thoughts that came to him. He inspired confidence because he believed in his fellow man. His fellow man held him in deep affection, for he loved his fellow man. His loyalty to those above him was matched if not exceeded by his loyalty to those below. He never hesitated to do battle for what he believed to be right, nor tired to continue the battle once joined.

Colonel Armstrong was a great State Director. He shared many of his qualities with other State Directors. So long as there are Paul Armstrongs in the Selective Service System so long will it continue to merit the confidence of the American people.

## Service With SSS Began 40 Years Ago

Mr. Sam Bagnell, chairman of Local Board No. 12, Claiborne County, Port Gibson, Miss., was honored recently at a meeting of the Port Gibson Lions Club. At this time Col. John W. Patton, Jr., State Director of Selective Service for Mississippi, presented Mr. Bagnell with a 15-year certificate of service.

Mr. Bagnell has served with Selective Service and the Armed Service Draft from World War I to the present date. He helped set up the local draft in World War I. Later he volunteered and came out of World War I as a captain. He served with the local board and appeal board during World War II, and has been chairman of the local board during World War II, and has been chairman of the local board from the beginning of the 1948 Act.

## Two Millionth Korean Veteran Enters School

The 2,000,000th Korean veteran has just enrolled for training under the five-year-old Korean GI Bill, Veterans' Administration has announced.

Veterans' Administration doesn't know who he is, since he could have filed his GI application at any of the agency's 67 regional offices. But by studying the records of the 1,999,999 veterans who have preceded him, VA has been able to sketch his profile.

Chances are the 2,000,000th Korean veteran enrolled in college, VA said, since more than half of all Korean GI trainees have taken college-level courses.

In all likelihood, this is the first time he has set foot on a college campus, for VA records show that most Korean veterans in college have had no prior training in institutions of higher learning.

If he is average, veteran-student 2,000,000 is 24 years of age and still single. More than half of all veteran-students at the college level have no dependents.

He probably is in school full-time. Seventy percent of all veterans in college have been going full-time and 30 percent have been taking part-time courses.

As for his course of study, it could have been in virtually any major field in which man earns his living. Korean veterans have trained for a wide variety of occupations ranging from engineer to educator and from scientist to social worker.

The Korean GI Bill became effective in August 1952. When it ends in January 1965, VA expects total enrollments will have reached 2,500,000.

## Local Board Clerk Honored by Army

Appointment as an honorary Army recruiter was given Mrs. Virginia Handley, clerk of Local Board No. 110, Canton, Ohio, for her "cooperation, friendliness, and sincere interest in the Army procurement program." Mrs. Handley is another of a number of Selective Service family members whose helpfulness has been recognized by the Armed Forces.

The award to Mrs. Handley, who began her career as a local board clerk October 16, 1940, was only the third presented in Ohio, and is the first to go to a local board clerk in that State, the Army announced.

## Nebraska—Heart of The Great Plains

Operation of the Selective Service System over the 77,000 square miles of Nebraska, where 96 local boards in 87 locations administer 163,266 registrants and 5,186 Standby Reservists; where only 60,000 of its 1.4 million people are engaged in its 1,400 manufacturing plants and 100,000 farms produce more than a billion dollars in cash income annually with only 75 registrants in II-C; and where to some registrants a physical examination means a 3-day, 1,000-mile journey; is a challenge and test of the stamina of State Headquarters, situated in the architecturally world-famous Capitol building in Lincoln and consisting of the State Director, 3 officers, and 9 civilian employees.

Nebraska, an Ojibwa Indian word meaning "flat waters" and referring to the Platte River which runs the length of the State, has only one natural boundary, and blends into its four neighbors on its north, south, and west borders. Its settlers, who established the first permanent settlement in 1823 and who spread throughout the State, could easily have gone on. No natural barriers halted their westward march, but they stayed. For them, Nebraska became a state, a state of mind, and a challenge. It is by nature an area where one must be rugged to survive. The wind blows burning hot in summer and bitter cold in the winter. Even the spring may be marked by the violence of tornado, cloudburst, or hail. Perhaps because nature demands so much, there evolved in Nebraska a hardy breed; certainly one tough enough to establish for Nebraska the highest life expectancy rate of any State. Rejections among Nebraska registrants at time of physical examination for the period 1948-1957 averaged 25.3 percent, placing Nebraska in the low 10 among all the 56 State Headquarters.

Nebraska's 21 million cultivated acres produce endless millions of bushels of corn, wheat, oats, grain sorghums, and potatoes, to mention only some of the larger crops. In the Nation, Nebraska is second in beef-type cows and sheep on farms, third in cattle and calves on farms with a total of 4.7 million, second in the production of wild hay, and seventh in hogs on farms, with a total of 2.4 million. Nebraska has long been among the first five States in the production of winter wheat, alfalfa, hay, and cattle, and is the home of the world's largest livestock market, Omaha. Its oil and natural gas industry is rapidly expanding.

The State supports 17 four-year colleges and universities and five junior colleges. Its literacy rate is high among the States. Identified with Nebraska's cultural, political, and business life are such persons as Willa Cather, George W. Norris, William Jennings Bryan, and Dean Roscoe Pound.

Five of State Headquarters' personnel, among them Maj. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, State Director, have been awarded 15-year service cer-

## Civil Service Citations Are Presented

Two career members of the Federal civil service closely identified with Selective Service received special citations at the national capital's dinner January 18 launch the observance of the 75th anniversary of the Civil Service.

They are Lt. Col. James Gooch, who served in National Headquarters during World War II, and Bruce Stubblefield, special assistant to the executive director of the Civil Service Commission among whose duties is that of liaison to the Selective Service System.

Lt. Col. Gooch is Director of Second Region, New York, of Civil Service Commission. He is a member of the New York Civil Service Training Unit and has been an "earmarked" reserve officer since 1948. He is a civilian personnel officer at National Headquarters from August 1943 to July 1944.

The citation for Lt. Col. Gooch was for "exemplary performance as administrator of the Commission's largest regional office." The citation also pointed out the selection of Lt. Col. Gooch for the 1957 award of the American Society for Public Administration, New York chapter, as the outstanding public administrator in the New York metropolitan area.

Mr. Stubblefield's citation was for "outstanding services to the Commission's program in the field of veterans' employment in the Federal service." The citation also noted Mr. Stubblefield's selection for the Certificate of Merit of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, presented by the National Command in Chief.

and 77 local board members, clerks, and others associated with the local boards have been cited in the same fashion. The Nebraska Selective Service System has been on the 100 percent list Savings Bonds purchasers for several years.

Nebraska is proud of its record through the years of meeting called upon it, and of the smoothness and efficiency of the operation. Praise for the devotion of local board members, medical advisers, appeal agents, and advisers to registrants cannot be too lavish, as they deserve the undying gratitude of their country for the unselfish manner in which they have served in time of war—hot and cold—and of nominal peace. The way in which they have shouldered the responsibilities of their function constitutes a vivid and pointed lesson in how, even in so complex a government structure as ours, it is possible for a democracy to function at the lowest government level.

The Navy soon will begin construction on an 85,000-ton aircraft carrier, 2 guided missile submarines, and 1 attack submarine—to be driven by atomic power.



# Annual Report Evaluates Needs in Reserve Program

Matters of continuing concern to the Selective Service System and the Nation are stressed in the Annual Report of the Director of Selective Service for fiscal year 1957, which has just been issued. The report to Congress is required annually under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended. In addition to a report on operations for the year, the document includes comment and views of the director on several phases of manpower.

On the continuing need for Selective Service, the report reviews the past, present, and probable future tensions between the free and communist worlds. As the struggle goes forward, "... millions of young men in this country remain untrained in the art of defending against, waging, or surviving an

atomic war," the report declares.

Commenting on the widespread misinterpretation placed on the numbers of men potentially available for military service, the Director points out in his report that these young men are listed as available or potentially available only because they are not in the status in which they should be.

A large number of them might be in the Ready Reserve, if the Armed Forces had the efficiently screened Ready Reserve of nearly 3 million men envisioned by Congress under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. Although the Nation has more men who have had training than ever before, these range in age from the late twenties to the early forties. In the prime military manpower age group from the late teens to the middle twenties, the supply

of men with training remains small.

About 75 percent of the Nation's young men of prime military age are receiving no training, the Director emphasizes in the report.

Seven years after the end of the Korean conflict, and 2 years after the passage of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, the position of the Nation with respect to manpower it might have to call in another such emergency, or a larger one, is about the same as at the outbreak of the Korean fighting. In the Korean conflict, the Armed Forces had to recall more than 600,000 men who had fought in World War II. And large numbers of nonveterans who later came of age were never called because they could not be made ready to bear arms in time, the report states.

The building of adequate Reserve

forces is still relatively incomplete despite improvements in the latter half of fiscal year 1957, the report concludes.

"It is too often forgotten that the present active strength of the Armed Forces is based on the presumption of large Ready Reserves. What numbers would be needed for survival without a Ready Reserve has not yet been determined.

"The Selective Service System has a large supply of I-A's because the Nation does not yet have the numbers of Ready Reserves it should have, in the form of organized and equipped units composed of young men who have been trained but who have not yet served the required period on active duty," the report reiterates.

"When the size of such forces is adequate, there will be no uncertainty as to when or whether militarily available registrants will perform service in the Armed Forces," the report continues. "There will be a need for all acceptable Selective Service registrants. In addition, the age of induction will be one which will insure service at a younger period of life.

"There is a need for understanding by the citizens of the United States as to the reasons for the large numbers of registrants now in Class I-A. It must be understood that they are persons who should now be trained reservists in organized units. The Nation will not be strong enough until they are, and unless they are, the survival of this country may be in jeopardy."

The Director's report points out that the System's objectives and responsibilities have grown and changed, and that it has become in fact the storekeeper for the manpower supply that can be conceivably needed for survival. It is the only agency with a complete inventory of the Nation's manpower between the ages of 18 and 35.

From the deferment of men to follow civilian pursuits, there has been a transition to defer them to train and then make contributions to civil life.

Typifying this trend was the assignment to the Selective Service System of the responsibility for the selection of Standby Reservists for availability for recall in times of emergency or war declared by Congress. The size of this program—the magnitude of System's role in implementing the Reserve Forces Act of 1955—is not generally appreciated, the report states, noting the growth of the number of standby reservists to well over a half million with more to come.

The Director again expressed his concern over the numbers rejected as "unfit" and renewed his plea for a yardstick to measure men on the basis of what they can do. The time is available now, the report points out, to learn how to examine the whole person as a functional being. The alternative to not doing so is to risk the price of ineffectiveness in military manpower mobilization at a time when even if money is plentiful, time will not be available.

## Four Honored in Minnesota

Recognition of superior performance and valuable suggestions was accorded four members of the Selective Service System in Minnesota at recent ceremonies. State Director Lt. Col. Murley A. Reep presented cash awards to 3 employees for attaining sustained superior performance ratings, and to another for a suggestion put into practical use in Minnesota.

Miss Mary Chase, local board clerk of Stearns County in St. Cloud; Mrs. Dorothy Walsh of the St. Paul State headquarters staff; and Mrs. Nora Campbell, Olmsted County local board clerk, Rochester, were honored for superior performance. Miss Chase has 7 years of service, Mrs. Walsh, 17, and Mrs. Campbell, 12.

An employee suggestion award was presented to Miss Stella Mekta of State headquarters.

## Forty Years of Unpaid Service to Nation By Georgia Registrant Advisor Honored

Forty years of voluntary, patriotic unpaid service to his country by the late John Catlett Martin was formally honored recently in Muscogee County, Georgia.

Seventeen of the forty years Mr. Martin spent in voluntary work for his nation were devoted to the Selective Service System. He was appointed Chairman of the Selective Service Advisory Board in Muscogee County in September, 1940. Maintaining an office at his own expense, Mr. Martin devoted most of his time to giving aid and advice to Selective Service registrants in complying with requirements under the Universal Military Training and Service Act. Mr. Martin died earlier this Fall.

The memory of Mr. Martin was honored in a citation presented to Local Board No. 110 of Muscogee

County by the Columbus-Phenix City Veterans Council. In addition, the local board adopted a resolution memorializing the patriotic volunteer service given by Mr. Martin.

The local board resolution states that Mr. Martin "maintained an office at his own expense and served eight hours daily, six days a week, assisting registrants under the Selective Service law with the completion of their Selective Service Questionnaires—and during that period completed more than twelve thousand questionnaires of seven pages each \* \* \*."

Before his valued services began with Selective Service, Mr. Martin was a member of the Counsel for National Defense, a post to which he had been appointed in 1917 by Bernard Baruch.

## "Old Man Draft" of World War II Opened New Careers For Men in Mid-Forties, Letters to Paper Disclose

Local board clerks and members probably wonder, now and then, what ever happened to individuals, groups or categories of men they classified, selected and sent for induction into the Armed Services.

For instance, the comparatively few men over 44 years of age who were subject to induction for a period during World War II.

It is likely, the Army Times is learning, that local boards who inducted men of that age not only sent to the Armed Forces manpower when called and needed, but also opened up entirely new careers for some individuals.

The Army Times, an unofficial publication concerned with service affairs, circulates widely among active duty, reserve and even former members of the Armed Forces. The editor of the publication in Washington, D. C., recently received a letter from SFC Arthur V. Dudley of Fort Lewis.

Sergeant Dudley requested information concerning the age of

the oldest inductee taken into the Service during World War II. Sergeant Dudley believed he might have been the oldest man inducted in World War II, or if not the holder of that record, that he was the oldest man inducted who had remained on continuous active duty.

As a result of the Army Times' inquiry to National Headquarters of the Selective Service System, California State Headquarters confirmed that Sergeant Dudley was inducted through Local Board No. 43 of Santa Monica, Calif., on November 14, 1942. California State headquarters records indicate that he was 44 years, 8 months and 6 days old at induction.

However, California records also disclosed from a partial check that on August 12, 1942, two other registrants were inducted who on that date were older than Sergeant Dudley on his induction date. But no information is available as to whether either of these men remained in the Army.

However, Sergeant Dudley's letter, printed in the Army Times, this month brought a letter which also contested his remaining informal claim—that he might be the oldest inductee still in service.

From Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland, M/S Albert C. Benzio wrote that he entered service through Local Board No. 16 of Cherry Hill, N. Y., on August 21, 1942, at the age of 45 years, 1 month and 6 days, and that he was separated November 3, 1946 and reenlisted November 4, 1946 at the age of 49 years, 3 months and 19 days. His service has been continuous since that date.

Apparently more men than is generally realized found their induction at a comparatively advanced age opened up a new career.

Records at National Headquarters indicate that more than 5,000 men were inducted in World War II after they had reached 44 years of age.



# Army Leaders Make Long-Range Predictions Of What Forces Will Look Like in 4 Years

Long-range predictions of what the U. S. Army will look like and the enemy threat it will face in the year 1962 were printed in a recent issue of an official Army magazine, the Army Information Digest.

By 1962, the Army will be using greater numbers of missiles and rockets, Army aircraft, lightweight armored vehicles, and complex electronic equipment. U. S. Army Missile Commands will be provided in increased numbers and types, including the Redstone ballistic missile—and possibly others—to provide massive firepower with extreme accuracy at varying ranges.

Forecasting the changes that will take place in the Army 5 years hence are Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, U. S. Army Chief of Staff, and principal staff experts in the Department of the Army. It marks the first time such a comprehensive account of things to come have been published in open form by the Army.

The underlying philosophy spelling out the Army's role in the coming years will be to provide a maximum contribution to the deterrence of war in an era of mutual deterrence in which both sides of the international power bloc will have atomic weapons and the delivery means to inflict catastrophic damage in a general war. In this climate, it appears likely that the potential enemy will operate by means of subversion and infiltration, limiting his military ventures to those which are not likely to lead to general war, the official publication states.

The army of the future will be organized to meet, in order of priority, three possible military situations: cold war, limited war, and general atomic war. To insure its readiness to meet these three conditions, the Army will be composed of five major categories of forces: overseas deployments, strategic Army forces, reserve strategic Army forces, continental air defense, and mobilization forces.

Soviet military strategy for the foreseeable future is seen as following a policy of flexible opportunism. Rather than the calculated all-out blow at a preselected time, it seems likely that the Sino-Soviet Bloc will seek to expand by political subversion whenever and wherever possible as a preferred means. The industry and skilled population resources of Europe, the oil of the Middle East, and the raw materials of Africa and Southeast Asia are all accessible via land bridges from the USSR. Army intelligence experts believe that Soviet military-strategic concepts center around the Eurasian-African continents and that it is into these areas that the Sino-Soviet Bloc will seek to expand.

Army logisticians believe that by 1962 we will have cut our requirements for the three basic essentials—ammunition, food, and gasoline—as much as possible, making the tonnage of supplies required by our troops within delivery means. Very small yield atomics will re-

place much of the heavy tonnage of conventional ammunition. We will be able to provide irradiated and dehydrated foods which need only water and heat to provide a nutritional diet. All of the Army's heavy engines should be compression-ignition engines which offer the economy of the Diesel engine, yet will have the ability to utilize gasoline and heavier fuels.

Personnel officials point out that the man who cannot be trained, or who can be trained only in the relatively simple skills, whose intelligence level is low and whose aptitudes are rudimentary, is a poor investment for the Army in the future. Future warfare will stress the independent action of small, flexible, highly mobile, widely dispersed battle groups operating under—or under the threat of—nuclear weapons. Under these conditions, the soldier of 1962 must be emotionally stable, capable of handling and maintaining the most complex weapons and equipment, and capable of the swiftest reactions to changes in battlefield conditions.

Current pentomic divisions—fully reorganized this winter 6 months ahead of schedule—are designed to meet the requirements of a 1962 battlefield. This country will continue to have Infantry, Armored, and Airborne divisions in our force structure; however, by 1962, there will be significant improvements in the capabilities of these divisions as new weapons and equipment are integrated. The Airborne Division will continue to be organized with primary consideration for the airborne assault role, with all of its equipment items air-transportable. Increased mechanization can be expected in our infantry divisions of 1962, thus providing improved tactical mobility and protection on the atomic battlefield. On the basis of testing and experience with the pentagonal structure, the Army possibly will develop, test, and adopt new pentagonal armored divisions by 1962.

Congress did not intend to provide tunnels of escape for all those who would concentrate so much mental energy in calculating ways and means to avoid service that none is left for the job of remembering that the very existence of a free society depends upon having enough trained men in our Armed Forces to defend it.

That is where the obligation part comes in. It is an obligation which starts with the man's country at large, extends down to his State, thence to the community in which he lives, then to his friends and members of his immediate family. There is nothing original in that thought, but sometimes I fear that some of us are prone to forget it.

Lt. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY.

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4.00, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

December 16, 1957 — Operations Bulletin No. 103, as amended, Subject: "Local Board Action Summary Sheet (SSS Form No. 115-A) and Report of Availability and Summary of Classification (SSS Form No. 116)," which was amended to prescribe the manner in which the years-of-birth lines on SSS Forms Nos. 115-A and 116 shall be completed for use during the calendar year 1958.

December 17, 1957 — Operations Bulletin No. 187, Subject: "Preparation of Report of Activity Under Part 1680 of Selective Service Regulations (SSS Form No. 70)," concerning the preparation and submission of revised SSS Form No. 70 and allied forms and rescinding Operations Bulletins Nos. 148 and 164 relating to the same subject.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in United States Savings Bonds purchased as of November 30, 1957, is 22.

Relative standings of the 22 showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Virgin Islands.....	13.70
Puerto Rico.....	11.82
Idaho.....	10.52
Alabama.....	10.34
Nebraska.....	9.85
Hawaii.....	9.37
Wisconsin.....	8.80
Nevada.....	8.29
Minnesota.....	7.84
Maryland.....	7.68
Wyoming.....	7.62
Oklahoma.....	7.40
Utah.....	6.90
Washington.....	6.89
South Carolina.....	6.40
Vermont.....	6.28
Florida.....	6.12
Michigan.....	5.93
Missouri.....	5.91
District of Columbia.....	5.59
Arizona.....	5.07
Connecticut.....	4.59

## Services Recognized

A plaque and letter of commendation in recognition of cooperative and service extended to the U. S. Air Force recruiting service have been presented to Harold E. Brown, Clerk, Local Board No. 37 of Union, Va. Mr. Brown was inducted into the Army through Selective Service in 1950, and was released from active duty in September 1955.

## Classification Picture December 1, 1957

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	18,189,982
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	87,482
Not Examined.....	1,280,627
Not Available for Induction.....	25,051
Induction Postponed.....	2,670
Fathers 19 through 25.....	408,910
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	58,702
Under 19 years of age.....	228,142
I-C	
Inducted.....	281,786
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,271,332
Discharged or Reserve.....	166
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	928
Not Examined.....	4,317
Fathers.....	1,617
I-W	
At Work.....	1,913
Released.....	5,125
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	423,118
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	24,581
College.....	2,871
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	34,219
II-A Apprentice.....	3,923
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	23,582
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	144,941
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,130,962
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,264,793
IV-B Officials.....	21
IV-C Aliens.....	6,791
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	58,147
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	2,559,947
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	7,853,313



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 1958

Number 3

## Altered Role, Continuing Need for Draft Stressed

(Editor's Note: The future of Selective Service frequently is the subject of comment in public news and opinion media. Several Members of Congress recently requested the Director of Selective Service to comment on such articles which had been brought to their attention. Printed below is the substance of the Director's letter in response to such request.)

"This attack upon the local boards is based upon a very narrow sector of the function of Selective Service in national defense. In answer to it requires a restatement of that function, which I consider to lie at the heart of national defense—the keystone or the arch of the structure, if you will. "The article refers to some twenty millions of dollars to be spent during the current year to induct about 13,000 men a month, the current call for February, and 4,000 local boards kept going to carry out this comparatively trivial task. Not more than 12 percent of the time of the Selective Service system is spent in inducting men;

and, as I testified last week before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations, only 6 percent of our money will be spent this year on sending men up for induction. The rest of our time and money will be spent dealing in many ways with the twenty million people who are registered with the local boards, and who must be classified, channeled, and kept track of if we are going to be able to use them in national emergencies.

"Originally Selective Service was merely a means of rounding up men for the Armed Forces. Even today in some parts of the world it means

surrounding a village or town with troops and bringing in every one who lacks the cash or the influence to command exemption. It was not far from that in our own Civil War. In World War I it operated about that level but at first it was only a registration and a taking of people by numbers. Later the need to leave people in their jobs became increasingly apparent if munitions were to be made for the man with the gun. But the war was over before this became acute or before much was done about it.

"In World War II we saw the need more quickly and more clearly.

Before it was over we were not only deferring people to do what had to be done, but we deferred others to learn how to do what would have to be done. We deferred for education, apprenticeship, for medical services, and many others to serve current and prospective national needs.

"When the Korean War came along we continued the practices developed in World War I and II, but we took other steps in the direction of channeling people to where they had to go. No compulsions were added, as such, but it was all through what we like to call the volunteer process.

"As early as 1950 it became clear that we had to do something to preserve and permit development of the embryonic scientists. With congressional approval we adopted a system of testing students for aptitude, as a basis for deferment. The only reason the Nation is not short 40,000 or 50,000 engineers today is because they were deferred in 1951, 1952, and 1953, during the Korean War. It was not only scientists and engineers that we deferred. We played the whole field of learning, knowing not where, in this unpredictable age, man's searching and researching might break out anew.

"And so Selective Service has come to be the means of channeling people into engineering, into physics and many other pursuits which have to do with this atomic age. We do not compel them. They go because by going they will be deferred. Teachers to teach these

(Continued on page 2)

### America's Pledge of Manpower Key to Free World Survival

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director, Selective Service System

The obligation on the male manpower of this Nation imposed by the Universal Military Training and Service Act is one of the few requirements that the United States Government has placed upon its citizens to insure their use to provide for their survival. The significance of this fact is understood much better by those who govern other nations than it is by our own citizens. To those who might be our enemies, the fact that we stand legislatively committed to use large segments of our manpower for our own survival clarifies our intentions to a degree that nothing else does. Any modification of this position that would indicate a weakening in our resolve will cause a more aggressive attitude toward us. Evidences of our will to do are of far more influence than anything we may say unless there are means, in being, capable of implementing our words. The requirement to serve by the citizenry is understood in areas that we might consider less than completely friendly.

Our resolve as evidenced by our requirements for service has significance in three areas of the world. In addition to the one already discussed, there are many nations who are classified generally as neutrals. Whatever we may think, no neutral nation occupies a passive position. There are many degrees of neutralism. The degree to which they add or detract in their usefulness to the best interests of the United States changes from day to day. These changes are caused by many factors but a major factor will always be what our Nation is willing to require of its citizens to insure their own survival. What we depend upon other nations to do for us or how much we are willing to provide in funds does not persuade a realistic official of a foreign government like evidence that a nation expects and obligates all of its military manpower to serve at the call of the nation. This Nation needs the best possible attitude on the part of all neutrals, unwillingness to face squarely our responsibility as citizens will do much to destroy any chance of accomplishing this desired result.

In the third area are found our openly declared friends. We depend upon these nations and they depend upon us. An incalculable loss of confidence on their part would inescapably follow any action which seems to indicate a lack of willingness on our

(Continued on page 2)

## Gen. Hershey Is Honored At Valley Forge

A special award for "outstanding service to the Nation in bringing about a better understanding of the American way of life" was presented to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, on February 22, 1958, by the Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge, Pa.

The special Freedoms Foundation honor was presented to General Hershey at ceremonies at Valley Forge witnessed by an audience of 300 or so national leaders, and broadcast nationally over television and radio.

The encased George Washington Honor Medal was presented to General Hershey by Dr. Kenneth D. Wells, president of Freedoms Foundation. The award was the foundation's "Special Freedom Leadership Award" citing General Hershey's "dedication to the needs of his country."

In selecting General Hershey as one of a few outstanding Americans to receive the medal at Washington's birthday ceremonies, Freedoms Foundation cited his steadfast leadership and development of the Selective Service System.

General Hershey was chosen to receive the award by the Freedoms Foundation distinguished awards jury.

## Field Officers Hold Conference During March

Regional Field Officers met at National Headquarters March 3-7 for a week of reports, discussions, and planning for the 1959 training conferences.

The first day of the conference was devoted to reports from field officers to General Hershey and personnel of National Headquarters.

Discussion sessions included several the subject matter for which originated with various divisions of National Headquarters.

Much of the session was devoted to planning for a series of training conferences tentatively scheduled to be held throughout the Nation in 1959. The conferences would constitute active duty for training for most of the "earmarked" officers.

Active duty for training during the current year emphasizes on-the-job training. Conferences were held in 1957.



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## America's Pledge of Manpower Key to Free World Survival

(Continued from page 1)

part to retain the means of meeting our commitment for common survival. Our associates are too practical to believe that more safety can come through the efforts of less people. Our admission that we lacked the determination to keep our citizens on notice of their responsibility can only be viewed as a weakness in our resolution.

The nature of modern dangers has changed materially the duties of an organization such as the Selective Service System. Initially, organizations, such as the Selective Service System, provided men solely for the Armed Forces. Some of the methods employed in certain areas of the world today seem primitive to us. The basic functions of finding them, sorting them, and taking them require a minimum of time or consideration.

From this procedure the Selective Service System is far removed. The Selective Service System exercises responsibility in the channeling of manpower through deferments into a wide range of activities critical to national survival.

The methods of today have been arrived at by the experiences of

World War I and II and Korea. Each mobilization of manpower has illustrated that the more mechanical wars become, the more manpower is needed. This fact is missed by many who observe weapons of great power, range, and destructiveness manned by a few. They forget the great numbers of people who made possible the firing of this weapon. They forget that to be able to fire one of these weapons frequently large numbers of people must be in the proper place at the appointed times and perform their tasks with more than ordinary effectiveness. The demands upon large numbers of people and the necessary controls and discipline which will be required exceed any experience which we have ever had.

The production, transportation, storage, and launching of the new weapons are only part of the problem. The entire population must be trained to endure the effects of the actions taken against us. Law and order must be maintained for neither an active nor passive defense is possible by a nation in chaos.

The probability that all segments of our population will be involved in our efforts for survival and that very large numbers will have important parts to play change old concepts of what constitutes service. There is a wide range of tasks that must be performed. Our survival may well depend on how wisely we match our capacities to the jobs to be done and especially how nearly we succeed in using everyone.

It is not easy to project oneself into a future so different than any ever experienced. It is difficult to forecast to what extremes it may be required to go in order to secure effective service from everyone, but whatever the means employed there will remain the need to count and to classify in order to place intelligently and effectively the individual citizen.

## Seventh Army's Best Soldiers Are Draftees

The highest type soldier in the U. S. Seventh Army in Europe comes to it through the Selective Service local boards, according to an article appearing in the January 25, 1958, issue of the Army-Navy-Air Force Register.

The article concerning the Seventh Army was written by Brig. Gen. S. L. A. Marshall, military critic for the Detroit News.

The comment concerning the quality of draftees also emphasized a continuing problem of the military services—reenlistments.

The article pointed out that among volunteers of all types, including professionals, the reenlistment rate is 44 percent. Then the report continued: "The Seventh gets its most adaptable, highest type soldier, its command says, via the draft boards. Among these men, however, the reenlistment rate is only 2.9 percent."

## Local Board Clerk Honored Twice In Recent Weeks

Twin honors have come within recent weeks to Mrs. Montie C. Hunt, clerk of Local Board No. 32 in Greene County, Tenn.

The Andrew Johnson Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Greeneville presented citations to a number of leading citizens of Greene County at a banquet recently. The one presented to Mrs. Hunt read: "In recognition of her efficient work since 1940, and as a special tribute to her invaluable personal assistance rendered to those who were called to serve, or have served, in our Nation's Armed Forces."

In addition, Mrs. Hunt recently was appointed an honorary recruiter in the United States Army Recruiting Service by The Adjutant General of the Army.

## "Outstanding Man" Is Board Member

One of Georgia's newest local board members enters on his new office carrying a brand new honor probably earned at least in part by his service to the Selective Service System since 1950.

Sam Massell, Jr., who is being appointed a member of Local Board No. 64 of Fulton County, was recently honored by the Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce as Outstanding Young Man of the Year.

Since 1950, Mr. Massell has been an appeal agent for a Fulton County local board. He was appointed to the post at the age of 23.

## Director Sees Changing Role For Future SSS

(Continued from page 1)

people, and people to teach the teachers to teach them, also are deferred.

"I could go on a long time pointing out the additional tasks that have been imposed upon the System, not only by acts of Congress but by the nature of the manpower problem itself with its endless complexities. Consider, for example the Reserve Act of 1955, which placed upon us the job of policing the Standby Reserve, with another 700,000 men with their names their jobs, their wives and children to burden records and add to the tasks of the local boards. Consider also that during 1957 the number of selective service registrants classified as participating in the Ready Reserve grew from 274,000 in January to 432,000 in December of that year, an increase of 158,000 men available without additional expenditure of money but with plenty of additional responsibility upon the local boards.

"Selective Service has gone far beyond the simple job of inducing 13,000 men a month into the Armed Forces that the argument in the article becomes practically pointless. Far from being its main function, that has become only collateral, almost, you might say a byproduct of its operations. I am in dealing with the other twenty million people within our ken that we are most concerned. If there is to be any survival after disaster it will take people, and not machines, to restore the Nation, because the power for the machine will all be off anyway and the automatic brains will not be working. We will need people—call them soldiers, sailors, or marines or just people—somebody has to know where they are and they must be gotten together, organized, trained and used.

"The worldwide political effect of abolishing Selective Service would be incalculable. Our friends would wonder where we might be when the chips are down. Neutral nations would further nurse and cherish their neutrality. Those who would do us harm would exult, and we they might.

"For these reasons, regardless of my interested position, I think of Selective Service as the Arch of National Defense.

"The article's comparisons of Armed Forces recruiting and recruiting costs with the cost of local board inductions unfortunately do not jibe with those available to me. Even if they were accurate, I should be remembered that most men are enlisted only after the recruiters have secured from the local boards all the necessary information about them, especially about those facing the prospects of early induction. The record is clear that rising inductions stimulate enlistments and that falling inductions stagnate enlistments."



# Director Urges SS Take Part n Observance



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

## NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

451 INDIANA AVENUE NORTHWEST  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 10, 1958

IN REPLYING ADDRESS  
THE DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE  
AND REFER TO NO.

In the adjoining columns, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey has addressed to personnel of the Selective Service System a message concerning the observance in May of Armed Forces Day. The third Saturday in May is officially designated by presidential proclamation as Armed Forces Day, but programs for the occasion will be conducted throughout the week May 10 to May 17.

Individual letters to State directors of Selective Service have been sent by the Director calling attention to Armed Forces Day.

The Selective Service System annually joins with the military services, reserve components, and other agencies supporting the defense effort to lend assistance in local programs and to take such part as is appropriate.

The observance is coordinated by the Department of Defense under area project officers in all parts of the Nation and overseas. These project officers will coordinate programs in their areas.

In the manual issued as a guide to project officers and local committees, the role of Selective Service is presented as follows:

"Members of the Selective Service System have a direct and personal relationship to the Armed Forces, particularly at regional, State, and local levels. They are in a position to render invaluable assistance with respect to both 'open house' and community projects.

"The Director of Selective Service will bring the Armed Forces Day program to the attention of all State Directors of Selective Service and urge the fullest possible cooperation in State and local planning. Additionally, an Armed Forces Day message to all members of the Selective Service System will be issued by the Director or dissemination through State Headquarters. The 1958 observance will also be publicized in the Selective Service monthly bulletin which circulates to approximately 50,000 members of the Selective Service System.

"Lists of regional and State Selective Service officials will be sent to all Area Project Officers, with copies of the Director's letter and message as soon as the latter are issued."

Arrangements for this year's programs are being made earlier this year than in the past, and plans already are well underway for area and local observances.

### TO ALL UNCOMPENSATED MEMBERS OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM:

Perhaps never before in a nominally peaceful period has the Nation's defense been so evidently of concern to everyone, although, of course, it always should be. This widespread interest should be reflected in the 1958 observance of Armed Forces Day, May 17, and programs to be held throughout the period May 10 to May 18.

The Selective Service System again has been requested by the President to participate in Armed Forces Week observances. It is especially fitting that we do so every year and particularly in the forthcoming event.

Selective Service directly and closely supports the defense program, and this year's observance of Armed Forces Week is designed to call attention particularly to supporting organizations and to the National Guard and the Reserve components. But two other reasons appear to make especially pertinent participation in such observances in 1958. The importance of manpower policies to adequate defense of the Nation has been reemphasized by recent cold war events. And, secondly, Selective Service is a unique and striking example, both in organization and in philosophy underlying the law, of the universality of the obligation and privilege of defending the Nation.

By their evident patriotism and unselfishness; by their devotion to duty, often at personal and material sacrifice; and, finally, by the success they have contributed to the Selective Service System's mission, the uncompensated members of the System might serve as models to their fellow citizens who also may be called upon for greater service and support in defense of America. Armed Forces Week observances may offer the opportunity for the members of the Selective Service System to participate and cooperate in a variety of ways. I know that you will offer your services in any way that will be of help. But I would also point out that Americans should be afforded the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with Selective Service, and, particularly, with the service given by 40,000 fellow citizens, and in what cause.

On behalf of the President, and for myself, I wish to express appreciation for any participation you may offer in the Armed Forces Week programs.

Sincerely yours,

DIRECTOR

## SOMETHING ON SAFETY

Road signs recently spotted: "Take your time—not your life." "It takes 633 bolts to hold an automobile together and one 'nut' to scatter them all over the highway."

### Headquarters Visitor

A visitor to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information was Mr. Sterling E. Price, a member of Local Board No. 34 of Spanish Fork, Utah.

### Mediterranean War Volume Is Published

"Northwest Africa: Seizing the Initiative in the West," the first volume in a series on the Mediterranean Theater of Operations was recently published, the Department of the Army has announced.

The new work is the 37th volume

to be issued by the Army's Office of the Chief of Military History in the series entitled "The United States Army in World War II" and describes the successful operations of the first Allied effort in defeating the enemy in Africa.



# Engineering Enrollment, Degree Awards Reported

Engineering enrollments in 1957-58, and engineering degrees awarded in 1956-57, as reported by the Engineering Education Section of the U. S. Office of Education in co-operation with the American Society for Engineering Education, are the subject of comment in a recent issue of the Engineering and Scientific Manpower Newsletter. The Newsletter is issued jointly by the Engineering Manpower Commission of Engineers Joint Council of New York, and the Scientific Manpower Commission of Washington, D. C.

Data from the survey, published by the Newsletter, shows that total engineering enrollment declined from 219,712 in 1949 to 165,637 in

1951. Thereafter, it shows a steady increase to more than 297,000 in 1957. A similar pattern is shown for engineering students seeking their first degree—a low point in 1951 and then a gradual increase to the 1957 high.

The growth of total enrollment and first degree enrollment from 1951 to the present parallels the existence of the Selective Service college testing program and the special considerations given to student deferments.

Highlights of the survey, according to the Newsletter, included:

Total engineering enrollment reached the highest level in our history, 297,000 in the current school year, an increase of 7.2 percent over last year. All college enrollment increased 4.1 percent.

The freshman engineering class is the second largest in the Nation's history, 78,757 students, and an increase of 1.3 percent over last year. Total college freshman enrollment was up 0.9 percent over last year.

There were 18.6 percent more engineering bachelor degrees awarded in 1956-57 than last year. The number of masters in engineering was up 10.8 percent, but the number of masters' degrees declined 2.3 percent from the previous year.

The summary of data estimated that there was an increase of 6.8 percent in the number of bachelor degrees of all kinds in 1956-57 over the previous year; an increase of 14.8 percent in all masters' degrees; and 2.3 percent in all doctors' degrees.

The Newsletter, commenting on the data, repeated its February 1957 conclusion that "the major problem is no longer one of student recruitment but of educational quality all along the line and the provision of adequate facilities and faculty for higher education in engineering and science."

## 15-Year Service Awards Presented

Retirement of Mrs. Lucile D. Higgins after more than 16 years of service with the Nebraska Selective Service System was marked by ceremonies recently at the Nebraska State Headquarters in Lincoln. Mrs. Higgins was presented a certificate for 15 years of service by Maj. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, State Director for Nebraska.

Mrs. Higgins was the original clerk of the Hall County Local Board at Grand Island, Nebr., taking the position in September 1940. She served during the entire 1940 operation and from the beginning of the operation under the Selective Service Act of 1948.

Fifteen-year service certificates signed by the Director, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, also were presented at the same ceremony to several members of the Nebraska State Headquarters staff, including George D. Knapp, Marie Foreman, Dorothy A. Holland, and Mrs. Sylvia A. Burkland.

## Classification Picture January 1, 1958

Class	Number
Total Classified	18,261,741
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	75,959
Not Examined	1,299,866
Not Available for Induction	26,763
Induction Postponed	2,615
Fathers 19 through 25	416,382
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	59,202
Under 19 years of age	223,763
I-C	
Inducted	274,925
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,259,440
Discharged or Reserve	146
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	889
Not Examined	4,425
Fathers	1,637
I-W	
At Work	1,893
Released	5,167
I-D Member of Reserve Component	432,676
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	26,717
College	3,344
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	34,284
II-A Apprentice	3,910
II-C Agricultural Deferment	23,163
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	147,981
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,132,139
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,269,359
IV-B Officials	21
IV-C Aliens	6,817
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	57,357
IV-F Unfit for Service	2,573,762
V-A Over Age of Liability	7,897,139

## Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4.00, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

January 30, 1958—Operations Bulletin No. 188, Subject: "Registration of Treaty Aliens—Termination of Treaty with El Salvador," concerning the termination on February 8, 1958, of the treaty with El Salvador providing for exemption of nationals of that country from military service and the liability for registration on and after that date of such nationals who have been admitted to the United States temporarily.

February 6, 1958—Operations Bulletin No. 189, Subject: "College Qualification Test Date," concerning the making of applications for the test to be held on May 1, 1958, which will be the only test given during the 1957-58 school year.

February 10, 1958—Operations Bulletin No. 190, Subject: "Report of Availability and Summary of Classification—Physicians and Dentists (SSS Form No. 129)," prescribing the manner in which the years-of-birth lines on that form shall be completed for use during the calendar year 1958.

## April Call Holds At 13,000 Level

The induction of 13,000 men in April has been requested by the Department of Defense. The April call for this number, the same as for February and March, is in line with Department of Defense estimates early this year that calls would remain at 13,000 as a minimum through 1958. All of the inductees are for the Army.

## Mississippi Board Formed in 1940 Is Same Today

Membership of Local Board No. 24 of Hancock County, Bay St. Louis, Miss., is the same as when first organized in 1940. The three members of the board and the three other uncompensated members of the System in the area were honored recently by the Rotary Club of Bay St. Louis, and were presented 15-year service certificates.

The certificates were presented by Col. John W. Patton, Jr., State Director for Mississippi.

The board is the only one in the State which still has its original 1940 membership.

Members of the board are Leo W. Seal, Chairman; Eddie J. Arceneaux and Dr. Laurent Dickson. The board's medical advisor, Dr. Cyrus M. Shipp also has served continuously since 1940, as had Dr. M. J. Wolfe who served as medical advisor up to a few months ago when he moved from the county. Lucien M. Gex, Government Appeal Agent, has served in that post since early in 1941.

## 15-Year Awards Presented to 270

Two hundred and seventy uncompensated Selective Service personnel in Texas have each been awarded certificates of appreciation for 15 years of service during the 9-month period from December 1, 1956, through August 31, 1957.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in United States Savings Bonds purchased as of December 31, 1957, is 25.

Relative standings of the 25, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Virgin Islands	13.70
Puerto Rico	12.00
Alabama	10.69
Idaho	10.45
Nebraska	9.44
Hawaii	9.33
Nevada	9.02
Wisconsin	8.68
North Carolina	8.45
Minnesota	7.99
Maryland	7.67
Wyoming	7.64
Oklahoma	7.45
North Dakota	6.83
Washington	6.73
Utah	6.68
South Carolina	6.40
Vermont	6.21
Missouri	6.00
Michigan	5.86
District of Columbia	5.86
Florida	5.70
Maine	5.50
Arizona	5.07
Connecticut	4.59

Of this total, 50 certificates were issued to local board member State Director Col. Morris I. Schwartz has presented many of these certificates personally. The certificates to local board member have gone to 40 of the 137 local boards in Texas.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS SEPT.

APR 15 1958

Volume VIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 1958

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## Acceptability of Manpower Growing U. S. Problem

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director, Selective Service System

The number of registrants in IV-F is a most unpleasant reminder of our inability to use a large segment of our population in the military forces. There are many evidences that percentage of our young male manpower unacceptable for service is more likely to increase than it is to decrease or even remain constant.

This is not a new problem in the United States, nor is it a problem unknown in other nations. It can be said that no other nation accepts as low a percentage of its liables as we do. Any exception to this statement will be caused in a few nations

## Service Intake of Manpower Up in January

Total numerical strength of the Armed Forces on January 31, 1958, based on preliminary reports, was 14,003. This represents a decrease of 3,039 from December 31, 1957, combined strength of 2,617, 1957.

Recruitment and inductions of active personnel of all the military services during January was estimated at 63,467, an increase of 960 compared with December. This figure includes 10,283 Selective Service inductions, 30,143 new recruits, 19,751 reenlistments, and 90 reservists entering upon active duty.

Army procurement during January totaled 27,384, with 10,283 inductions through Selective Service, 98 new recruits, 7,899 reenlistments, and 904 reservists entering upon active duty. Army strength is estimated at 909,450. On December 31, it was 918,111.

Navy procurement totaled 15,594, with 10,484 new recruits, 3,517 reenlistments, and 1,593 reservists entering upon active duty. Navy strength was estimated at 634,222 compared with 629,566 on December 31.

Marine Corps procurement in January totaled 6,509, of which 65 were new recruits, 1,371 reenlistments and 673 reservists entering upon active duty. Marine Corps strength was estimated at 3,296 on January 31, 1958. On December 31, 1957, it was 190,708.

Air Force procurement in January totaled 13,980, with 6,896 new recruits, 6,964 reenlistments and 90 reservists entering upon active duty. Air Force strength on January 31, 1958 was estimated at 703,557. On December 31, 1957, it was 878,657.

who set their standards of acceptance to produce the numbers they need to maintain their armed forces at the level that has been determined. Many of the nations of Western Europe accept a far higher percentage than is accepted in the United States. This may be done for any one of several reasons. There are nations that are short in numbers of manpower. It could be possible that the manpower itself was more acceptable because it is healthier or more literate. There is a realization that nonacceptance transfers military burdens from one citizen to another and that acceptability, widely applied, insures the sharing generally of the obligation of military service.

Any discussion of acceptability must not only consider the standards both as to what they are trying to measure but how these measurements are applied. There is surprisingly little knowledge about what an acceptable service man should be. There is far more information about what an acceptable service man should not be. The imperfections which prevent the acceptance of a registrant have been evolved over long years of experience by the Armed Forces. It is difficult to say that the experiences of the past have been improperly evaluated and, of course, impossible to prove. It must be accepted, however, that when any procedure screens out a large part of the available supply, it is time to consider most carefully how standards were determined, what are they trying to measure, whether that is what we need to measure, and how well are the standards applied. It is certainly of interest to ask how much of the experience was gained under circumstances comparable to those presently existing. The experience of other nations is interesting and, to the extent it can be used, is valuable.

The need for a method by which to measure the individual registrant's ability to function as a member of the Armed Forces has

(Continued on page 2)

## "Stale" I-A Classifications Matter of Concern to System

How good a picture of the System's available manpower is represented by the numbers currently classified I-A, I-A-O, and I-O?

This is a question constantly under scrutiny by all elements of the Selective Service System. While the effort to insure an accurate reflection of availability is continuous, the nature of the problem varies considerably from time to time.

The principle concern currently is whether many available classifications are stale.

Several considerations have contributed to recent concern and discussion of available pool.

The percentage of all registrants classified remains well over 90.

With inductions normally imminent well beyond the 22d birth date, many classifications into the available pool could be well over a year old.

It is recognized that in the period elapsing between initial classification and physical examination and induction, the status of many registrants may change sufficiently to warrant their reclassification.

While the law requires registrants to report changes of status, some neglect to do so in the comparatively long period of time when

selection to perform military service seems relatively remote.

Other factors complicating the problem are noted. Some registrants allege that a I-A classification hampers efforts to find employment. Others contend that an absence of classification or the fact that they have not had military service regardless of their classifications are employment deterrents.

Classifications which are not current could result in the erroneous conclusion in congressional and other areas that the supply of available manpower is far out of proportion to the needs of the Armed Services. This appearance of abundance fosters the wishful judgment that Selective Service may not be necessary, or the widespread but not well-founded assumption by registrants and others that many unencumbered, fit young men have a good chance to go over age 26 without entering service.

Several possible methods promoting more current classifications have been under consideration throughout the System, but thus far no device has been detected which would be an improvement over constant vigilance and immediate, responsive action by local boards.

## Participation by States, Local Boards In First Phase of Operation Alert Stresses Capabilities in Emergency

Vital functions which Selective Service must be prepared to perform in any new national emergency require participation at the State and local level in the first phase of Operation Alert, 1958, on May 6 and 7.

The first phase opens with a simulated attack directed at population, industrial and military centers in the United States and its Territories and Possessions. The simulated attack pattern will be disclosed as local civil defense officials open at scheduled times during the

warning and "attack" period, sealed envelopes previously forwarded to them.

Phase One will be played in place. It will stress damage assessment at the State and local level. State civil defense officials, at the conclusion of the first phase, will forward to the Federal civil defense level, detailed reports of critical shortages requiring outside assistance as well as estimates of resources in excess of local and State needs. Phase One will set the stage for the beginning of Phase Two in July in which the National Headquarters and Regional offices of Selective Service also will participate.

The Director, in letters to State Directors, has asked all elements of the System to stand ready to offer and give assistance and information to other participants regardless of the time phase or whether something strictly "Selective Service" is involved or not. The System's best contribution, especially during the first phase, can be made

(Continued on page 2)

## May Draft Call For 13,000 Men

A call for 13,000 men to be inducted in May has been placed with the Selective Service System by the Department of Defense. All men inducted will serve in the Army.

The call is the same as for the preceding three months, and identical with the calls for the months of April, May, June and July, 1957.



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## Acceptability of Manpower Growing U. S. Problem

(Continued from page 1)

been discussed in an earlier edition. Its importance remains. The need for an overall consideration of the registrant as to his acceptability for the Armed Forces can be met without the solution of many of the problems which have been enumerated. To some degree, the power of the induction station to accept administratively is a step in that direction. Practically, the induction commander does not have the time to have an interview of the length required in order to equate the acceptability of the registrant from an overall viewpoint. There are well-founded doubts that either the induction station commander or the examining physician have enough actual experience to be able to survey properly an individual registrant to determine his overall qualifications for an effective member of the Armed Forces.

This judgment is not a criticism of the personnel assigned to the induction station. It is rather a

criticism of the policy that underates the necessity of using highly qualified officers of long experience to decide whether the whole man is acceptable to the Armed Forces. This requires the equator to be familiar with the physical, mental and emotional examinations of the registrant, his capacity as indicated by his work and school record, and his general attitude as judged from the interview.

It is realized that all this takes time and money but there are officers with the qualifications described who should be used for this duty, a duty whose importance cannot be exaggerated. The cost of inducting the unacceptable and the cost of rejecting the acceptable cannot be computed but it is very high indeed. It would be a long step forward in utilization if it were possible to make an early approach to the problem of determining the all-around future effectiveness of the registrant for service in the Armed Forces.

## Participation by States, Local Boards In First Phase of Operation Alert Stresses Capabilities in Emergency

(Continued from page 1)

in this way, the Director's letter stated.

Looking to the System's capabilities and probable functions in such an emergency, the Director stated that Selective Service must be prepared to:

"(1) Provide at-the-source information on manpower resources;

(2) effect the registration of all persons now or hereafter required to be registered by Congress; (3) collect and maintain such individual records as will enable the System to identify, find, classify, select and deliver or make available persons of any class, type, skill, aptitude, profession, degree of fitness or other category, registered or unregistered, for service in the Armed Forces or for any other type of service for which there is need in the national interest, for the military directly by the process of induction into the Armed Forces, or for nonmilitary use, indirectly by the process of deferment as is now or later may be authorized by law; or by designation of the individual to the claimant user; (4) determine the availability for military service of persons in the Standby Reserve; and (5) employ its widely decentralized facilities in the immediate reporting of any post-attack conditions."

The Director requested State directors during Phase One to acquaint State civil defense authorities with the facilities of the Selective Service System and its ability to perform an expanded service in an emergency. State directors also were asked to have local boards take similar steps in their community.

## SSS Represented On Interagency Health Board

The Selective Service System is one of several Federal agencies initially represented on the Interagency Health Advisory Board established recently by the Director, Office of Defense Mobilization.

The interagency Board was established to assist the Director of ODM to coordinate the planning for utilization in time of mobilization of health resources, including manpower, supplies and facilities.

As initially composed the committee includes representatives also from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, from each of the three armed service departments, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Federal Civil Defense Administration and the Veterans' Administration.

## Standby Reserve Program Is Large, Growing Project

It is no news to local boards that the Standby Reserve program was a substantial addition to the responsibilities and workload of the boards.

But the magnitude of the task of keeping tabs on the Standby Reserve is reflected in another way by the numbers involved for the United States and Territories as a whole.

By January 31, 1958, more than 1,163,000 Standby Reservists had been reported by the Armed Services to the Selective Service System.

Eliminating those in the process of being distributed to proper boards, those Standby Reserve reports which had been canceled and those deceased, there remained on that date more than 940,000 in the files of the Nation's local boards. Of these more than 812,000 had been placed in categories according to their availability for recall to active duty in the event of war or national emergency declared by Congress.

Local boards will have made many more than that number of separate determinations as a result of reconsidering the categories of many Standby Reservists. There have been a few cases of appeals by Standby Reservists which have come to the attention of National Headquarters. In all, the Standby Reserve program is a large and growing project.

Of those placed in categories by local boards, more than 549,000 were in Category I, available for recall, on January 31. More than 103,000 were in Category II, not available for recall because of civilian occupation, and more than 159,000 were in Category III, not

available for recall because of dependency.

Of the Standby Reservists reported to local boards, 137,166 were commissioned and 803,631 were enlisted. In the Army, 14,482 commissioned Standby Reservists reported against 659,197 enlisted men. The Navy listed 45,427 commissioned and 25,798 enlisted; Marine Corps, 13,371 commissioned and 18,563 enlisted; the Air Force, 63,147 commissioned and 99,000 enlisted; and the Coast Guard, commissioned and 699 enlisted.

Some months ago William Francis, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Personnel and Reserve, reported that the Armed Services, on June 30, 1957, had completed the initial screening of more than 4 million members of the Ready Reserve. That initial screening, the Assistant Secretary said, had resulted in the transfer to the Standby Reserve of 700,000 men and women.

The continuous screening of the Ready Reserve is expected to continue to build the Standby Reserve. On the other hand, expiration periods of military obligations result in a deduction from the Standby Reserve. But many Standby Reservists can be expected to retain their Reserve status beyond the period of obligated service, thus reducing the losses from the Standby Reserve.

It has been pointed out that the Standby Reserve program considerably extended the area of selective service operations and workload. The 1955 amendments to the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1947, which provided that no Standby Reservist could be recalled until his availability had been determined by the Director of Selective Service, also provided important protection and information to the Reservist and his family, his employer and Armed Services.

Until the Korean conflict began, such a Reserve status was treated as of little consequence either to the Reservist, those interested in him individually, or the Armed Services. But orders recalling such men to active duty focused attention on the problem of the "forgotten Reserve."

Under the present system, immediate recall is expected to be avoided. Local board processing of the Standby Reservist serves to remind the Reservist, his family, his employer of his vulnerability to recall and to alert them to inform the board of the Reservist's status. The processing also provides Armed Services with reliable information not previously available—the numbers and locations of the Standby Reservists they may require in a major emergency.

A record-breaking total of 760,000 students were enrolled in education programs of all types in the 1957-58 school year under the Korean GI bill.

## State Directors Hold Conference In Washington

State directors or their representatives will meet at National Headquarters in Washington May 12 to 16, inclusive, for the only conference of the 1958 fiscal year. The Regional Field Officers also will attend the meeting.

The conference will be devoted to discussions of a number of problems related to current and future operations, probably embracing such topics as teachers, scientists, engineers and other fields of inadequate manpower. Discussions also are expected to touch on a number of problems concerning specific phases of operations at the State and local level.

The form of the conference had not been finally determined by mid-March, but several suggestions were under consideration.

State directors normally have conferred twice yearly, but reductions in the budget for fiscal year 1958 contributed to the decision to limit the conferences to one this year.



# Capital Plans Early Start On Observance

The ninth annual observance of Armed Forces Day will get underway on Saturday, May 10, a week ahead of the traditional third Saturday in May.

Although May 17, the third Saturday in May, has been set aside for Armed Forces Day, commands and communities have been authorized to schedule their programs during the preceding week to suit local conditions. This year, so that nature displays and demonstrations presented in Washington may be moved to other cities for later viewings and thus be available to the maximum number of people, it has been decided to make the Washington observance bigger and better and hold it a week ahead as a national "kickoff."

In the Washington area, active and reserve components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard will concentrate their efforts at Andrews Air Force Base in the most elaborate and spectacular presentation of our country's "Power for Peace" ever attempted. Their combined presentation on Saturday and Sunday, May 10-11, is expected to draw more than 500,000 visitors and will have nationwide network television coverage.

The Services will forego the Saturday parade down Constitution Avenue in Washington, D. C., which has been an Armed Forces Day feature in previous years. The decision to forego the parade was made in view of the scheduled ceremonies May 30 from the Capitol grounds to Arlington National Cemetery for the burial of the Unknown Soldiers of World War II and Korea. It was decided that such predominantly military presentations in downtown Washington in one month would impose unnecessary burdens on all concerned.

## Armed Services Invite Two Clerks For Recruiting

Miss Thelma Carter, clerk of local Board No. 64 of Tangipahoa Parish, La., has been cited by the United States Marine Corps Recruiting Office in Louisiana for her assistance. A certificate presented by Miss Carter cites "... outstanding service rendered the United States Marine Corps Recruiting service. This public-spirited assistance is in keeping with the finest traditions of American patriotism and loyalty. ..." The assistance given by Miss Carter has helped place the Hammond, La., station among the top 1-man Marine Corps recruiting stations in the nation.

In Kentucky, Miss Zollie S. Swearingen, clerk of Local Board



## Unknown Soldier Will Be Joined By Two Comrades

Veterans Day ceremonies at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Monday, Nov. 11, marked the last time that this country will pay tribute solely to the fighting men of World War I at the National Cemetery, Arlington, Va., as a symbol of America's unidentified dead, the Department of Defense has announced.

Plans have been completed for interment on Memorial Day, May 30, 1958, near the present Tomb, of an Unknown of World War II and an Unknown of the Korean conflict. It is expected that ground will be broken later this year to provide for entombment of both Unknowns.

Two additional crypts will be placed in the plaza floor to the west of the sarcophagus of the Unknown Soldier of World War I.

Each of the crypts will be capped with a flat slab of granite. The one containing the Unknown of World

No. 118 of Shepherdsville, Ky., was appointed an honorary Army recruiter for similar aid to that service in her State. She was cited for "cooperation, friendliness and sincere interest in the Army procurement program." Miss Swearingen's award is one of three such awards which have gone to Kentucky local board clerks. Miss Swearingen has served with Selective Service 10 years.

War II will be inscribed with the numerals "1941-1945" and the cap covering the crypt of the Unknown of the Korean fighting with the dates "1950-1953." The dates of World War I, 1917-1918, will be inscribed in the Plaza near the existing Tomb, but there will be no change in the inscription on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier which reads: "Here Rests in Honored Glory an American Soldier Known But to God."

## New Experience For Board Clerk In Registration

When Robert Roseler, just turned 18, walked into the Buchanan County, Mo., local board office to register, it was a brand new experience for the local board clerk, even though she was far from new on the job.

Young Roseler, a senior at Central High School in St. Joseph, is the son of Marine Pvt. Arthur Roseler who was killed in the fighting on Iwo Jima in World War II. He plans to continue his studies at the University of Missouri next fall.

The local board clerk had registered many young men before, and, probably, some whose fathers had given their lives in previous wars. But it was the first time Mrs. Helen Roseler had registered a son of her own. She saw to it that he registered well within the 18 years and 5 days deadline, too.

# Data Disclose U. S. Student, Teacher Status

National interest continues to center on educational matters as a result of recent widespread recognition of the importance of technical skills in national defense and the influence of scientific and scholastic competence on world prestige.

Recent data acquired at National Headquarters disclosed that as in the last several years, Selective Service law, regulations and policy continue to contribute heavily to the Nation's need for teachers and adequately trained citizens.

Induction calls still are for men older than 22. Most undergraduates can complete studies before being concerned with their liability for service.

There are presently 2,003,000 male students enrolled in 1,890 colleges working toward degrees. Of this number, 148,889 students have qualified for II-S student deferments. Another 4,156 have received the statutory student deferment.

Approximately 233,302 students are deferred in the ROTC program. Figures from the Veterans' Administration indicate that there are 724,548 men seeking degrees in colleges and universities under GI rights legislation—more than 30 percent of the total male enrollment.

There remains 892,108 students pursuing undergraduate and graduate degrees without deferments of any type. Provision is made in the regulations for a student to be deferred until he obtains a Ph. D. degree.

The teacher shortage, which has resulted in liberal deferments for teachers, is placed, currently, at approximately 120,000 qualified teachers in elementary and secondary schools. This figure is arrived at by subtracting the 107,500 qualified teachers of the previous graduating class from the total computed need of 227,500. The "need" is made up of 95,000 to replace those who left teaching at the end of the preceding year; 30,000 to relieve overcrowded classrooms; 25,000 to teach enlarged enrollments; 12,500 to offer services not now provided; and 65,000 to replace uncertified teachers.

Approximately 230,000 faculty members are employed in resident instruction degree granting institutions. The fields of engineering and physical science report the greatest number of unfilled positions with over 50 percent of the institutions reporting vacancies.

The overall shortage has resulted in some colleges utilizing teachers from high schools, enhancing the high school teacher shortage and lowering the standards of instruction in colleges.

The total enrollment of law schools in September 1957, was 42,271 compared to 41,888 in September 1956.



## Army Expands Enlisted Man Schooling Plan

An expanded program of schooling at United States colleges and universities in technical, scientific and managerial fields is now being made available to Army enlisted men, the Department of the Army has announced.

In order to provide the Army with a hard core of highly trained career specialists and noncommissioned officers, soldiers can receive up to 4 years college level training at Government expense.

Military personnel, to be eligible for participation in this program, must be on active duty as enlistees, inductees, or RFA personnel, have completed 1 year of a 2-year training obligation at the time of application, and complete the academic training before attaining age 35.

Fields of specialization will vary, based upon military requirements, but may include such subjects as business administration, bacteriology, cinematography, many types of engineering, criminology, journalism, and political science. Applicants may indicate first and second choices of areas of training and school.

The training will be made available to volunteers in 1- and 2-year increments. Those who apply and are accepted for 1 year of training will be required to reenlist for a 3-year enlistment. Those selected for 2 years of training will be required to reenlist for 6 years. A third and fourth year of training toward a degree can be applied for within 6 months prior to completion of the current enlistment.

Applicants must have graduated from an accredited high school or equivalent. Applicants with a general education development diploma or certificate or who are graduates of nonaccredited high schools are acceptable, subject to passing of the entrance examination of the college or university to which admittance is being sought. In addition, applicants must achieve certain minimum scores in the Army classification battery of tests.

Applications are being accepted up to May 1, 1958, for the college period starting in the fall of 1958.

The Chiefs of the Technical and Administrative Services and Continental Army Command will select applicants on a best qualified basis.

It is estimated that approximately 300 personnel will enter this program each year.

## Long Holiday

Part-time operation is quite widespread in local board offices, but the pace of work hasn't yet slowed to the point imagined by one late registrant. The registrant told Mrs. Edith Bates, clerk of Tennessee Local Board 20, that he registered a month after his December 1957 18th birthday because he thought the board would be closed all during the month of December for the Christmas holidays.

## Classification Picture February 1, 1958

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	18,361,538
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	61,953
Not Examined.....	1,323,205
Not Available for Induction.....	32,655
Induction Postponed.....	2,573
Fathers 19 through 25.....	428,264
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	61,335
Under 19 years of age.....	222,796
I-C	
Inducted.....	265,812
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,236,988
Discharged or Reserve.....	93
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	870
Not Examined.....	4,516
Fathers.....	1,668
I-W	
At Work.....	1,848
Released.....	5,226
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	447,797
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	30,301
College.....	4,156
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	34,156
II-A Apprentice.....	3,854
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	22,660
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	148,886
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,133,539
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,277,260
IV-B Officials.....	21
IV-C Aliens.....	6,814
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	57,281
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	2,590,603
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	7,954,408

## Many I-A Fathers Might Qualify For III-A, Conference Is Told

Many I-A fathers whose induction is not imminent under the regulations may well qualify for hard-

ship deferment, it was suggested during the recent conference of Regional Field Officers at National Headquarters.

National statistics indicate that for more than 2 years, registrants in I-A who became fathers in most cases have automatically been placed in the I-A father category under the February 1956 sequence of induction.

The growth of the I-A father group has been constant to more than 428,000 on January 31, 1958, and this group as a percentage of the total number of registrants classified has continued to show a steady gain.

The discussion of this group of registrants raised the question of whether a considerable number of such registrants might qualify for reclassification into III-A on the basis of existent hardship rather than revert automatically to a I-A father category.

Once a family is started, the reasoning went, the usual pattern is for additional children and, with the passage of time, the acquisition of further responsibilities which should properly be interpreted as hardship.

The young head of a growing family might also experience changes of other kinds in his status which may make his I-A father classification currently inappropriate.

16 March 1802—The United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., was founded.

## Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

February 28, 1958—Operations Bulletin No. 187, as amended. Subject: "Preparation of Report of Activity Under Part 1680 of the Selective Service Regulations (SSS Form No. 70)," which was amended on February 24, 1958, to include in paragraph 1 the instructions formerly in paragraph 2 relating to the preparation of SSS Forms Nos. 70, 71, and 72, and to add a new paragraph 2 providing for the discontinuance of the use of line 26 a column 12 of SSS Forms Nos. 70, 71, and 72. This bulletin was again amended on February 28, 1958, to provide that local boards should continue to use line 26 a column 12 of SSS Form No. 70.

March 1, 1958—Operations Bulletin No. 0, as amended, Subject: "List of Operations Bulletins a Table of Cross-References." Local Board Memorandums a Operations Bulletins to Selective Service Regulations," containing the list of current bulletins, the list of bulletins which have become no longer current and effect since September 1, 1957, and the current table of cross references to the regulations.

March 3, 1958—Operations Bulletin No. 185, as amended, Subject: "Status of Quotas for Enlistment in the Critical Skills Program," which was amended to advise that the Navy has filled its quota and that no additional approvals shall be forwarded to the Navy for the remainder of this fiscal year.

## Local Board Clerk Awarded Certificate

Mrs. De Alva Youles, clerk of the Lowndes County, Ga., local board has been awarded the Third Army Certificate of achievement for her interest in the Army recruiting program and her assistance to the local recruiters. The certificate was presented by Maj. George V. Clark, Jr., on behalf of Lt. Gen. Thomas Hickey, commanding general of the Third Army.

If we were to try to centralize the Selective Service System, we wouldn't be able to mobilize fast enough. Two thousand men a hour, which was the rate at which we were inducting for 18 months during World War II, are a lot of men, and you just can't have too many people running around solving them out and deciding which shall be inducted and which shall be deferred.

LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in United States Savings bonds purchased as of January 31, 1958, is 26.

Relative standings of the 26, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Virgin Islands.....	13.70
Puerto Rico.....	11.96
Idaho.....	10.57
Alabama.....	10.53
Nebraska.....	9.49
Hawaii.....	9.33
Nevada.....	9.23
Wisconsin.....	8.65
Wyoming.....	8.39
Minnesota.....	8.06
Maryland.....	7.57
Oklahoma.....	7.43
Indiana.....	7.22
North Dakota.....	6.86
North Carolina.....	6.79
Washington.....	6.69
Utah.....	6.68
South Carolina.....	6.51
Vermont.....	6.20
Missouri.....	5.93
Michigan.....	5.79
Florida.....	5.64
Maine.....	5.50
District of Columbia.....	5.37
Arizona.....	5.07
Connecticut.....	4.58



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 1958

Number 5

## Obligations Of Free Citizens Need To Be Emphasized

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director, Selective Service System

It is the continuing task of the members of the Selective Service System to remind citizens of the United States that they owe an obligation to their Nation. In theory, one would expect that the stockholders in the United States would be most anxious to know what their duties were in a self-governing nation. By this same theory, it might be deduced that long range self-interest would be a strong incentive to cause all of these citizens to strive to carry out the obligations inherent in a participating form of government.

For many reasons our practice does not match our theory.

Probably theory and practice have never been joined at any period of history of the world. Perhaps failure of our citizens to accept individual responsibility, particularly for their own survival, seems to be now because it is so close to

It may well be that this has been true in all other nations and that it is true among our contemporaries. There are two facts which prevent us from gaining any encouragement from this situation if it is true. First, many nations have not attempted to live under a form of government which recognizes to the maximum the rights and privileges of the individual and, of course, at the same time depends on the self-discipline of the citizen to replace the control formerly provided in more regimented forms of government. In the second, the great majority of the nations have disappeared and their example gives small comfort to realize we are experiencing difficulties similar to the ones they had. We hear much about the rights of citizens and certainly the Selective Service System is not unaware of the fact that each citizen should be treated as an individual. Everyone has an interest in maintaining intact the rights of the individual. The problems arise when in our complex life we aggravate the rights of one individual to the detriment of the rights of the group. The importance of group rights becomes evident when we realize that when one individual encroaches on the rights of the group he does it by stepping on the toes of some individual within the group. Over-emphasis on the rights of the citizen who shoots another neglects the rights of another citizen now dead. We have been far in giving consideration to the rights of the transgressor.

A few of the symptoms can be mentioned. Our advances in science have made it possible to find many reasons to relieve the individual from responsibility for

(Continued on page 2)

## System Asked For 10,000 Men For Army in June

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide Armed Forces Induction Stations with 10,000 men during June 1958 for assignment to the Army.

The number of men requested for the Army for June is based on attainment of approved strength after allowances have been made for enlistments and reenlistments.

The June call is 3,000 less than the number previously planned for the month. This has been made possible by an increase in the number of voluntary enlistments.

## State Directors' Conference Covers Variety of Subjects

The program for the State Directors' conference opening May 12, 1958, at National Headquarters is printed below in abbreviated form.

Omitted from the program are specific times and sub-topics under the general headings. The program lists first the date and time in terms of forenoon or afternoon, then the subject matter in the sequence in which it will be presented in each session, and finally, participants or discussion leaders.

### STATE DIRECTORS' CONFERENCE

12-16 May 1958

FIRST GENERAL SESSION—Monday P. M.—Opening of conference by the Director.

Selective service functions and responsibilities—present and future—General Hershey.

Discussion by three State Directors concerning dissemination of information in his State about Selective Service functions and responsibilities—Georgia, New Hampshire and Texas.

Discussion of the subject by conference as a whole led by—Connecticut, Nebraska and Wyoming.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION—Tuesday A. M.—General subject—Planning. Planning for any degree or kind of emergency or operation—Virginia and Alabama.

Planning subjects including existing vs. emergency organization, handicaps to agency readiness, and expanded concepts of Selective Service—Oklahoma and Panama Canal.

Evaluation of the "whole man"—appraisal of ability to function—Maryland and West Virginia.

Areas of jurisdiction and responsibility including search for organization and FCDA-SS relationships—Alaska and Kansas.

THIRD GENERAL SESSION—Tuesday P. M.—Operation alert, 1958 and Training.

Review of purpose and objectives.

Communications—Maine and Delaware.

Review of Phase I, reporting experiences in gathering data—Oregon; report of experiences resulting from contacts with civil defense authorities—Louisiana and Washington.

Planning for Phase II, including problem development and relocation of State headquarters—New York State.

The necessity for training.

(Continued on page 3)

## SSS Policies On Manpower Draw Praise

Praise for the Selective Service System's past and present approach to the problem of America's shortage of trained manpower has come from a group directly concerned.

The Engineering Manpower Commission of the Engineers Joint Council of New York, and the Scientific Manpower Commission of Washington, D. C., discussed the long-standing problem of engineering and scientific manpower and the educational sources of the problem in its March 31, 1958 Newsletter.

After pointing out that most plans are aimed at helping students to meet the costs of schooling while ignoring the factor of already overcrowded colleges, the Newsletter states:

"It is refreshing to find one organization that is deeply involved in the manpower situation alert to the changes that are taking place. In the monthly publication Selective Service, Lewis B. Hershey has pointed out the changing patterns in military and civilian needs and has made their relation to manpower lucid and clear. His editorial in the January issue of Selective Service can profitably be read in toto, and some of its more significant passages warrant quoting here."

The Director's editorial is quoted extensively, then the Newsletter continues:

"The leadership that General Hershey has so admirably displayed in the past is well known. It is especially reassuring at this time to know that he will assume it again—that the Selective Service System will not be hidebound by the anachronistic letter of the law, but will administer that law in the spirit in which it was written and in the light of the changes that have occurred since it was placed on the books. \* \* \* Without minimizing the obligation of engineers and scientists to serve the nation, General Hershey has the power to assure their proper allocation to meet civilian, as well as military, needs. In the effort that his editorial indicates he will make, he has the full and wholehearted support of the engineering and scientific professions."

## Headquarters Visitor

A visitor to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information was Mrs. Vivian M. Taylor, Clerk of Local Board No. 4 of Hackensack, N. J.



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## Obligations Of Free Citizens Need To Be Emphasized

(Continued from page 1)

crime. In sterner times perhaps our ancestors did not understand the complexity of factors that interact to make an individual being what he is. It may be that in some less scientific manner they did realize that the individual was a result of many influences over which he had no control and for which he had no responsibility. In fact, it may have been clear to them that in order to protect the rights either in life or property of each individual, every individual had to be held responsible for his actions. It remains to be demonstrated that we will use our alleged superior scientific knowledge to maintain a society in which the rights of each of its members are insured to the degree it has been done heretofore by the application of the principle of punishment as a measure of retribution or prevention rather than in an effort to attempt reformation.

In our efforts to assure justice to the individual, we have built many legal technicalities as so well demonstrated in the prosecution under the Universal Military Training and Service Act. There has never been any question but that the Congress in its enactment hoped that every measure would be taken to

insure the law would be obeyed rather than occasions sought to prosecute offenders. The policy of the Selective Service System has been to do whatever is necessary to permit the registrant to obey the law if he indicates his willingness to do so at any reasonable time. Congress certainly did not intend that liable individuals should be allowed to escape their obligations by technicalities evolved by legal maneuvers. The Congress recognized that the classification procedure was administrative not judicial. It was applied by honest citizens dedicated to perform a necessary duty in a fair and just manner. This duty was universal and uncomplicated enough to be operated by a person untrained in the methodology which courts have evolved. It was not the intent of Congress that the courts should primarily concern themselves with the trial of the administrative tribunal and, by the discovery of some technicality unrelated to justice or fairness, relieve the violator from the consequences of his evasion of his duty. Of course, this is done in the name of the rights of the individual—this particular individual. The fact lost or seemingly never found is the fact that the escape by this individual from his responsibility placed it upon some other citizen unrepresented and unthought of in the procedure. In fact the very right allegedly protected in one citizen has been without consideration taken from another.

The present expressed dissatisfaction with the results of the efforts of our system of education comes about through our efforts to forget the rights of one citizen while we overprotect the rights of another. We try to guarantee to each child the right to graduate from school, be it grade, high or college. The capacity, interests, inclination and willingness to work vary greatly so we must modify courses until they can be finished by any student. If he cannot meet the standard, change the standard until he can, for his individual right to graduate must be protected. Of course, the recognition of the capable, interested and willing is diluted because the paper is the same in both diplomas. Once more we ignore the right of one in order to overprotect that of another.

Unfortunately, in the three examples cited we have made our efforts for the member of our society who has failed or refused to accept his individual responsibilities of membership in society and in so doing have penalized the individual who has and is accepting his individual responsibilities.

## Three Are Named To National Advisory Group

Three additional members of the National Advisory Committee to the Selective Service System have been appointed by the President.

New members of the committee to advise on the selection of physicians, dentists and allied specialists replace members who resigned. Appointments announced were those of Dr. Leo H. Bartemeier of Baltimore, Md., Medical Director, Seton Institute of Baltimore and chairman of the Council of Mental Health of the American Medical Association; Dr. John Z. Bowers of Madison, Wis., Dean, University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and formerly Dean of the Medical School of the University of Utah; and Dr. George M. Fister, Ogden, Utah, in private practice and a member of the Board of Trustees of the American Medical Association.

Other members of the committee are Dr. Elmer Hess, Chairman, Dr. Mary Louise Gloechner, Dr. William B. Walsh, Dr. George Otis Whitecotton, Dr. Franklin Yoder, Harold W. Oppice, D. D. S., and Frances Graff, R. N.

## Critical Skills Quota System Reviewed After Six Months

Since establishment of an annual quota of enlistments in the Fall of 1957, the critical skills program has been proceeding for the most part according to schedule. But it has had its share of momentary snags.

The services have operated their shares of the total quota in various ways. The Navy and Marine Corps make all the necessary arrangements for enlistments and fully control the enlistments from Headquarters in Washington, D. C. The Air Force decentralizes such functions to its Continental Air Command Headquarters, which in turn allocated quotas to the numbered

Air Forces. The Army initially delegated operational authority to its Continental Army Command Headquarters, which then allocated quotas to the numbered armies. However, in a short time the Army recalled operational authority controlled its quota from Headquarters in Washington. The quota was then allocated to numbered armies, with a goal quota for each month through June 1958. Therein lay the principal difficulty encountered by the boards and State Headquarters, some Army areas the monthly quotas were quickly exhausted, at times a sufficient supply of applications was on hand to fill more than one month's quota. The shot was that numerous applicants were not able to enlist within days of approval by the local board. Indeed, in some cases the waiting time was as high as three months.

Confronted with this problem the Army on March 24, 1958, issued instructions to the field that effective immediately remaining monthly quotas for enlistment of critical skilled persons would be combined into one total quota for the remainder of fiscal year 1958, and all persons certified to the Army would be enlisted within 30 days. It is believed that this will go a long way to make for a much smoother operation.

Since resumption of participation by the services last Fall, reports indicate that the number of registrants making application for selection has decreased from a monthly average of 325 to about 210. A number of applicants found qualified and approved for the program has correspondingly increased.

As of February 28, 1958, reports show that over half of the 5,659 approved applicants were professional engineers, followed by engineering draftsmen comprising 13 per cent and chemists accounting for 6 per cent. All critical occupations, with the exception of nurse and optician, are represented in the approved applicants. So far as essential activities are concerned, it is found that by far most applicants are engaged in research and development services, followed by craft and parts, electronic and communication equipment, and finance.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the United States Savings bonds purchased as of February 28, 1958, is 27.

Relative stands of the 27, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Virgin Islands.....	13.70
Puerto Rico.....	11.78
Alabama.....	10.59
Idaho.....	10.55
Nebraska.....	9.42
Hawaii.....	9.33
Nevada.....	9.11
Wisconsin.....	8.58
Wyoming.....	8.20
Minnesota.....	7.94
Maryland.....	7.42
Indiana.....	7.20
Oklahoma.....	7.14
North Dakota.....	7.02
North Carolina.....	6.90
South Carolina.....	6.48
South Dakota.....	6.23
Vermont.....	6.14
Washington.....	6.13
Michigan.....	5.84
Missouri.....	5.83
Florida.....	5.81
Utah.....	5.71
Maine.....	5.45
District of Columbia.....	5.37
Arizona.....	5.06
Connecticut.....	4.60

## Board Member Honored by State

Mr. John Amacher, Chairman of Local Board No. 14 of Douglas County, Oregon, has won recognition throughout his State and the Pacific northwest for his leadership in conservation. He was chosen from among several nominees from all sections of Oregon to receive the second annual Community Service Award of the City Club of Portland, Ore.

A native of Switzerland, Mr. Amacher came to the United States in 1920 and settled in Portland. He has lived the last 25 years in Douglas County.

In addition to his activities in a variety of park, recreation, wildlife and conservation groups, he has served two terms in the Oregon legislature.

## Awards Presented To 38 in Texas

Certificates of appreciation for service with local boards were awarded in April and May to 38 uncompensated members of the System in Texas. Thirty Texas communities are represented by the men receiving awards, either 10 or 15 years of service.

Twenty-three local board members, medical advisors and agents qualified for 15-year certificates and 15 for 10-year certificates.



# Major Personnel Objectives Of Army Outlined in Article

Current policies of the Army in seeking to build a higher quality service to meet the demands of modern weapons and equipment are outlined in a recent article in the Army Information Digest, the official U. S. Army magazine. The article was written by Lt. Gen. Donald P. Booth, Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Department of the Army.

Although dealing specifically with Army policies, the article's subject matter also is applicable with variations to the other services, all of which are stressing the need for higher qualified, better trained personnel.

Portions of General Booth's article deemed to be of special in-

terest to members of the Selective System are reprinted below.

"Assuring that soldier quality keeps pace with the increasing demands of modern weapons and new tactical concepts is the major personnel objective of the Army. Several positive steps are being taken to attract, retain and utilize effectively those fighting men who possess the skills, aptitudes and capabilities so essential to our Nation's security. \* \* \* \* \*

"To provide a more selective and precise method of predicting individual success in specific occupational areas, the Army has developed a system of aptitude tests known as the Army Classification

Battery. \*\*\* Regular Army reenlistment standards placed in effect in April 1957 established that, with certain exceptions, individuals must achieve satisfactory scores in at least three of these areas. This criterion may at a later date be applied for original enlistments as well. In any event, it points up the fact that to be retained as a career soldier today, a man must possess aptitudes of both current and future usefulness to the Army. \* \* \* \* \*

"By these several means, the Army is attempting to strike a realistic balance in its 'quality' requirements. Obviously it cannot and indeed should not expect to retain any disproportionate share of the Nation's high-quality personnel resources. Neither can it place exclusive reliance on the formulae utilized in testing devices, helpful as these may be; for proficiency gained by the experience of years of soldiering will often compensate for shortcomings in natural aptitudes or desirable intelligence levels.

"The Army's approach, therefore, is completely practical. We shall seek to retain those men who can provide a creditable performance in the skill areas we need, to include the veteran soldier who by his decorations, conduct, experi-

ence, and length of service has demonstrated his value.

"Whether enlisted or inducted, even for a relatively short period, the man who can be trained can be used by the Army. But the man who cannot be trained, or who can be trained only in the relatively simple skills, whose intelligence level is low and whose aptitudes are rudimentary, is a very poor investment for tomorrow's Army. He contributes little or nothing to operational efficiency; indeed, he is an expensive luxury to maintain, and in some cases may be a positive danger to his associates in time of war.

"The Army definitely does not want such people. It intends to deny their enlistment and reenlistment and to take such other action as may be necessary to separate them. This same policy is extended to include the inductee, and research has been undertaken to facilitate the early detection and elimination of unproductive personnel from this source as well.

"The end results of these measures, with their emphasis on quality and the proper distribution and utilization of skills, are to cull out the marginals and to retain those whose aptitudes will permit assignment to more than one occupational field. \* \* \*"

## Jencks Rule Again Is Held Not Applicable To Selective Service Objector Cases As Supreme Court Refuses Review Request

The Supreme Court has again indicated its belief that the Government need not produce in court the F. B. I. reports obtained in connection with the investigation of a claim of conscientious objection to military service. The court has refused to review a court of appeals decision in the case of Bouziden v. United States that such F. B. I. reports need not be produced, following in substance a 1953 decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Nugent v. United States.

The question has become important again because of an intervening decision of the Supreme Court in a case not related to the selective service law, the Jencks case, in which the court required the production of F. B. I. reports. It was urged that under the Jencks decision the F. B. I. reports must also be produced in selective service cases, but the court held that these were still governed by the Nugent decision that a fair resume of the reports, to be furnished the registrant, was adequate.

The decisions are most important to Selective Service because it is doubtful whether the Government could ever produce the original F. B. I. reports, and a different decision by the Supreme Court would have meant that there would be little chance of a successful prosecution of any violator in a case involving such reports.

In addition to claiming that he was denied procedural due process because he was refused the complete F. B. I. report, Bouziden requested the court to require that the Department of Justice Hearing Officer, a witness for the Government, produce notes he had made at the time of registrant's hearing before him. In Jencks, the reports sought were made during the investigation of the crime charged and with the view of prosecution. Here, the notes which counsel for Bouziden requested be produced were made by an impartial Hearing Officer performing a function of a statutory nature. In Jencks, the reports sought were official in nature and communicated as such.

In this case, the notes were but a personal aid to one performing a quasi-judicial function and totally uncommunicated. In Jencks, the reports were in the official possession of the prosecution. Here, the notes were in the possession of a witness (Department of Justice Hearing Officer) over whom the Government may well have no control. The Court further stated that it did not interpret Jencks as applying to personal writings of Government witnesses.

The Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals decision held that the refusal of the trial court to direct the Hearing Officer to surrender his notes, in the absence of a showing of value for impeachment or that the witness was testifying or had refreshed his memory from the notes, was well within the trial court's wide discretion under the general rules of evidence.

The Circuit Court in the Bouziden case referred to a decision of the District Court, Western District of Washington (United States v. Jacobson) which held that the Jencks case required that the F. B. I. reports in their original form be produced for the defendant's inspection or that the prosecution be dismissed. In answer to this District Court decision, the Tenth Circuit cited with approval the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals decision in Blalock v. United States, which adhered to the view of United States v. Nugent. The Nugent case held that the Justice Department satisfies its statutory and constitutional duties when it supplies a registrant with a resume of any adverse evidence and permits him to produce all relevant evidence in his own behalf before an impartial hearing officer.

The Selective Service System will also be interested in the Court of Appeal's disposal of the argument that the first Department of Justice recommendation, erroneously based upon belief in theoretical warfare, so tainted the record as to nullify subsequent proceedings. The court held that since  
(Continued on page 4)

## State Directors' Conference

(Continued from page 1)

The state of readiness of trainees to conduct operations—Nevada and South Dakota and an evaluation of on-the-job training from a number of viewpoints—Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, New Mexico and Wisconsin.

### FOURTH GENERAL SESSION—Wednesday A. M.

Management improvement program including incentive awards, new merit promotion policy, length of service awards and security—Illinois. Administration and personnel matters—Montana, Iowa and Hawaii. Fiscal and procurement matters including prospects for fiscal year 1959, necessity for fiscal planning, financing pay increases, audit of retirement records and space occupancy standards—Pennsylvania, Florida and Kentucky.

Report on conference for executives in the Federal service, and a discussion on the subject of human relations in organization led by—Idaho.

### FIFTH GENERAL SESSION—Wednesday P. M.—Operations.

Discussion of I-A available pool—Colorado and Virgin Islands. Discussion of I-A fathers—California and Colorado. Physical and mental standards and related matters—Rhode Island. Students and teachers—Ohio and Minnesota. Engineers and scientists—Indiana and New Jersey. Ministers and conscientious objectors—Tennessee.

### SIXTH GENERAL SESSION—Thursday A. M.—Reserves and Special Problems.

Standby reserve, discussion of entire program—Arkansas and Arizona. Ready reserve—Utah and Vermont. Critical skills—Michigan. Problem of lost registrants—District of Columbia and Massachusetts. Transfer of cover sheets—Missouri. Class IV—A veterans—Guam and North Dakota.

### SEVENTH GENERAL SESSION—Thursday P. M.—Georama.

### EIGHTH GENERAL SESSION—Friday A. M.—Closing session, review, discussion and summation of conference.

Two social affairs have been scheduled for the conferees, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.



## Active Duty Intake Down In February

Total numerical strength of the Armed Forces on February 28, 1958, based on preliminary reports, was 2,617,732. This represents an increase of 4,416 from January 31, 1958 combined strength of 2,613,316.

Recruitment and inductions of enlisted personnel of all the military services during February was estimated at 60,384, a decrease of 3,083 compared with January. This figure includes 13,241 Selective Service inductions, 25,650 new recruits, 18,486 reenlistments, and 3,007 reservists entering upon active duty.

Army procurement during February totalled 27,639, with 13,239 inductions through Selective Service, 7,073 new recruits, 6,575 reenlistments, and 752 reservists entering upon active duty. Army strength was estimated at 906,911. On January 31, it was 909,642.

Navy procurement totalled 12,904, with 7,841 new recruits, 3,347 reenlistments, and 1,716 reservists entering upon active duty. Navy strength was estimated at 639,803 compared with 633,628 on January 31.

Marine Corps procurement in February totalled 4,573, of which 2,950 were new recruits, 1,184 reenlistments and 439 reservists entering upon active duty. Marine Corps strength was estimated at 193,318 on February 28, 1958. On January 31, 1958, it was 193,030.

Air Force procurement in February totalled 15,268, with two inductions through Selective Service, 7,786 new recruits, 7,380 reenlistments, and 100 reservists entering upon active duty. Air Force strength on February 28, 1958, was estimated at 877,700. On January 31, 1958 it was 877,016.

## Jencks Rule Held Inapplicable To SS

(Continued from page 3)

the original prosecution was dismissed and Bouziden's draft status considered anew, they were in accord with the trial judge's statement that there was no reason to believe that his ultimate classification was influenced improperly. The Court held that the Selective Service appeal board's denial of the registrant's requested conscientious objector classification was not without basis in fact; the registrant was not deprived of procedural right by the Department of Justice's adverse recommendation containing the statement that the registrant believed in self-defense and theocratic warfare, since the hearing officer's recommendation does not rely on the erroneous standard of the registrant's willingness to fight in theocratic war, but rests on a total view of his sincerity.

## Classification Picture March 1, 1958

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	18,454,572
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	51,986
Not Examined.....	1,332,424
Not Available for Induction.....	36,811
Induction Postponed.....	2,581
Fathers 19 through 25.....	440,590
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	62,206
Under 19 years of age.....	223,629
I-C	
Inducted.....	264,402
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,227,649
Discharged or Reserve.....	24
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	855
Not Examined.....	4,598
Fathers.....	1,723
I-W	
At Work.....	1,801
Released.....	5,248
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	464,398
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	33,313
College.....	4,761
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	34,294
II-A Apprentice.....	3,851
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	22,478
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	149,478
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,136,178
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,278,172
IV-B Officials.....	20
IV-C Aliens.....	6,808
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	57,303
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	2,609,533
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	7,997,458

## Reserve Unit Formed in Reno

Activation of a new Selective Service Training Unit of earmarked Reserve officers was held in Reno, Nev., March 18, 1958. The Air Force sponsored unit has been designated Flight "CC" of the 2273d Selective Service Squadron.

Members of the new unit are Maj. Glenn O. Seelye, AFRes, Capt. Sonner Greenspan, AFRes, Capt. William L. Marks, AFRes, Maj. John W. Buntin, USAR and Capt. Arthur C. Leonard, Jr., USAR.

The inaugural meeting was attended by Maj. Gen. James A. May, State Director for Nevada, Lt. Col. John W. Barber, Regional Field Officer, and Majors Addison A. Millard and Grover W. Russell of Nevada State Headquarters. The unit will meet in the local board quarters in Reno.

## ROTC Graduates In Science May Draw Short Tours

Changed policies in ordering ROTC graduates to active duty have been adopted by the Department of the Army. The policy affects ROTC graduates with majors in certain scientific subjects.

Those who are not needed by the Army to fill quotas will be ordered to duty for only six months unless

## Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

April 14, 1958—Operations Bulletin No. 191, Subject: "Instructions Concerning the Determination of Availability of Members of the Standby Reserve and the Procedures and Forms Relating Thereto," containing the essential and applicable provisions of Operations Bulletins Nos. 151, 156, 161, 168, 169, 173, and 186 which were rescinded, and also prescribing changes in operating instructions concerning the determination of the availability of members of the Standby Reserve for order to active duty.

They prefer a two-year tour. But a limited number of science major graduates will be required by the Army for two-year tours.

The policy applies to men commissioned between May 1, 1958 and April 30, 1959, who are majoring in chemistry, geology, geophysics, mathematics, microbiology, parasitology, pharmacology, physics, physiology and engineering.

## Army Announces Reserve, Guard Reorganization

The U. S. Army's reserve components, the National Guard and the Army Reserve, will undergo planned reorganization and modernization to conform with rapidly changing conditions of modern warfare and new weapons systems. Secretary of the Army Wilbur Brucker has announced.

The reorganization, which will be accomplished over a two and one-half year period, will include:

1. The conversion of reserve component combat divisions to Pentomic organization already completed in the active Army.

2. The conversion of some combat divisions to organizations designed to exercise supervision and to conduct training of nondivision units.

3. An adjustment in the number of units of the reserve component which, together with the active Army, fulfills the over-all requirements of approved joint war plans and national policy.

After reorganization, the Army reserve components will include the National Guard and 6 Reserve combat divisions. This is a reduction of 6 combat divisions from the current troop basis of the National Guard and a reduction of 4 combat divisions in the Army Reserve. However, six division headquarters will be retained in the National Guard to supervise and conduct unit training. There will be few company-size units in the reserve components under the revised structure.

The selection of National Guard and Army Reserve Divisions to be retained as combat divisions has not yet been determined by the Department of the Army.

Initially, tentative lists of units will be sent to Army areas and States for study and development of plans for the utilization of personnel, facilities and equipment now on hand. These plans will be reviewed by the Department of the Army before a final distribution of units is made and reorganization is actually initiated.

In the distribution of units in the new structure between the National Guard and the Army Reserve, emphasis has been placed on preserving the balance of combat and support units now existing in the reserve components, the Army said.

Every effort will be made to retain trained personnel. Enlistment overstrength resulting from reorganization of personnel during the reorganization will be authorized, it was announced.

All existing armories and reserve centers will be required under the new troop basis and a substantial number of additional training facilities will be required.

In recognition of the dual Federal-State status of the National Guard and the special problems this creates, Secretary Brucker has written to the Governor of each State and Territory asking their support and cooperation in developing the final troop structure of the National Guard.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 1958

Number 6

## Death of General Tuthill Closes Life of Unusual Ability and Accomplishment

By Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

Lt. Gen. Alexander MacKenzie Tuthill (Ret.), State Director of Selective Service for Arizona, died on May 25, 1958 in Phoenix, Arizona. The Selective Service System lost the Dean of its State Directors and one of the most unusual personalities of our times.

General Tuthill had three careers before he became a part of the Selective Service System. He continued two of them until a few years ago. He was first of all a physician and a surgeon, and one who practiced in times and places where the utmost in ingenuity was required. He practiced over fifty years.

General Tuthill was a member of the National Guard in California while in medical college and he entered the Arizona National Guard in 1898 and remained to earn the title of "Father of the Arizona National Guard." He was Adjutant General from 1936 until he retired from that position in 1952.

General Tuthill not only practiced medicine and administered the National Guard of Arizona as the Adjutant General, but he had a career as a line officer which carried him from enlistment to the command of the 45th Division. Included in this service was the command of an Infantry Regiment on active duty on the Mexican Border in 1916, and as brigadier general in the United States and in France in 1917-1919. He was awarded the only existing Medal of Honor, State of Arizona, in 1935 and the Medal of Merit of both the States of Colorado and California in 1935. He was awarded an honorary LL.D. degree by the University of Arizona in 1952.

General Tuthill organized the Selective Service System in Arizona in 1940 and was the State Director throughout World War II as well as during the Korean War. Until 1952 he functioned as both State Director of Selective Service and as Adjutant General of Arizona. The President of the United States awarded General Tuthill the Medal of Merit in 1947.

Any recital of his many accomplishments and his eminent success in each fails to give any adequate description of "King Tut," as he was affectionately called. In fact, words having been developed to describe the ordinary are entirely inadequate to describe the extraordinary, and General Tuthill by any measurement was an extraordinary man. He somehow or other reflected the ruggedness of the State which he had done so much to build. There was never any doubt about what he stood for and even less

doubt what he would not stand for. Sham and pretense, no matter how well concealed, were evident to him and his position was quickly communicated to others. He was forthright and the chips must fall where they may.

King Tut had the kind of a mind that had no time for the nonessential and he knew the essential when



LT. GEN. A. M. TUTHILL

he saw it. His integrity, like the mountains of his State, stood high and as immovable. He inspired confidence in himself, of course, and in anything with which he would be associated, for to know him was to know that if a thing was not right he would not be in it.

This old troubled world needs men who are devoted and dedicated to the public service. Men who will give of themselves for the betterment of all, who will stand on their own feet, ready and willing to meet their own responsibilities, and men who have the capacity, the integrity, and the confidence—inspiring ability to lead a confused citizenry toward their own best interests.

Such a man was General Tuthill.

## "Professional Forces" Concept Holds Pitfalls for Nation

BY LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Director, Selective Service System

It isn't what we don't know that causes us trouble, but rather the things we know that aren't so. This is a paraphrase of something allegedly said by Mark Twain. Whether he said it or not in no way effects the validity of the idea.

There are at least three examples of this saying illustrated by the following quotation: "The next war might come with only a few minutes warning. It is impossible to provide the required state of instant readiness with men who don't want to be there. We need a professional service, manned by men who are proud of the uniform and trained for the job. We need dramatic changes in pay and attitudes to upgrade the military career in the eyes of the Nation. We can't get that change with huge numbers of men compelled to serve against their will."

In the first place, the assumption that the survival of a nation can be insured by professional forces, whatever the magnitude, has never been demonstrated in the history of the world. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that the largest professional forces that any nation has been able to possess did not alone insure the survival of that nation. It is less than frank to permit the citizens of a nation to believe that in all-out struggle for survival they can escape defending themselves because it will be done for them by others. It is far worse to deny them training which will better their individual chances of survival and make them better able to contribute to the successful common defense.

In the second place, there is an indication in this quoted paragraph that pay alone will provide men who are proud of their uniform, who are trained for the job, and whose attitudes are those needed in a defense force. There is even an indication that a professional force of the kind needed can be provided solely by financial incentives.

History does not support the theory that survival can be secured by mercenaries. In fact, there are many indications that men who have fought for causes in which they believed and for nations they loved have been more effective than professional mercenary troops.

The third example of things that are not so is the dangerous appeal to escapism found in the theory that no one should be compelled to do his duty. This is particularly dangerous because it introduces many inaccuracies as to what is actually meant. If it is true that the great majority of the people of the United States are no longer willing to defend the United States, then attempting to survive will be fruitless. If the theory is that most of the citizens by taxation can substitute through money the services of others in their survival this, too, indicates an attitude that can only lead to national destruction.

The philosophy of hiring others to perform fundamental duties for survival has elements of inherent dishonesty in it because it assumes that the compulsion of money will force the proper kind of individuals to guarantee the survival of all. In the first place, it nurtures compulsion at the same time it denounces it. In the second place, hiring others to

(Continued on page 2)



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D. C.

## "Professional Forces" Concept Holds Pitfalls for Nation

(Continued from page 1)

carry out unpleasant obligations for you will fail. It will fail because the material gains promised will not be available in defeat and because there is a limit beyond which men will not go for money alone. In addition, the man who seeks only money will be available to the highest bidder.

It is a false premise to believe that survival can be assured by those who are promised an opportunity to sack a city if they capture it or if they defend it.

Of course, all of these heretofore undiscovered truths are based on the fact that the scientific age has changed man, which certainly remains to be demonstrated, and national disaster is an unfortunate method of redemonstrating that human nature remains unchanged.

It is true we live in troubled times and, as has been said, we tend to flee into evils we know not in order to escape those in which we find ourselves. The citizens of this Nation enjoy bodily comforts to a degree heretofore unknown in the history of the world. They have more rights and enjoy more privileges than the citizens of any other nation. Are we to believe that these same citizens have degenerated to the point where they are willing to abandon their individual right to bear arms to insure their survival and depend on professional forces whose natural unwillingness to serve has been overcome by money?

### Classification Picture April 1, 1958

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	18,561,007
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	49,769
Not Examined.....	1,325,133
Not Available for Induction.....	39,738
Induction Postponed.....	2,717
Fathers 19 through 25.....	450,730
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	63,140
Under 19 years of age.....	224,106
I-C	
Inducted.....	265,405
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,225,776
Discharged or Reserve.....	10
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	861
Not Examined.....	4,611
Fathers.....	1,773
I-W	
At Work.....	1,790
Released.....	5,283
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	480,770
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	37,754
College.....	5,633
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	34,467
II-A Apprentice.....	3,838
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	22,225
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	151,676
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,149,801
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,269,537
IV-B Officials.....	21
IV-C Aliens.....	6,807
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	57,181
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	2,634,039
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	8,046,416

## Official Notices

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April 23, 1958—Operations Bulletin No. 185, as amended, Subject: "Status of Quotas for Enlistment in the Critical Skills Program," which was amended to advise that the Marine Corps has filled its quota and that the quota for the Air Force has not yet been filled; to state that the Army and the Air Force are the only services accepting enlistments; and to revise Attachment 2 to reflect the discontinuance of the First Air Force as an office of the Armed Forces to be notified by the local board under sections 1680.5 (b) and 1680.7 (b) of the Selective Service Regulations.

April 24, 1958—Operations Bulletin No. 141, as amended, Subject: "Local Board Action Summary Sheet (SSS Form No. 115, Revised, and SSS Form No. 115-A) and Report of Availability and Summary of Classification (SSS Form No. 116, Revised), which was amended to explain the new entries to be made on Lines 14 and 15 of SSS Form No. 116, as revised on February 11, 1958; to explain the new entries to be made on Lines 30 and 31 of SSS Form No. 115-A; and to extend and clarify other instructions for the completion of these two forms.

April 25, 1958—Operations Bulletin No. 192, Subject: "Identification of Certain Aliens Admitted Temporarily as Exchange Visitors Who are not Required to Register," concerning the use of the Arrival-Departure Record, Form I-94, evidencing that an alien's classification for admission is "Class J," to identify him as a person who has entered the United States temporarily as an exchange visitor and is not required to register.

## Board Members Are Honored

Fourteen uncompensated members of the District of Columbia Selective Service were awarded lapel pins and certificates for 15 years of service at ceremonies at the District Headquarters April 22. Twenty-seven others, also unpaid members, were awarded certificates for 10 years of patriotic service.

The second annual presentation ceremony featured an address by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service. Certificates were presented by Robert E. McLaughlin, president, District of Columbia Board of Commissioners.

## Family Meeting At Board Office Frequent Event

The story in the April issue of *Selective Service* about Mrs. Hele Roseler, clerk of the Buchanan County, Mo., local board, registering her own son brought similar reports from other local board clerks.

Mrs. Ila I. Semans, clerk of Indiana Local Board No. 75, Knoxville, reported that when Bill Jac Semans, 18, registered at her board it was not exactly a new experience. It was the second son she had registered. Dennis Semans had registered at his mother's board 18 months earlier. A third son, Robert, had been ordered for a physical examination by the board but had enlisted in 1952. And the DD 53 and DD 214 of fourth son, Thomas, who is not a registrant, are on file. He has been an Air Force pilot since 1947. A daughter served in the Coast Guard in World War II.

Another similar experience is reported by Mrs. Elizabeth Ford, clerk of Local Board No. 217 of Battle Creek, Mich. Mrs. Ford reports that she was made aware of her son's registration when she came to his name, David Lee Ford, in assigning Selective Service numbers for those newly registered men born in February 1940.

Mrs. Ford served on the sponsoring committee for community observance of the 75th Anniversary of the federal civil service and is active in other community affairs. Col. Arthur A. Holmes, State Director, reports.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the United States Savings bonds purchased as of March 31, 1958, is 27.

Relative standings of the 27, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Virgin Islands.....	13.57
Puerto Rico.....	11.61
Alabama.....	10.61
Idaho.....	10.39
Nevada.....	9.71
Nebraska.....	9.60
Hawaii.....	9.27
Wisconsin.....	8.67
Wyoming.....	8.20
Minnesota.....	7.87
Maryland.....	7.73
North Carolina.....	7.40
Utah.....	7.27
Indiana.....	7.20
Oklahoma.....	7.11
North Dakota.....	6.91
Vermont.....	6.56
South Carolina.....	6.48
South Dakota.....	6.38
Washington.....	6.13
Florida.....	5.86
Missouri.....	5.79
Michigan.....	5.79
Maine.....	5.49
Arizona.....	5.43
District of Columbia.....	5.36
Connecticut.....	4.62



## Award of Pins for Service Adopted in SSS

Presentation of an emblem in the form of a pin for Selective Service employees with 15 and 30 years of civilian service with the United States Government has been authorized by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service.

The pins will be presented to those compensated and uncompensated personnel of the System.

A drawing of an emblem for 15 years of service appears in adjoining columns. The pin is of the shield and eagle design, silver with lettering on a red background. The emblem will bear the words "Selective Service" as identification of the agency making the award.

The emblem will be presented for all civilian service, whether all Selective Service, or partly in another or other agencies. Certificates will continue to be presented for 5, 10, and 15 years of service with the Selective Service System only. Certificates are presented to both civilian and military personnel, while emblems are to be presented only for civilian service, including active military service on furlough from a civilian job or position.

Presentation of the emblems was approved by the Director in keeping with the observance of the 75th anniversary of the Federal Civil Service throughout 1958.

The Director has asked all State directors to forward initial rosters of all officers and employees of the system now eligible for the emblems. It was requested that State directors thereafter forward at the end of each month rosters of persons eligible for either certificates or emblems. National Headquarters will supply certificates or emblems as appropriate in response to the rosters.

Presentation of pins to employees of National Headquarters, where they were eligible for 15-year awards, was made recently.

States have submitted the names of 2,082 employees through April and early May as eligible for the pins.

Presentation of all types of awards during 1958 is expected to be coordinated by State Directors through observances of the merit service anniversary where appropriate. In a letter dated April 7, 1958, the Director called attention of State Directors to the anniversary and urged their cooperation through Civil Service Commission representatives in their areas. The Director pointed out, "A good end will be served if any presentation of honors or awards to Selective Service System members be specifically identified with the 75th anniversary observance of the Federal Civil Service System."

On D-day in Normandy, Coast Guard 83-foot cutters—given special lifesaving assignments—saved 468 survivors of sunken landing barges.



## Services Honor Many Clerks for Recruiting Aid

Recognition by the recruiting services of the Armed Forces of the assistance given them by local board clerks and Selective Service processing of men is becoming widespread. As more and more recruiters recognize how Selective Service aids and smooths their work, formal expressions in the form of certificates to board clerks are becoming numerous.

Recently, Indiana State Headquarters reported the names of 22 local board clerks who had received Certificates of Appreciation from one or more of the services. They are: Urcile B. Chase, Irene M. Kinder, Laurin A. Smith, Mabel C. Voltz, Nelle M. Hines, Josephine L. Cook, Catherine A. Perry, Patricia Gibson, Mary K. Burge, Frances W. Hicks, Mary C. Murray, Margaret B. Cotter, Stella K. Ballinger, Lois E. Merry, Marjorie S. Blue, Ann J. Horton, Marjorie K. Stuteville, Ila I. Semans, Ethel G. Koch, Winifred J. Timins, Lela M. Taylor, and Hattie A. Whitman.

Texas State Headquarters also is among those recently reporting commendations to its board clerks. Mrs. Dolores G. Oder, Local Board No. 44, received a letter of thanks and appreciation from Lt. Col. William D. Thorne, commanding officer of the U. S. Army recruiting main station in Austin, for her assistance to the Army recruiter in her community.

## New Directors Named Since '57 Conference

Three new State Directors have taken office since the last State Directors' conference a year ago, and two of the new directors attended the 1958 sessions at National Headquarters May 12-16. A fourth State which is in the process of changing the State Director was represented at the conference by an Acting State Director.

New State Directors who attended their first conference are Col. Evan P. Clay of Utah and Mr. Willard Manning of Illinois. Absent was Brig. Gen. William E. Blake of West Virginia whose State was represented by Col. Jack W. Blair.

Brig. Gen. John A. McFarland recently resigned as State Director for New Mexico, and that State was represented by Acting Director, Maj. Fred A. Campora.

General Blake succeeded Col. Charles R. Fox, now Chief, Communications and Records Division, National Headquarters. Colonel Clay was appointed in Utah on the retirement of Brig. Gen. J. Wallace West, and Mr. Manning succeeded the late Col. Paul G. Armstrong.

The United States and Canada have put their air defenses under a single commander in chief. He will operate out of Colorado Springs, Colo., and be responsible to the chiefs of staff of both nations.

## Better Picture Of Available Pool Is Sought

Procedures outlined in Operations Bulletin No. 141, as amended April 24, 1958, are expected to provide a better picture of the number of I-A and I-A-O registrants available for examination by reporting, separately, nonfathers, not examined, who are not available for examination or whose examinations have been postponed.

May 31 reports on the new SSS Form No. 116 are expected to reflect a more accurate not-examined pool.

The operations bulletin contains instructions for use of the new SSS Form No. 116 and for making related manpower accounting entries on SSS Form No. 115-A pending revision of the latter form.

The "not examined" total has included an undetermined number of men not available for examination. In the total were registrants classified as available and previously ordered for examination but not yet examined, or examined but with the results unknown. Also included were registrants already examined and found unacceptable who have not been reclassified from Class I-A.

The total also included some registrants who have entered on extended active duty by enlistment or commissioning, and have not been reclassified from I-A, as well as some other registrants for other reasons.

To the extent that SSS Form No. 116 is used in allocating calls, it is pointed out that hereafter a more accurate picture of the not-examined total of available men will be of assistance to State and National Headquarters.

## Death Claims Former Director

Col. Charles N. Barber, State Director for Vermont during practically all of World War II, died April 22. His death, and that of Col. Paul G. Armstrong of Illinois, on last January 11, were marked as the State Directors' Conference opened May 12 with a period of silence in commemoration.

Colonel Barber served in a civilian capacity as State Director from December 3, 1940, until June 1947, after the expiration of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. He was 73 years old at the time of his death.

He began his military career in 1907, and was a major at the time of his assignment as executive officer in the Vermont State Headquarters September 30, 1940, in which capacity he served until October 19, 1940.

Except for military service, most of his career was as a member of the faculty of Norwich University, and most recently he was treasurer of that institution. He was a graduate of Norwich with a B. S. degree in civil engineering.



## Nation Needs Understanding Of SSS Role

Many aspects of the operation of Selective Service were treated in the week-long State Directors' conference held at National Headquarters, May 12-16.

State Directors or their representatives attending the conference were assigned subjects for presentation, or designated to lead discussions and conducted the major portion of the program.

In opening the conference, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, spoke on the functions and responsibilities of Selective Service and the necessity to inform the general public of the many ways the System's operations contribute to defense and to national strength. The Director also pointed out the necessity to insure that all members of the System understand the effect and implications of the System's operations.

The Director recalled the general tendency to view Selective Service simply as an agency to select men for induction into the active forces.

Too often ignored or not understood, General Hershey said, are other important functions including the System's indirect method of building the active forces by stimulating enlistments; its role in assisting to maintain the Reserve strength by inducing Ready Reservists who fail to participate satisfactorily and by deferring those who enlist and meet training requirements.

Few people understand the origin, value, need, and purpose of the Standby Reserve program, nor appreciate its magnitude.

Although small numbers of men are involved, comparatively, in the critical skills program, the skills they represent constitute a substantial part of the Nation's technical strength. These men meet their military obligation with the least possible disruptions to their contributions in a civilian capacity.

The value of the potential military manpower inventory maintained by the System is more apparent, but still too little appreciated. By registration, the System has tallied all the men of military age in the country. And through its constant classification actions, not only has it selected men for induction, but, by deferments and exemption, channeled others into essential activities in such fields as engineering, scientific and technical pursuits, medicine and dentistry, teaching, and study in preparation for such callings.

As he has pointed out on other occasions, the Director stressed that the reason our shortage of scientists, engineers, physicians, and other skilled manpower is not much greater today is because Selective Service deferred thousands of men since 1951 to train themselves in such fields.

Selective Service is the only agency which could insure orderly withdrawal of men from civilian



**STUDY SELECTIVE SERVICE**—On a tour of United States military installations, two high-ranking Republic of Korea officers are pictured above during a study of Selective Service in this country. On the right of Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey is Maj. Gen. Park Dong Kyun, and to the far right, Brig. Gen. Chang Woo Joo. On General Hershey's left is Capt. John K. Hyun, U. S. Army, who accompanied the visiting officers as an interpreter. Displayed on the desk are two hand-painted silk screens presented to the Director by the visiting ROK officers.

life for military service in the event of an emergency; its local boards in all communities keep the population aware of the Nation's defense needs and make apparent that the Nation's defense is every individual's concern; it acquires data not elsewhere available on the physical condition of the young men of the country; it counsels the services on discharges for hardship or in the national health, safety, or interest; it channels conscientious objectors into many fields of research and service work; it maintains an inventory of non-service-affiliated veterans who might be needed in an emergency; it maintains an inventory of men rejected for service in peacetime who, in an emergency, might be valuable in the armed services or other defense endeavor.

The general public particularly, as well as members of the System, must understand these and similar functions and responsibilities which, together, make Selective Service a key part of our total defense posture, the Director said.

Several State Directors discussed their own methods and goals in spreading information concerning the Selective Service System.

Planning, Operation Alert 1958, training, management, the I-A available pool, the status of I-A fathers, physical and mental standards, students and teachers, engineers and scientists, ministers and conscientious objectors, Standby Reservists, Critical Skills Reservists, and problems of "lost registrants," the separation of registrants from their cover sheets, and managing the IV-A files all were subjects dealt with by participating State Directors and members of the National Headquarters staff.

## ROK Officers Visit SSS On Study Tour

Studies of the Selective Service System at various levels were conducted late in April by two high-ranking Republic of Korea officers concerned with manpower mobilization in their nation.

The visitors were Maj. Gen. Park Dong Kyun, Director of the Bureau of Military Affairs, Ministry of National Defense, ROK; and Brig. Gen. Chang Woo Joo, Deputy, G. ROK Army.

In briefings from Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey and members of the headquarters staff, the Korean officers examined the administration and operation of Selective Service in detail at the national level. Their study tour later took them to a Pennsylvania State Headquarters to a Pennsylvania local board, and to the Armed Forces Examining Station in Harrisburg, Pa.

The study of Selective Service the United States was made with a view to improving Republic of Korea manpower mobilization procedures, and to seek ideas for administering recent changes in ROK military service laws.

The tour of the Korean officers was conducted under the mutual assistance program, with the Department of the Army in charge.

## Phoenix Unit Is Activated

Activation of a newly organized Selective Service Reserve training unit in Phoenix, Ariz., with Reserve officers assigned was begun recently. The Army-sponsored Mobilization Designation Detachment No. 1 is composed of five Army officers and one Navy officer.

Army officers are Maj. Ronald G. Thomson, designated senior officer of the detachment, and Maj. Clifford C. Long, Capt. Jules Klagge, Capt. Carl E. Standa and Capt. Alfred R. Zent. Howard O. Cheney is the Navy Reserve officer.

Attending the activation ceremonies were the late Lt. Gen. A. Tuthill, Arizona State Director, Comdr. W. C. Ketcham and Lt. C. Theodore H. Henningsen of Arizona State Headquarters, and Lt. C. J. J. Baratta, Area Commander the Phoenix Area, XV Army Corps.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison and Public Information were: Mr. Theresa Nord, field clerk of Local Board No. 19 of Pittsburgh, Pa., accompanied by Mrs. Catherine Churchville; and Mrs. Edith Kosi, clerk of Local Board No. 20, Beaverton, Ore., accompanied by her husband.

## July Induction Call for 10,000 Same as for June

A call for 10,000 men for induction in July, all for the Army, has been issued to the Director of Selective Service by the Department of Defense.

The call is the same as for January and June. Calls for February, March, April, and May were for 13,000 men each month.

## Defense Aide Dies Suddenly

William H. Francis, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Personnel and Reserve, died May 26 after being stricken while playing tennis at the Sheraton-Park Hotel courts. He was 43.

Mr. Francis' office and the Selective Service System worked in close liaison on manpower requirements for the Armed Forces and other manpower matters.

When he was stricken, Mr. Francis was playing tennis with James Van Alen, member of the National Selective Service Appeal Board.

## SSS Officer Named

Capt. Vincent P. Ledew of the Maine Selective Service State headquarters has been named as a member of the board of directors of the New England Records Administration Conference. Captain Ledew was elected at a recent meeting in Boston of records management executives of Federal agencies in New England.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 1958

Number 7

## Facts Are Needed by Citizens To Reach Good Decisions

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Director, Selective Service System

There has been some public discussion during the past few weeks on the question of the reenactment of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. Discussion is the prime means whereby a nation, such as ours, hopes to govern itself. In order for a nation to use discussion effectively the information considered should be factual. Value is lost and harm is done when eye-catching sensationalism is not only substituted for facts but intertwined with them with more cleverness than honesty.

The fact that liability for service remains after the so-called termination of the Universal Military Training and Service Act

is either unknown to many who write or is ignored. The fact that a registrant above 18 years and 6 months on June 30, 1959, who has been deferred on or before that date, can be inducted until he is 35 years of age, is also missing from these discussions.

If the subject dealt with a less serious matter than survival, some of the results ascribed to the operation of the draft law would qualify as ridiculous. It seems to be a long and established custom to avoid determining causes by charging them against something which by its existence cannot be enjoyed no matter how essential it may be. Few really enjoy solving problems if they are tough ones, and the worthwhile ones of life are tough. It can be ventured that most people work to live rather than live to work.

The enthusiasm through the centuries for washing clothes or washing dishes has been muted. There has been protesting that still persists but so does clothes-washing and dish-washing. This field would be an excellent one to correct by those who believe all unwilling participants should be relieved of less than enjoyable duties.

The procedures indicated in much of the "Abolish the Draft" discussion are found in chapter 16, 21st verse of Leviticus, which reads as follows: "And Aaron shall lay both his hands upon the head of the live goat and confess over him all the iniquities of the children of Israel, and all their transgressions, and all their sins, putting them upon the head of the goat and shall send him away by the hand of a fit man into the wilderness."

Here are some of the sins of the draft that 1958 self-appointed Aarons have placed upon the Selective Service System:

(1) Girls cannot find husbands. (Statistics must be wrong.)

(2) Navy captains resign after 23 years' service.

(3) A young man does not get a

(Continued on page 2)

## New Category Is Established For Standby Reserve Members

A more realistic picture of the numbers of Standby Reservists who are available for recall to active duty is expected to result from recent amendments to the Selective Service Regulations.

Under the amended regulations, only Reservists found available for recall on the basis of adequate information about their status will be placed in Category I-R.

Formerly, local boards determined whether information available was sufficient to place Reservists in either Category II or Category III. Reservists who failed to establish their eligibility for one of those categories were placed in I-R.

Amendments to the regulations provide for distinguishing between those former Category I-R Re-

servists who are there on the basis of information, and those found available on the basis of lack of information.

A new Category IV-R is established for the latter group—Reservists concerning whom not enough information is available to determine whether they should be placed in any of the first three categories.

The weakness of the former Category I-R was discussed at the recent State Directors' conference by many State Directors and by the Director of Selective Service. Methods of improving the picture were proposed and debated.

Among other changes in regulations relating to Standby Reservists is the requirement that only extreme hardship to dependents need be established to make a Reservist eligible for Category III-R, instead of both extreme hardship and extreme privation as at present. The change conforms with amendments to the regulations of July 13, 1957, affecting eligibility for a III-A classification for registrants under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended.

The recent amendments also effect two changes in the regulations concerned with appeals involving Standby Reservists.

One of these changes will allow employers to appeal from a finding that a Reservist is available at any time before expiration of the appeal right period, even though the employer has not asked that the Reservist be found not available prior to the determination of availability by the local board.

The other change affecting appeals clarifies the language to make it clear that an appeal may be taken only from a determination that a Reservist is available, or is not available. The former language of the regulations could be construed as authorizing appeals from categories.

## Army Requests 10,000 Men In August Call

A call for 10,000 men for induction in August marks the third consecutive month that the Department of Defense has requested that number. All are for the Army.

The August call for 10,000 men compares with a call for 11,000 in August 1957. Calls in 1957 subsequently dropped to 8,000, then to 7,000 each for the last 3 months of that year, rising at the beginning of 1958 to 10,000 in January, then to 13,000 monthly until the June call dropped again to 10,000.

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

## Awards to 13 Are Approved By Director

Two Cash Awards and 13 Certificates of Award under the Incentive Awards Program were approved recently by the Director of Selective Service.

Miss Marjory I. Stoner, Clerk of Local Board No. 11, Baraboo, Wis., received a Cash Award and two Certificates of Award. She is the second person in the System to be granted three awards simultaneously for approved suggestions since the beginning of the program.

The other Cash Award went to Mrs. Janet E. Philamalee, Clerk of Local Board No. 61, Martin, S. Dak.

Five of the 13 Certificates of Award went to members of the System in Texas. In addition to Miss Stoner, the following received Certificates of Award:

Miss Doris Dunbar, Local Board No. 93, Taylorville, Ill.; Mrs. Astrid R. Alemany, Asst. Clerk, Local Board No. 46, Mayaguez, P. R.; Miss Alice S. Shields, Clerk, Local Board No. 21, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Marguerite M. Talbot, Clerk, Local Board No. 65, Macon, Mo.; George P. Gibson, Nevada State Headquarters; Mrs. Helen E. Gray, Asst. Clerk, Local Board No. 49, Galveston, Tex.

Mrs. Lucille K. Bading, Clerk, Local Board No. 55, Seguin, Tex.; Mrs. Anabel S. Moore, Clerk, Local Board No. 34, Cuero, Tex.; Mrs. Dorothy M. Roeben, Clerk, Local Board No. 58, Houston, Tex.; Mrs. Mary L. Dannelly, Texas State Headquarters, and Dennis F. O'Leary, Massachusetts State Headquarters.

## 12 Conferences For Training Planned in '59

Twelve training conferences for earmarked Reserve officers and Selective Service sections of the National Guard are scheduled during 1959. As in 1957, training conferences will be the emphasized form of active duty training for the force of officers preparing to carry out Selective Service functions in the event of mobilization.

During the current year, on-the-job training has been the emphasized form of active training duty.

The conferences, two for each Selective Service region, open in January. First conference for some Selective Service units and National Guard sections in Region III will be held January 17-31 at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla. The second conference in Region III will be held October 17-31 also at Pensacola with the remainder of the units and sections of the area attending.

Region I conferences will be held June 13-27 and August 22-September 5, both at the Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R. I.

Region II conferences will be held at the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., April 11-25, and September 19-October 3; Region IV, both at the Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex., March 7-21, and November 7-21; Region V, at Fort Benjamin Harrison May 2-16, and at Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colo., August 1-15; Region VI, at the Presidio of Monterey, Monterey, Calif., February 14-28, and at the Naval Air Station, Sand Point, Wash., July 25-August 8.

JUL 13 1958



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue N.W. Washington 25, D. C.

## Facts Are Needed by Citizens To Reach Good Decisions

(Continued from page 1)

better job with his company because he has not yet completed his service with the Armed Forces.

(4) The quality of men accepted for enlistment is low. (Some of these, of course, had already been rejected for induction before they were enlisted on a waiver.)

(5) A young man graduating in engineering after being deferred for 5 or 6 years is asked to meet his service obligation.

(6) A winning baseball pitcher is required to serve his Nation.

(7) General LeMay is quoted as saying that 75 percent of the SAC have less than 2 years' service. (Air Force has no inductees and never has had.)

(8) A youthful manpower chief of the Department of Defense is quoted as saying the draft makes the Armed Forces lazy in man-

power management. (It is noted that he is an Air Force officer and inasmuch as his experience in manpower management has been generally found in the Air Force where there are no inductees it seems doubtful that the experience is applicable.)

(9) Dormitories are used in the Armed Forces for housing instead of single rooms.

(10) Twenty-two civilian missile experts in Government have quit their jobs.

(11) Eighty percent of our officers below the rank of general are draft motivated. (Apparently the embryo Gallup who ferreted out this outstanding fact was not on speaking terms with the generals.)

(12) Large numbers of the members of the Armed Forces return to civilian life. (Some of us have thought that this was the idea. These citizens have carried out their share of the burden of defense and they will be better prepared to pick it up if an emergency should arise. The ones we want as professional members cannot be kept in by the draft because they have done their obligatory duty. The casual observer might gain the impression that the draft had been most successful in getting all the registrants asked for by the Armed Forces and somehow the failure to persuade them to remain had been the responsibility of other agencies than the Selective Service System. Perhaps in the Armed Forces, perhaps in the public generally.)

(13) Officers have become officers because they did not want to be enlisted men. (Here some present-day Aaron certainly put both hands on the goat's head.)

The list could be continued almost indefinitely, but 13 will indicate the character of the present-day problems that are attributed to the presence of a Universal Military Training and Service Act.



Finger of man who wants to make sure he doesn't forget to take advantage of regular payroll savings.

## Regions, States, Some Boards In Phase Two, Operation Alert

Regional offices, State headquarters, and some local boards of the Selective Service System will participate in Phase Two of Operation Alert 1958, although the July 14-18 exercise is referred to as the "Federal Action Phase."

A plan of participation including prepared exercise problems has been distributed from National Headquarters. In addition, problems will be introduced into the exercise following the entry of National Headquarters on July 16, 1958.

In a memorandum to all participants in the exercise, the Director stated:

"Individuals and elements of the System should respond to all problems in which they recognize a

relationship to their respective fields of competence and/or jurisdiction."

Data and experiences gained through participation in Phase C will be used in the exercise play Phase Two.

The period between Phase C and Phase Two of Operation Alert 1958 is the period following attack in which local, State, and regional government is reestablished.

During the period June 15, July 14, 1958, a regional effort has been made to identify resources which survived in each Federal Civil Defense Administration region. Elements of the Selective Service System have been called upon and have furnished to regional authorities manpower source information essential to the opening of Phase Two of the exercise. Information furnished included estimates of availability by location, number, skill, a trade or profession of both registrants and nonregistrants.

Estimates of manpower resources have been made on the basis of reasonable qualifications to do the job under emergency conditions, based on the System's responsibility, an emergency to be prepared inventory, identify, and deliver a variety of possible users, manpower for a variety of purposes.

Participation in Phase Two designed to test and help develop both prewar and postwar procedures for accomplishing the missions of the Selective Service System.

Reports of participation to the Director at the conclusion will include comments and recommendations of elements and individuals taking part on methods for the System to discharge its emergency responsibilities.

## Aid to Recruiters

Recognition for their cooperation and assistance to the recruitment services has been accorded to following by the Armed Services indicated through appointment "Honorary Recruiters":

In Texas:

Mrs. Hattie Nowlin, clerk Local Board No. 127, Brenham, the Navy;

In Minnesota:

Edward R. Fitzgerald, Kitts County Local Board No. 59; Mattie Rogge, Polk County Local Board No. 85; Miss Viola Felsch, Renville County Local Board No. 101; Mrs. Anne V. Ulsrud, St. Louis County Local Board No. 11; Mr. John A. Johnson, Ramsey County Local Boards; Mrs. Margaret Christhill, Ramsey County Local Boards; Mrs. Marge C. Deel, Ramsey County Local Boards; Mrs. Phyllis M. Guetzkow, Ramsey County Local Boards; Mr. William Ne Jr., Ramsey County Local Board; and Mrs. Hortense Young, Ramsey County Local Boards, all by the Army.

## System Notes Civil Service In 75th Year

From Washington to Puerto Rico, and from North Dakota to Texas, Selective Service in the States has been participating in the observance of the 75th Anniversary of the Federal Civil Service.

Members of the Selective Service System are serving on various committees charged with arranging observances and calling public attention to the anniversary. The anniversary has been publicized in various State Headquarters news publications. Selective Service officials have taken prominent parts in public observances paying tribute to the career service.

In Oklahoma City, Mrs. Floy Mae Craig, State administrative officer at State Headquarters, was one of eight nominees for the title of "Civil Servant of the Year." As a candidate, Mrs. Craig was presented a plaque, and, in addition, a citation by the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce.

In addition, presentations of length of service awards, to both compensated and uncompensated personnel, retirement ceremonies, and cash awards for suggestions to Selective Service personnel have been made the occasion for calling attention to the merit system anniversary.

Publicity of the observance has been extensive, according to reports to the Director from many States on their participation. And various events planned throughout the year within the System will stress the anniversary year.



## Pennsylvania— The Keystone State

In the center of the State, along the banks of the picturesque Susquehanna River, lies Harrisburg, the capital city of Pennsylvania. It is here that State Headquarters of the Pennsylvania Selective Service System is located.

From a State population of almost 11½ million, Pennsylvania has 1,289,000 registrants. This is the largest registration, under a single headquarters, in the entire Selective Service System. One hundred and seventy-five local boards handle this registration in 105 offices throughout the State.

The State is divided into seven Field Regions with a Field Supervisor in each Region. These Field Supervisors act as representatives of the State Director, in their respective regions, for the proper instruction of local board clerks, assistance to the local boards, and seek out and suggest new local board members, Government appeal agents, etc., as may be required.

Pennsylvania has long been known as the arsenal of America, with its many diversified industries. With all these industries there are approximately 100,000 farms in the State. Both hard and soft coal are mined in Pennsylvania and oil wells and refineries are found in the northwest area of the State.

Despite all of the industries, farms, etc., Pennsylvania is proud of the fact that since 1948 the total of all calls made upon the State have been filled more than 100 percent.

When the System liquidated in 1947, the State Director, Lt. Col. Henry M. Gross, asked our retiring local board members and Government appeal agents to become members of an unofficial reserve. A vast majority expressed their willingness to do so and, as a result, when the System reorganized under the Act of 1948, better than 75 percent of our local boards were manned by experienced local board members, Government appeal agents, etc., and a majority of our former local board clerks were again in their old jobs.

With this same thought in mind, but for the decentralization of the system, Col. Gross again proceeded to set up reserve board members, Government appeal agents, etc., sufficient to establish 846 local boards throughout the State, expanding from our present 175 local boards.

There are approximately 3,300 reserve members and reserve Government appeal agents already signed up for the 846 local boards under the decentralization plan which places Pennsylvania in position to establish the decentralization system overnight. These reserves have been assigned to decentralized boards, most of which have met and unofficially elected a chairman, designated a temporary clerk and an emergency meeting place.

The procurement of these reserve members is one of the responsibilities of the regional Field Representative, who contacts and investigates each prospective member before recommending him to the

## Alaska Director Asks States To Help Save Registrants Long, Costly Trips

Almost legendary in Selective Service are the problems of administering the System in Alaska.

The difficulties of a long trek by dog sled through the Arctic night by registrants and members of the System is easy to imagine, whether fact or fiction.

But there are real problems as a result of great distances and transportation limitations. And, State Director John L. McCormick informed his fellow State Directors at the May conference, those in more temperate climes have on occasion placed undue hardship on stateside registrants residing in Alaska.

Local boards to the far south

sometimes write directly to their registrants who are in Alaska and who want transfers for physical examination, advising them to report to the nearest local board.

Now in Alaska, Mr. McCormick pointed out, that is no small project. Sometimes registrants travel hundreds of miles at their own expense, then find the trip all in vain.

Mr. McCormick urged his fellow State Directors to conduct such arrangements through Alaska headquarters in accordance with Local Board Memorandum No. 59 so that proper preparation can be made to help schedule travel registrants must make at a time when it will be productive.

### Classification Picture May 1, 1958

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	18,663,142
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	58,048
Not Examined.....	1,280,955
Not Available for Induction.....	41,839
Not Available for Preinduction.....	14,333
Induction Postponed.....	3,019
Fathers 19 through 25.....	456,617
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	64,344
Under 19 years of age.....	225,551
I-C	
Inducted.....	267,696
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,224,259
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	926
Not Examined.....	4,564
Fathers.....	1,857
I-W	
At Work.....	1,791
Released.....	5,298
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	495,512
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	41,701
College.....	6,767
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	34,968
II-A Apprentice.....	3,950
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	22,276
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	154,496
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,170,114
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,258,539
IV-B Officials.....	21
IV-C Aliens.....	6,822
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	57,301
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	2,667,326
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	8,092,252

State Director, who approves or rejects the nomination.

Pennsylvania is proud of its enviable record made over the years. Success could not have been achieved without the wonderful cooperation of local board and appeal board members, Government appeal agents, local board medical advisers, local board clerks, the Medical Advisory Committee, and the Scientific Advisory Committee, all of whom have given unstintingly of their time.

The staff and the State Headquarters personnel have unfailingly carried out all tasks assigned them. We of Selective Service, in this State, are happy to do our part in support of the great nationwide operation under Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey.

## System Takes Part In Armed Forces Week Observance

Reports of participation in Armed Forces Day observances by open house at local boards indicate Selective Service noted the 1958 event successfully.

Typical was the report from New Jersey of the open house staged by Local Board No. 28 at Flemington, N. J. The open house event was combined with the presentation of 15-year pins to all four members of the board who had served since the 1940 operation began. They are Edward T. Haney, Paul A. Malloy, William H. Wagner and LeRoy H. Lance. Mr. Haney and Mr. Malloy served in the same company during World War I.

A highlight of the day's activity was a demonstration registration before high school representatives who carried back to the student body the importance of prompt registration. Refreshments were served to visitors.

More than 200 attended open house held by Local Board No. 92 at Cameron, Tex., during Armed Forces Week in another typical observance. The local board and representatives of the Armed Services joined in the observance. August C. Kunz, local board chairman, and Jeff A. Henderson, board secretary took part in the event.

## Appeal Board Member Given Alger Award

William T. Payne, Chairman of the Selective Service Appeal Board for the Western Judicial District of Oklahoma, was one of eight prominent Americans presented the Horatio Alger award at recent ceremonies in New York City.

The award is presented annually to Americans who attain positions of prominence from humble beginnings. The award is made by the American Schools and Colleges association.

Mr. Payne worked his way through school, and after employment as a chemist, bacteriologist, service in World War I, and jobs in the oil fields, he formed his own Big Chief Drilling Co. of which he is now president.

Among many civic and patriotic activities, Mr. Payne has been a member of Selective Service Appeal Boards or panels since 1943. During World War II he served until 1945, and was reappointed September 7, 1948.

## Well Established Firm

From the A. M. A. Journal comes the story of an Army private filling out a questionnaire for a correspondence course. He was puzzled by the question, "How long has your present employer been in business?" But after a few moments of thought, his eyes lighted up.

"Since 1776," he wrote.

## Board Member Holds State Post

Thomas J. Turley, a member of Selective Service Local Board No. 152 of Roslindale, has been reappointed by Gov. Foster Furcolo for a third term to the Massachusetts Youth Service Board.

Mr. Turley is now senior member of the Board, having served since the date of its activation in 1948. He is widely known in settlement house and boys' work circles, and for many years was Headworker of Boston's South End Settlement House.

23 March 1945—The United States Third Army crossed the Rhine River in World War II.



## Appeal Board Case Load Tops 9,000 Mark

More than 9,000 cases have been appealed to the Presidential appeal board since the current Selective Service operation began in 1948, records kept by the board disclose.

The 9,000 mark was passed recently, since two new members were appointed to the board, replacing Paul C. Wolman and Paul H. Griffith. The new members are James P. Ringley, Chairman, and James Van Allen.

Compared to the years of the Korean War, the caseload of appeals has been light in recent years.

At the time of the change in membership on the board, the first change since it was appointed, a review of the board's work was compiled as a final report of the outgoing board. At that time, December 1957, the board had received 8,930 appeals. Of these, 8,919 had been either adjudicated or withdrawn because of changed circumstances of the registrant.

The board as formerly constituted left nine cases pending, either awaiting further information or being prepared for adjudication by the newly constituted board.

During the Korean War, the caseload of appeals reached a peak of approximately 250 cases per month.

While the distribution of types of claims involved in appeals will vary under varying circumstances, claims based on occupation usually are most numerous followed in shifting order by claims based on conscientious objection and ministerial status, student status, and dependency. Agricultural occupation was involved in a substantial proportion of cases a few years ago, but has declined in importance in recent years. Claims based on dependency also have tended to constitute a smaller portion of appeals recently.

During the 6-month period of January 1, 1957, through June 30, 1957, 79 appeals were based on claims of civilian occupation; conscientious objection by itself or in combination with ministerial status was involved in 54 appeals; student status, including divinity student status, was involved in 39 appeals; and dependency in 18. Nine types of claims were involved in the other 31 appeals received during the period.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were:

Mr. Robert Valdoste, member of Indiana Advisory Committee for Critical Skills registrants; Mr. Emil I. Johnson, clerk of Local Board No. 42, Spartanburg, S. C.; Mr. Edsall L. Couplin, member of Local Board No. 179, Wayne County, Mich., and Mrs. Clare B. Kenworth, clerk of Local Board No. 112, Group J, Alhambra, Calif.



**VISITS DIRECTOR.**—National defense and Selective Service were among subjects discussed by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey and Mrs. J. Pat Kelley, National President of the American Legion Auxiliary, on Mrs. Kelley's recent visit with the Director of Selective Service when the photograph above was made. Mrs. Kelley is holding the flag of her home State, Georgia, one of the General's collection of State flags.

## Veteran, Reserve Organizations Urge Extension of SS Induction Authority

Veteran, National Guard, and Reserve organizations have recently adopted resolutions urging the extension of the authority to induct under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended.

The authority to induct men except those whose liability has been extended, section 17 (c) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, is due to expire July 1, 1959.

The American Legion Depart-

## Reserve Slate Must Wait; Major's Late

Miss Nellie Young, clerk of Local Board No. 20 of Owensboro, Ky., was having some not unusual difficulty getting a major in the Marine Corps Reserve to complete the Standby Reserve Questionnaire.

Her most recent letter got a reaction, neither hasty compliance nor resentful, but easy and somewhat rhythmic as follows:

Wait 'til the sun shines Nellie  
And the Atom Clouds go drifting  
by  
I'll stir my old bones, Nellie  
And do my best to comply.  
(Rite now I'm too old and tard.)

17 March 1898—The first practical submarine was launched and submerged off Staten Island, N. Y. It remained under water for 100 minutes.

ments of Florida and Iowa which have already held Department conventions have adopted resolutions, as has the Kentucky Department of the Disabled American Veterans and the AMVETS of the District of Columbia. The Indiana Reserve Officers' Association also has urged extension of the induction authority. The Adjutant Generals' Association adopted a similar resolution at its national convention in Phoenix, Ariz., in April.

Many Department conventions and all National conventions of veteran and reserve groups are yet to be held.

Typical is the resolution adopted by the 40th annual convention of the American Legion, Department of Florida, a copy of which was sent to the Director of Selective Service.

The resolution refers to the principle of universal obligation; the need to maintain the required strength of the Armed Forces; the stimulating effect of the Universal Military Training and Service Act on enlistments in both the active and reserve forces; the channeling of men into study and occupations in the national health, safety, or interest by deferments; the inventory kept by the Selective Service System of veterans and all men of military age; the System's responsibility for determining the availability of the Standby Reserve; the System's decentralized operation by unpaid, patriotic citizens; the System's capacity to carry on at the local level in the event of catastrophe, its economy, and its community standing.

## SSS Director At Seminar On Strategy

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, was one of 70 distinguished civilian and military leaders attending the Fourth Annual National Strategy Seminar June 10-13 at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

The seminar was conducted by the Department of the Army and the civilian and military leaders and more than 200 graduates of the Army War College. Featured in the seminar were addresses by high ranking Government officials including Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army; Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff; Gen. Maxwell Taylor, Army Chief of Staff; and Robert Amory, Jr., Deputy Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

The lectures provided background information and focused attention on current developments that affect the study of national strategy which the participants discussed during the four-day meeting. Subjects presented included the world situation, economic and geopolitical aspects of national strategy, and current armed services preparation for limited war.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the selective group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the United States Savings Bonds purchased as of April 30, 1958, is 27.

Relative standings of the 27, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Virgin Islands	13.57
Puerto Rico	11.72
Idaho	10.61
Alabama	10.55
Nevada	10.14
Hawaii	9.32
Nebraska	8.97
Wisconsin	8.76
Wyoming	8.12
Minnesota	7.86
Maryland	7.71
Utah	7.22
Indiana	7.22
Oklahoma	6.97
North Carolina	6.95
Vermont	6.90
North Dakota	6.76
South Carolina	6.49
South Dakota	6.44
Washington	6.10
Michigan	5.81
Missouri	5.70
Florida	5.56
Maine	5.52
Arizona	5.46
District of Columbia	5.34
Connecticut	4.60

Under the Armed Services' leave system, an individual earns 23 days leave per month, or 30 days a year. The most leave which can be accrued at any one time is 60 days.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 1958

Number 8

## Medicare Ends First Year Of Operation

In its first year of operation, the dependents' Medical Care Program has provided a large number of servicemen's dependents with medical care they might otherwise not have received, the Department of Defense said in the first annual report on the program.

Admissions of dependents to civilian hospitals totaled more than 5,550 in the first year.

Since physicians and hospitals are accepting cases under the program, "it can justifiably be said that all the medical skills and facilities of our Nation are now available to dependents of uniformed service personnel," the report stated.

About three million dependents are eligible for MEDICARE, as the program is popularly known, but as a practical matter, the potential beneficiaries are some 2.5 million dependents.

Most dependents living overseas have care available to them through facilities which are part of the installation to which their spouses are attached, and most of them prefer to use these facilities, the report stated.

Eligible for MEDICARE are dependent spouses and children of active members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Public Health Service.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were:

Mr. Robert Baldaste, member of Indiana Advisory Committee for Critical Skills registrants; Miss Alice Lallouette, clerk of Local Board No. 22, Pawtucket, R. I., accompanied by her sister, Miss Ernestine Lallouette; Mrs. Stella K. Gallinger, clerk of Local Board No. 3 of Anderson, Ind.; and Anthony Stonina, chairman of Local Board No. 76, Chicopee, Mass.

## September Call 11,000

A call for 11,000 men for induction during September has been issued by the Department of Defense, an increase of 1,000 men over the call for the three preceding months.

## Russian Forces Build Reserves

"A reserve of trained manpower is annually replenished as the (Soviet) Army, Navy, and internal security forces conscript a new age class and release those who have completed their compulsory military service. The length of conscript service varies from 3 years in the Army to 4 years with the Navy. The Soviet system of universal military training turns out about 700,000 fully trained reservists every year who are subject to immediate recall until they reach 50 years of age."—From "The Soviet Army" (a Department of the Army Assessment, May 15, 1958). (*Army Information Digest*, page 26, August 1958.)

## Record Readiness of Guard Traced to System's Policies

### EDITOR'S NOTE

Requests for copies of SELECTIVE SERVICE or for information which appears in the monthly paper are received from many sources, including representatives of the press, radio, and television. Distribution direct from National Headquarters to those outside of the System is strictly limited. But there is no objection to members of the System passing along their own copies to those who may be interested.

The Army National Guard is conducting individual basic training for the last time at summer training exercises this year, the Department of the Army has announced. By next October nearly all Army National Guardsmen will have completed basic training and units will begin to train as combat teams.

This means, the Army states, that the National Guard will have attained the highest degree of combat readiness in the Guard's peacetime history.

The Army attributes this climb in combat readiness primarily to enlistment requirements in effect since April 1957, with restricted enlistments to prior service men and individuals who agree to undergo active duty for training.

The Army announcement paraphrased above will be of special interest to members of the Selective Service System and others who know the role Selective Service has played in supporting the National Guard and Reserve, as well as in building the active forces by induction and by inducing enlistments.

A year before April 1957, the Director of Selective Service, by administrative decision, established the policy of postponing the induction of registrants not otherwise eligible for deferment who served 6 months on active duty for training and subsequently satisfactorily participated in National Guard or other Reserve training.

This policy provided the inducement for thousands of young men to undertake to fulfill their military obligation through service in the National Guard or the Reserves. The Director's policy preceded by more than a year amendments to the Selective Service Regulations formally establishing eligibility of such Guardsmen and Reservists for classification in Class I-D.

The attainment by the National Guard of its highest peacetime training status is a specific example of how the System supports the defense forces by indirect means, inducing registrants by deferments to enlist and remain in the National Guard and Reserves.

Like the majority of enlistments in all branches of the active forces, enlistments in the National Guard and Reserve programs and continued participation thereafter are chosen as a way of fulfilling the military obligation because induction is the alternative.

27 March 1794—Congress passed an act to build 6 frigates, 4 of 44 guns and 2 of 36 guns. This was the original law authorizing the United States Navy.

## Who Carries the Load For Survival?

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Director, Selective Service System

The citizens of the United States have shown that when an emergency is present and recognized they possess the capacity and the will to survive. This has been proved in World War I and World War II. The satisfaction and the pride this fact gives us is tempered by the increasing difficulty of being certain that the citizenry of the United States can early and accurately identify an emergency. In World War I our entrance into the war was indicated by a formal declaration of war. In World War II we became aware of the emergency in two stages. First, when we began in 1940 to mobilize and secondly, after Pearl Harbor, when the emergency became apparent to us all.

World Wars I and II were wars capable of being identified as emergencies which challenged the survival of the United States. The war in Korea was less easily and rapidly classified as such an emergency; the cold war, or whatever the past several years may be called, has not fitted into the classifications developed by the past. There should be little surprise that our citizenry are uncertain as to the extent their survival is in jeopardy. There is a pressing necessity for our citizenry to gain and to maintain a realization of the condition that our present world is in and will remain in—a condition heretofore considered one of emergency.

In order for the people of the United States to perform adequately their part in measures for insuring their own survival, they must be convinced that emergencies do not come and go. They are here to stay. It will be difficult but always vital that the people of the United States maintain the alertness to danger that will persuade them to take measures which will insure their safety. In understanding the dangers which confront our citizens, they are brought into conflict with the implications of the measures they would take if they were completely alert to their present and continuing danger. There are two implications of these requirements that will be discussed. First, the curtailment of luxuries in order to insure survival and DEPT

(Continued on page 2)

DOCUMENTS DEPT

AUG 18 1958



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D. C.

## Who Carries the Load For Survival?

(Continued from page 1)

only, the distribution of the burden of service in the Armed Forces.

A conflict which is too infrequently recognized exists between defense costs and the standard of living, particularly among those who work for the Department of Defense and those who work directly or indirectly for firms producing weapons and materiel for the Armed Forces. In fact, there seems to be no limit to the costs that are charged against measures taken for survival. The cost of housing, automobiles, television sets, electric washers, and unnumbered other articles which are a part of the so-called necessities of our standard of living, is the reason for the high cost of defense.

Everyone wants these things, but would they choose them if such choice denied them national security? There is no question that the people of the United States will choose survival even if it is at the cost of a reduced standard of living. It would be in fact no choice, for if we lose our status as a nation our standard of living would inevitably be lost.

The danger lies in the fact that the time of emergency will not be recognized and that survival will be lost not because of a lack of capacity to live but because we were asleep at the switch.

The present question to be answered is whether we can reduce the cost of defense by the voluntary and coordinated action of our people in accepting as they must the loss of many of the luxuries which increase their bodily comforts and which supposedly provide them entertainment.

The second factor in our present situation to be discussed is the division of the survival load among our citizenry. The maximum effort of a nation can be achieved only if each citizen believes that every other citizen is required to put forth efforts for the Nation comparable to his own. Sacrifices will be accepted by the citizen if he believes that they are shared generally.

There are factors in the present manpower situation that are unhealthy when viewed from the division of obligation angle. The onset of the atomic age has provided a wide range of manpower needs to provide the machines needed for defense. Many are rendering services of the highest order in the furtherance of survival who are not members of the Armed Forces. There is great need for more understanding by the public as to what constitutes service in the age into which we are entering.

There is another phase of this picture that is even more compli-

cated. There are increasing numbers of our citizens who are found unacceptable for service in our Armed Forces. This means an additional load on those who are acceptable. There is no offsetting compensation in the case of the rejected as there is in the case of those who are not taken into the Armed Forces because they are rendering service for survival in civilian capacities. The individual citizen found unacceptable for service in the Armed Forces has no compelling incentive to participate as a civilian in strengthening our defense. In fact, his lack of acceptability for military service may convince him of his inability to do much of anything. Whether or not it is used, it offers an excuse to the individual to shun work of any sort on the grounds he is not healthy enough to enter the service.

The result of large numbers being relieved from their obligation to serve in the Armed Forces because they are unacceptable to the Armed Forces is to distribute unevenly the obligations for the defense of our Nation.

One solution about which much is heard is to hire the fit to carry all of the load. The first question that must be answered under this solution is how much must we pay in order to secure men who will carry the burdens of defense of the Nation? The second question, of course, is what do we do if the ones that can be hired are not enough? The third question is what do we do if those we hire to insure our survival are unable to do it? The present Selective Service law and its predecessor have been passed because the Nation could not find the answers to these questions. Inasmuch as most of the nations of the free world, as well as those of the certain countries use compulsion in the procurement of their armed forces it is apparent that they have not found other answers to these questions.

## Objectors Play Major Role In Food Irradiation Tests

Recent public reports of tests conducted by the Army in serving foods preserved by radiation to volunteer groups in the Armed Forces was of special interest to the Selective Service System because of the part played in developing such foods by conscientious objectors.

The objectors were volunteers in the program to develop this new method of food preservation which may have far-reaching effects in future years in meeting the world need for food, as well as in the military services. The storage and distribution of food is a major consideration in fighting hunger.

Several years before the recently instituted test servings of the food to military personnel, the objector volunteers submitted to initial experiments to determine nutritional value, safety, and taste of foods so preserved. Only after such preliminary data was gathered and evaluated was it feasible to serve such foods to military personnel.

In the past 5½ years there have been assigned to the various agencies cooperating in the civilian work

program a total of about 7,000 registrants, or approximately 106 registrants per month. These enter the program substantially as follows:

Volunteered before induction date, 80 percent.

Volunteered at induction date, percent.

Would not volunteer or agree with local boards and were ordered work, 5 percent.

Cooperating in this manpower utilization program are some 1,600 nonprofit agencies and institutions which voluntarily entered the program without signed agreements, contracts and are operating in every State and Territory except Guam, Virgin Islands, and the Car Zone. Class I-W registrants are engaged in an endless variety of tasks and occupations, for the most part in State mental and tuberculosis institutions, county, municipal and general hospitals, and, too, Federal and religious hospitals and agencies. Additionally, a substantial number are participating in welfare and war rehabilitation programs in 41 foreign countries operated by cooperating religious denominations under the sponsorship and partial subsidy of various agencies of the Federal Government.

A survey of the assignment of types of institutions and agencies discloses the following distribution pattern of Class I-W registrants:

State, county, and municipal institutions, 55 percent.

Religious and other hospitals, percent.

Foreign assignments, 8 percent.

Federal Government agencies, percent.

It will be noted from the above tabulation that hospital assignments predominate; 55 percent. State institutions and 32 percent religious and other hospitals, or total of 87 percent.

This preference for hospital work on the part of Class I-W registrants appears compatible generally with the pacifist's attitude of nonviolence which makes him an ideal attendant particularly in mental and tubercular institutions as has been reported to Selective Service on many occasions.

In accepting these positions conscientious objectors have filled void in a field of hospital employment, particularly in mental institutions, where a critical labor shortage had long existed.

Others have volunteered for medical and scientific research projects at National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.; the Universities of Michigan and Minnesota; and the Fitzsimons Army Hospital, Denver, Colo.

As of April 1958, the conscientious objector program involved more than 14,000 registrants. Of these, 1,791 were at work; 5,298 had completed assignments; 4,564 had not been examined; 926 were examined and acceptable; and assignment of 1,857 had been postponed because of fatherhood.

## Board Processing Of Delinquents Shows Variation

Processing of delinquents has been found by one State Director to be the source of variations in procedures among local board clerks. Cited as an example was the processing of men who are delinquent for failure to comply with an order to report for induction and who have appeared or been brought before a local board other than his own.

Some local boards, it has been the State Director's experience, after a statement from the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the registrant's status, do not commence processing as required under section 1642.21 (b) of the Selective Service Regulations.

Some local boards insist on handling the matter as a transfer for induction, he said. His local boards on several occasions have been requested to prepare DD Forms 47 before the local board required to deliver the delinquent registrant will begin processing him for induction.

The problem is not acute, and has been remedied by correspondence, but time is consumed doing so, the State Director points out. Such delays in the induction of delinquent registrants are undesirable.

The lack of uniformity which exists is believed to arise from a failure to distinguish between procedures in transferring a registrant who has been ordered to report for induction as a delinquent, and the procedures involved when a registrant becomes delinquent as a result of failure to report for induction. The former procedure is set forth in paragraph 5 (b) (3) of Local Board Memorandum No. 14.



# May Manpower Intake Listed By Defense

Total numerical strength of the Armed Forces on May 31, 1958, based on preliminary reports, was 2,500,824. This represents a decrease of 6,759 from April 30, 1958, combined strength of 2,607,583.

Recruitment and inductions of enlisted personnel of all the military services during May was estimated at 50,325, a decrease of 1,614 compared with April. This figure includes 13,755 Selective Service inductions, 18,450 new recruits, 16,218 reenlistments, and 2,392 reservists entering upon active duty.

Army procurement during May totaled 27,205, with 13,764 inductions through Selective Service, 6,046 new recruits, 6,864 reenlistments, and 531 reservists entering upon active duty. Army strength was estimated at 902,249. On April 30, 1958, it was 905,638.

Navy procurement totaled 10,461, with 6,008 new recruits, 2,951 reenlistments, and 1,502 reservists entering upon active duty. Navy strength was estimated at 639,594 compared with 641,919 on April 30.

Marine Corps procurement in May totaled 3,128, of which 1,806 were new recruits, 1,043 reenlistments, and 279 reservists entering upon active duty. Marine Corps strength was estimated at 187,481 on May 31, 1958. On April 30 it was 187,166.

Air Force Procurement in May totaled 10,031 with 1 induction through Selective Service, 4,590 new recruits, 5,360 reenlistments, and 80 reservists entering upon active duty. Air Force strength on May 31, 1958, was estimated at 871,500. On April 30, 1958, it was 872,860.

## Two Generations Are Registered At Houston Board

Several local board clerks recently told of registering their own sons.

Now, Local Board No. 60 of Houston, Tex., has a different kind of family story.

The board has as registrants, Marvin Lewis Dove, Sr., who registered August 30, 1948, and Marvin Lewis Dove, Jr., who registered May 16, 1948. The board says that so far as they can learn, it is the only father and son registration, at least in Harris County, Tex.

With statistics indicating that youthful marriages are less uncommon than a generation ago, it may not be unusual for a large number of registrants under the 1948 act to have been fathers at age 18. Such a youthful family head would have been liable for registration as under 26 in 1948. Then, 10 years later, his son would be 18 and liable for registration also.

## Classification Picture June 1, 1958

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	18,760,758
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	73,528
Not Examined.....	1,136,370
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	162,592
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	5,448
Fathers 19 through 25.....	469,453
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	65,564
Under 19 years of age.....	229,294
I-C	
Inducted.....	268,127
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,220,142
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	999
Not Examined.....	4,501
Fathers.....	1,903
I-W	
At Work.....	1,813
Released.....	5,370
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	508,187
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	41,570
College.....	7,516
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	35,572
II-A Apprentice.....	4,122
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	22,529
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	155,908
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,182,698
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,250,189
IV-B Officials.....	21
IV-C Aliens.....	6,843
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	57,457
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	2,705,733
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	8,137,309

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

June 13, 1958—Transmittal Memorandum No. 97, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 53, as amended, Subject: "Deferment in Class I-S of Registrants at Colleges, Universities, or Similar Institutions of Learning," which was amended to provide that a registrant shall be considered for deferment in Class I-S whenever the local board has received from his educational institution information which establishes eligibility for that class.

June 18, 1958—Operations Bulletin No. 194, Subject: "Amendments to Part 1690 of the Regulations," containing an advance copy of the amendments to Part 1690 prescribed by the Director of Selective Service on June 17, 1958.

June 20, 1958—Operations Bulletin No. 81, as amended, Subject: "Jewish Holy Days," which was amended to set forth the dates of the Jewish Holy Days for the coming year.

July 3, 1958—Operations Bulletin No. 183, as amended, Subject:

## Aid Recruiters

Local board clerks recently honored by the armed services for aid in recruiting are:

Mary E. Clark, Brattleboro, Vt., by the Marines; Mrs. Virginia L. Hart, Sidney, Mont., by the Army and the Marines; and the following local board clerks in Oklahoma:

Mrs. Bertha Overturf by the Army; Mrs. Carla Williams by the Army, Navy, and Air Force; Mrs. Bertha Dupler by the Army, Navy, and Air Force; Raymond Wilson by the Navy and Air Force; Mrs. Nancy Cly by the Army, Navy, and Marines; Mrs. Lucy Wallace by the Army and Air Force; Mrs. Reba Hanford by the Army and Air Force; Mrs. Julia Walker by the Navy; Mrs. Pauline R. Whittemore by the Air Force; Mrs. Louise Acord by the Army and Air Force; Mrs. Kathryn Osborne by the

"Classification of Registrants Discharged by the Army for Lack of Job Performance Potential," which was amended to set forth the new notations concerning the reason and authority for discharge which will be entered in item 11 (c) of the Armed Forces of the United States Report of Transfer or Discharge (DD Form 214) effective July 1, 1958.

July 3, 1958—Operations Bulletin No. 185, as amended, Subject: "Status of Quotas for Enlistment in the Critical Skills Program," which was amended to advise that effective July 1, 1958, each armed force has an open quota for enlistments in the critical skills program for the fiscal year 1959.

## Member of Board Serves as Example

In addition to his qualifications to select young men of his community to serve in the Armed Forces, Mr. Daniel Wells, member of Wayne County, Mich., Local Board No. 90 is qualified to advise his registrants on physical fitness.

With rejection rates high among America's youth, the athletic feats of Mr. Wells at age 82 enhance the value of his services to the Nation as a local board member—a position he has held since 1940.

Mr. Wells, on a vacation in Honolulu, impressed even strong veteran island swimmers recently with his feat of swimming the length of the pool at his hotel with his hands and feet tied. The accomplishment was the subject of a feature story in his home city newspaper, the Detroit Times.

Mr. Wells has demonstrated his swimming ability in Detroit, but it was not expected to be so impressive in Hawaii where swimming is one of the natural methods of travel.

Mr. Wells, on his second visit to Hawaii in 60 years, has been a member of Local Board 90 since 1948. Prior to that time, he was a member and chairman of Wayne County Local Board No. 11 from October 14, 1940 to March 31, 1947.

Air Force; Jack Amrey by the Army; Mrs. Mildred Harvey by the Army, Air Force, and Marines; Hardin I. Meadows by the Navy; Mrs. Lera Garrison by the Navy;

Mrs. Phyllis L. Wurtz by the Air Force; Mrs. Dorothy Steward by the Air Force; Mrs. Ruth Smith by the Army and Air Force; Mrs. Josephine Latta by the Army; Mrs. Grace Beck by the Army; Mrs. Verna Aslin by the Army; Mrs. Erylene Franklin by the Army, Navy, and Air Force; Mrs. Fannie Young by the Army, Navy, and Air Force; Baxter Fry by the Army and Air Force; Mrs. Nikkola R. Farmer by the Navy; and Mrs. Mary Haley by the Army and Air Force.

Recognition by the recruiting services of the valuable aid of local board clerks appears to reflect a growing appreciation among the Armed Forces of how local board registration, classification, and orders for physical examination provide the recruiters with strongly motivated prospective volunteers.

## Floods, Distance Are No Barrier

A registrant any local board would be proud to claim is the subject of a feature story by the Associated Press.

Forest Ritchie of Wilstacy, Ky., according to the press association, appeared at the local board in Jackson, Ky., wet and muddy. Mrs. Charlene Turner, clerk of the local board, learned that he walked 10 miles out of his way, waded several creeks, and swam through backwater to answer his order to report from his home which had been cut off by high water.



## New York

### The Empire State

Verrazano, employed by the French, discovered the lower Hudson River in 1524 and Henry Hudson, an Englishman working for the Dutch, sailed up the Hudson in September 1609. His report of the furs that could be obtained from the Indians led the Dutch, in 1614, to build Fort Nassau on an island that is now a part of Albany. The spring floods of the following year caused the fort to be rebuilt as Fort Orange on higher ground and the windows of State Headquarters look down on the spot where Fort Orange once stood.

The Mohawk Valley of New York State is the only water-level pass through the Appalachian Mountains between Maine and Georgia and the rapid advance of white settlements westward from the Atlantic was due to nature's gift of water transportation by way of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers. Today, water transportation is utilized by New York State to a greater extent than by any other State of the Union, with its 800 miles of Barge Canal System providing cheap transportation for industrial products as well as a means by which pleasure boats may reach distant natural waterways.

Almost a quarter of all American wholesaling activity is a part of New York State's business. About 1 out of every 5 of the Nation's factories lies within the borders of New York State. In the production of dairy products New York State stands second and is also the second largest producer of grapes and maple sugar. It is one of the leading producers of cabbage, broccoli, corn, potatoes, apples, peaches, pears, and cherries.

New York State is a pleasant place in which to live. The standard of living is high and the State has good roads and a superb educational system. It has mountains, lakes, fields and streams, public parks, and playgrounds.

The first major battle of the American Revolution, fought under General Washington's leadership, took place in New York State, the Battle of Long Island. Saratoga, which did so much to advance America's fortunes, brought a stop to Burgoyne's victorious advance. The bloodiest battle of the Revolution was fought at Oriskany and the last battle of the Revolution at Johnstown after the Battle of Cornwallis' defeat reached the Mohawk Valley.

New York State sent 484,260 soldiers to the War Between the States, about one-sixth of the Union Army. During World War I New York contributed more than 500,000 men, about 10 percent of the Armed Forces. Between 1941 and 1945 the total of men and women in military service from the State was 1,638,044, of whom 768,496 were from the area outside of New York City. New York's production of military materiel exceeded that of any other State, amounting to 11.3 percent of all war contracts awarded.

## Man Who Started Oldest Draftee Derby Declines to Concede Title as Oldest, Nonprior Service, Career, Basic Inductee

"It's no good, Pop. We need the young fellows for this job."

That was the reception Arthur V. Dudley got from the recruiting sergeants when he tried to enlist in the service after the outbreak of World War II.

But the tone of the greetings changed a year later. Mr. Dudley's local board in Santa Monica, Calif., smoothed his path to a new career at age 44 years 8 months 6 days by induction into the service on November 12, 1942.

Readers of Selective Service will recall the story in the February 1958 issue on the "Old Man Draft Derby." It was started by then Sgt. Arthur V. Dudley, who, looking back on more than 15 years of continuous service since induction, staked his claim in a letter to Army Times as the oldest basic inductee of World War II, without prior service and who was still in.

Sergeant Dudley's claim brought a rash of challenges. The Army Times enthroned M. Sgt. Albert C. Benzio of Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., with continuous service since his induction August 21, 1942, at the age of 45 years, 1 month 6 days.

As a result of a letter from Selective Service to Sergeant Dudley at Ft. Lewis, Wash., the PIO at Ft. Lewis, in Sergeant Dudley's words, "took it right out of my hands" and the feature story was played heavily



Sgt. A. V. Dudley

ily for some weeks in the Pacific Northwest. Claimants were numerous for the title of oldest inductee.

But Sergeant Dudley, who finally had an opportunity to reply to the Selective Service letter, hasn't given up.

"Now that everything has died down, I would like to get back to my original claim of being the oldest inductee of World War II who is still in the service. I have known all along that there were some men older than I who had been inducted during the war, but these men all took their discharges and returned to civilian life when the war was over. \* \* \* You will note from the clippings enclosed the ages of other claimants. Some of these may have been basics, but I have an idea that some of them were volunteers. At any rate, with the exception of one or two who had prior service in World War I, none of these claimants are now in the service and are not on the retired list to the best of my knowledge."

Sergeant Dudley was not called in World War I, although he writes that he enlisted in the Tank Corps. So he "had no objection whatsoever" to his induction in 1942. Typically, Sergeant Dudley was "Pop" throughout training and most of his service. His service has taken him to the Pacific and to Europe among many parts of the United States.

Sergeant Dudley's letter also served a personal purpose. In it he asked to be remembered to Col. Franklin A. MacLean, assistant adjutant, Selective Service National Headquarters, under whom he served in Okinawa.

## Reserve Officers Ask Extension Of Inductions

Extension of the induction authority of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, until July 1, 1963, is urged in a resolution adopted by the national convention of the Reserve Officers Association held late in June in Atlantic City, N. J.

The induction authority under the present act expires July 1, 1959. Unless extended, only those registrants whose liability had been extended by deferment would be subject to induction.

The resolution was similar to those adopted earlier by veterans and military organizations as reported in the July issue of SELECTIVE SERVICE. Recently the American Legion of Indiana, North Dakota, Vermont, Ohio, Maryland, and Kentucky; the Veterans of Foreign Wars of Indiana, Alabama, and Kentucky; and the Disabled American Veterans of Kentucky took similar action.

National conventions of the veterans' groups are expected to consider similar resolutions later in the summer and early fall.

An interesting fact in connection with the Selective Service System in New York State (exclusive of New York City) is the length of service of certain of its present employees, both at State Headquarters and at local boards.

Seventy-five employees in the State date their service from prior to 1944, and three were members of the System in World War I.

## Cool Greeting For Registrants At Local Board

Thanks to cooperation of the local American Legion and VFW posts, Tennessee Local Board 67, Montgomery County, at Clarksville, now makes it cool rather than hot for its registrants.

The two veterans' organizations pooled their efforts to buy an air conditioner for the small office where Mrs. Anne S. Sykes, the board clerk, had sweated for eight summers. Commander Joe Davenport, Jr., of the Legion post, and Commander J. Thomas Traugher, of the VFW post, made the official presentation early in July.

## Seven in System Listed for Award Of 30 Year Pins

Rosters submitted by States for length of service awards as of July 8, 1958, show seven members of the Selective Service System eligible for 30-year certificates and pins. A total of 2,240 had been submitted for 15-year service awards and pins by July 8.

The seven listed as eligible for 30-year awards are:

Horace C. Cherry, clerk, Local Board No. 129, Georgia; Col. Juan Muna, State Director of Guam; Mr. Eugene Fox, Iowa State Headquarters; Lucius Prewett, Louisiana local board coordinator; Mrs. Ethel E. Webb, Mississippi; Washington Grayson, Oklahoma; and James S. Jones, Jr., Virginia.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the United States Savings Bonds purchased as of May 31, 1958, is 27.

Relative standings of the 27, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Virgin Islands	13.57
Puerto Rico	11.78
Alabama	10.55
Idaho	10.43
Nevada	10.13
Nebraska	9.45
Hawaii	9.24
Wisconsin	8.92
Wyoming	8.26
Maryland	7.71
Minnesota	7.60
Utah	7.27
North Carolina	6.86
Oklahoma	6.84
Vermont	6.75
North Dakota	6.60
Indiana	6.50
South Carolina	6.37
South Dakota	6.31
Washington	6.12
Missouri	5.68
Florida	5.57
Arizona	5.56
Maine	5.52
Michigan	5.35
District of Columbia	5.33
Connecticut	4.74



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 1958

Number 9

## Col. Eanes Ends Long Career With System

Col. Richard H. Eanes, Medical Corps, (Ret.) left active duty with the Selective Service System Aug. 4, 1958, after 17 years devoted to the solution of complex problems of physical examination and acceptability in the mobilization of the Nation's military manpower.

Personnel of National Headquarters paid tribute to Col. Eanes' long service at a reception on his last day of active duty. His service to the System was praised in a special citation from Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey presented at the reception.

Col. Eanes, Chief Medical Officer on the Director's staff and widely known throughout the Selective Service System, began his career in this field in February 1941. During the succeeding 17 years, in the words of Gen. Hershey, "He has occupied a unique position and has made contributions to the Selective Service System, the Armed Forces and the Na-



COL. RICHARD H. EANES

tion that are outstanding and unequalled in the field in which they exist."

An early task was the recruitment of 50,000 physicians and 10,000 dentists as uncompensated examiners to perform some 3,000,000 physical examinations prior to the time the Armed Services were able to assume the responsibility for examining registrants.

In succeeding years, Col. Eanes was deeply concerned in the problem of the medical and dental student which involved maintaining effective liaison with the medical and dental colleges of the Nation. His duties included that of technical adviser to the Director of Se-

## OCTOBER CALL FOR 11,000 ALL FOR ARMY

A call for 11,000 men for induction during October has been presented to the Selective Service System by the Department of Defense. All of the inductees are for the Army.

The call is the same as that for September. The January, June, July and August calls were for 10,000 men each, and calls for February, March, April and May were for 13,000 each month.

## Effects of New ACB Tests On Manpower Picture Seen

For the first time since 1951, the standards of acceptability under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, were authorized to be changed in July with approval by the President of an amendment to the law. The amendment permitted the modification of section 4 (a) except in times of war or national emergency.

Under the amendment the Army

has instituted additional tests for men scoring 10 through 30 on the Armed Forces Qualification Test before determining their acceptability for induction. The tests, known as the Army Classification Battery (ACB) take nearly six hours to administer and are designed to determine the capacity of these men to absorb training in military skills.

Effect of the new tests, the Army has estimated, will be to disqualify a national average of about half of this group of selectees which heretofore have been acceptable under former provisions of the law. As a national average, about 30 percent of all inductees over the long term have scored 10 through 30 on the Armed Forces Qualification Test.

The effects of the new measure of acceptability are largely matters of speculation at this early date. It will be some months before data is accumulated to show how the available pool, the rejection rate, the average age of induction, the rate of volunteering, and other elements of the manpower picture will be changed.

Of immediate concern to the Selective Service System is the cost of the increased rate of physical examination which will be required, and the longer periods, frequently an extra day, at the examining station. Men already examined and found acceptable, and whose scores on the Armed Forces Qualification Test were 10 through 30 (mental group IV) will receive the Army Classification Battery tests on reporting for induction. Others will undergo the additional tests on reporting for preinduction examination.

(Continued on page 2)

## New Standards Emphasize Basic Problems Anew

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Director, Selective Service System

A recent act passed by the Congress and signed by the President, permits the President to establish mental standards for acceptability of inductees in the same manner as he has done heretofore for those enlisted. There was need for the law in order to prevent discrimination against the Army, which has been the only service using inductees for some time.

This law will bring the Army into an equality with the other services, but it will increase the number of registrants found unacceptable for membership in the Armed Forces. There is no question that the new law is more fair to the Army, and while it increases the problem of manpower utilization, the increase is in the additional numbers found unfit, rather than any change in the nature of the problem.

The Congress, in 1940, by law, delegated to the Armed Forces the responsibility of determining the acceptability of one who was selected for entrance into the Armed Forces. This action was undoubtedly taken because the Armed Forces were considered best able to recognize the type of individual likely to be successful and effective as a member of the Armed Forces. It is in the best interest of the Department of Defense to continue to possess this responsibility. But it must be recognized that the situation is different when the members of the Armed Forces are hired in the open market to work for the Nation than if compulsion is involved, and that service is performed in the Armed Forces as a duty rather than as a means of securing employment.

So long as compulsion is a factor in the entry into service of those inducted, as well as perhaps the great majority of those enlisted, the responsibilities of each of the Armed Services become involved in the utilization of our manpower and the equities of our individual citizens. There have been many evidences of a lack of realization of this fact on the part of some of those in the Armed Forces responsible for manpower procurement.

The validity of the experience of the past years in the selection of personnel for the Armed Forces has been placed in doubt by the changes in the means and methods of warfare. The means which has been discovered to examine man, especially the different segments of man, has made more information about the individual available. More information has

(Continued on page 2)

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were:

Mrs. Gusta Hoegner, clerk of local board No. 6 of Wapakoneta, Ohio; Mrs. Gertrude L. Roberts, clerk of local board No. 9 of Chelsea, Vermont; Gerald L. Carrier, clerk of local board No. 49 of Alexandria, Louisiana; Miss Ann Jaslowski, assistant clerk, local board No. 43 of Elizabeth, New Jersey and Jack and Jim McGivern, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McGivern of New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada. Mr. Hugh McGivern is the Commander of the Canadian Veterans Association.

(Continued on page 2)



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D. C.

## New Standards Emphasize Basic Problems Anew

(Continued from page 1)

been a help or hindrance, depending on whether it was chewed or swallowed without chewing. It seems a fair observation that specialists have increased more rapidly than personnel capable of integrating the information secured by all of the specialists. The specialist for his convenience looks at man in segments that do not exist separately. The interest of the services in the potential member should be in what he is able to do, particularly under unusual and difficult circumstances. In fact, his capacity to endure dangers, hardships, and monotony and still function is far more important than brilliant performance under favorable environment. This places a premium on the willingness, the dependability, and the trustworthiness of the individual. In fact, without them the individual, regardless of how capable otherwise, has limited use in the Armed Forces.

In this fact lies the difficult problem of proper selection of men for service and particularly extended service in the Armed Forces. The qualities so important do not lend themselves easily to measurement. Because of this fact, there is overemphasis of the qualities that are more easily measured. There can be no criticism of the Armed Forces in their effort to use specialists in the determination of the acceptability of applicants, whether by enlistment or by induction, but to use specialists beyond their capacity gives impressions not justified. Dependence not justified by the present state of specialized knowledge causes a failure to use less specialized knowledge based on experience. There is an unfortunate tendency to ignore what the person has done as evidence of what he can do. The qualities not readily measurable are better demonstrated by what the individual has done than by his reaction to the questionnaire method of testing. Too little is left to the judgment of the examiner and too little time is allowed the examiner to decide upon his judgment as to the potential capacity of the one being examined to become a soldier, sailor, marine, or airman. The idea that sufficient time cannot be used for examination has little validity in the face of the numbers that must be eliminated after entry into the services and this applies to the ones enlisted as well as those inducted. Careful selection in the long run will save time and money.

The numbers rejected for service are appalling, but the fact that even with this high number rejected the Armed Forces is not procuring the men best fitted for service is infinitely worse. Our methods of selection are indirect; we attempt to determine the ones we want in the service by requiring specialists to select out the ones deficient in their field. We end up with those not selected out rather than those selected in because they possess capacities to become effective members of the Armed Forces.

Science has some distance to go before we have a method of measuring the whole man as a functioning person. Our methods now are given too much to measuring parts of a man which are integrated in the whole man and when measured separately give doubtful results.

Until we learn how to judge the imponderables that are so important in the members of the Armed Forces we must have less faith in the printed word and more faith in the ability of those able to judge men. It will require more experience among those who select our future members of the Armed Forces.

## Board Chairman Keeps Record Despite Illness

Alfred J. Thorson, chairman of Local Board No. 6 of Bowman County, N. Dak., hadn't missed a local board meeting since November 1940. He served through World War II until May 1947 and since August 1948.

A heart attack threatened to interrupt Mr. Thorson's record, but the local board solved it. The other members and the clerk, Mrs. Lela Taylor, who has served since October 1940, moved the meeting, lock, stock, and cover sheets, to the Thorson farm home for the April meeting.

## Col. Eanes Ends Long Career With System

(Continued from page 1)

lective Service with respect to these registrant students.

His contributions were largely credited by the Director for the success of the physician and dentists procurement programs during both World War II and the Korean War.

Col. Eanes has also long been concerned with and has devoted great study to the problem of finding a functional and positive approach for determining the usefulness of manpower in an emergency.

Col. Eanes began his career in the Army with his appointment in the Medical Section, Officers Reserve Corps, in 1917, and was appointed as first lieutenant in the Medical Corps, U. S. Army, July 1, 1920. He served in World War I in France as Surgeon, 344th Infantry, and subsequently saw duty in the Philippines and China, at Fitzsimmons General Hospital and Walter Reed General Hospital.

Col. Eanes was born Sept. 25, 1889, in Richmond, Va. Mrs. Eanes is the former Viola Reams to whom he was married Dec. 24, 1910. Col. Eanes is a graduate of the Medical College of Virginia, 1911, and was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of literary laws by the college on June 2, 1953. A son, Richard Henry Eanes, Jr., and granddaughter, live in Silver Spring, Md.

Col. and Mrs. Eanes will continue to live at 4514 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

## Six-Month Program Source of Regulars

Approximately 14 percent of the men who enlist in the six-month reserve training program in the Marine Corps "go regular" before the active duty for training period is completed, according to a report in the Marine Reservist, publication of the Marine Corps Reserve. To August, 1958, approximately 2,000 of these Reservists had enlisted in the regular Marine Corps.

## ACB Tests Effects Seen On Manpower

(Continued from page 1)

The authority to administer additional tests before induction has been sought by the Department of Defense for some time. The Army before the recent amendment accepted low scoring inductees, and administered tests during basic training. Under this procedure men were discharged a few weeks after induction. The result was additional expense to the service and inconvenience to the men involved.

In supporting the measure a year ago before the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House, Department of Defense officials stated that 28 percent of the Army at that time was constituted of men in this lower mental group IV. During fiscal year 1957, 16,000 men had been discharged who tests proved them incapable of being trained with the speed currently considered necessary, and congressional committees were told. In combat units, the Defense authorities testified, from 50 to 60 percent were mental group IV men and the Army's prison population also was made up of about 60 percent of this group.

These men and many others unacceptable today for other reasons will be relied on in an emergency. The Defense Department told Congress. But with growing complexity of technology in weapons, there is a growing need for men capable of absorbing difficult training more rapidly.

Of interest to the Selective Service System is the report by the Army that it has in development a new testing program to replace the one now in use. The new program, known as the Army Qualification Battery (AQB), is designed to do the same job done by the Army Classification Battery in one hour compared to six hours for the Army Classification Battery.

## Advisory Group Plans To Keep Rosters Current

In preparation for the possibility of full operation at a moment's notice, the National Advisory Committee to the Selective Service System, has stressed the need to keep rosters of all committees up to date.

In a memorandum to all chairmen, Dr. Elmer Hess, Chairman of the national committee, announced plans to survey membership of a local district or special committee to produce current rosters.

It is the national committee's plan to keep the rosters up to date thereafter, and to keep such lists at both National Headquarters, Selective Service System, and at the Health Resources Advisory Committee of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization. Copies also will be kept at relocation sites.



## Death Claims Lt. Col. Hart in Arizona

Lt. Col. Irving W. Hart, chief information officer at National Headquarters until his retirement April 9, 1954, died July 26 in Prescott, Ariz., where he and Mrs. Hart had made their home since leaving Washington.

Col. Hart first became affiliated with Selective Service when he was assigned to the Joint Army Navy Selective Service Committee as a Reserve officer in the 1930's. He trained with other assigned Reserve officers in the years preceding the activation of the System in 1940.

Upon being ordered to active duty in September 1940, Col. Hart, was assigned to National Headquarters where he served as public information officer and chief information officer continuously until retirement.

Col. Hart assisted in publication of SELECTIVE SERVICE during World War II, and was instrumental in its revival in 1950. He was editor of this publication on his retirement.

Col. Hart followed newspaper work on the West Coast for many years and prior to his orders to active duty in 1940, was editor of the Boise, Idaho, Statesman.

## Marine Praises 6-Month Program

The Marine Corps Ready Reserve is in better shape than ever before, Gen. Alan Shapley, Director, Marine Corps Reserve, said at the recent Reserve Officers' Association annual convention. Gen. Shapley added that the six-month training program was the Reserve's "biggest shot in the arm."

## Director's Tours in South, to West Coast Disclose Public Interest in Selective Service System Firm; Press Interviews Cover Many Aspects of Operation

Public interest in Selective Service is persistent, even though it may appear to wax and wane from month to month in proportion to the size of the call.

A recent demonstration of this abiding interest was the sampling of newspaper reports on interviews with Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, on the occasion of the Director's recent trips into the South and the West. The interest of the public in information about the System also has been shown by the acceptance of information being made available at the state and local level in recent months.

While increased international tensions undoubtedly enhance public speculation and interest in the possibility of greater need for military manpower, the recent Middle East problems do not account for all of the public interest displayed in the last few months. The functions, role, and responsibilities of the System, other than

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

July 7, 1958—Packet No. 67, containing revised pages of Parts 1613 and 1690 of the Selective Service Regulations which reflect the provisions of Amendments Nos. 76 and 77 of the regulations.

August 14, 1958—Rescission of Operations Bulletin No. 176, Subject: "Processing of Registrants Who Volunteer for Induction."

## State Director Is Named In New Mexico

Richard B. Laing, prominent New Mexico rancher and a veteran of Army service from 1941 to 1946, has been named State Director of Selective Service, succeeding Gen. John McFarland who resigned to take the position of postmaster at Albuquerque.

The appointment was made by the President and issued by the Director of Selective Service Aug. 4, 1958.

Mr. Laing is a resident of Montainair, N. M., where he served as president of the Rotary Club and was active in other service and civic affairs.

the monthly induction, as presented by the Director, also have been treated in the newspaper articles, including the promotion of enlistments and the channeling of people into study and activity in the national interest.

The Director and Mrs. Hershey returned early this month from a trip to several Western states, which began with a visit to the Washington State Headquarters. From the Seattle area, the Director traveled to Portland and the Oregon State Headquarters, then to San Francisco, Sacramento, Reno and Carson City in Nevada, Salt Lake City, Denver, and back to Washington.

In addition to visits to state headquarters, the Director met with Reserve units and National Guard Selective Service units at drill and dinner meetings, and held press conferences and filled speaking engagements arranged by state headquarters.

## Classification Picture July 1, 1958

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	18,853,825
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	99,362
Not Examined.....	1,129,884
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	139,409
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	4,916
Fathers 19 through 25.....	471,651
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	66,643
Under 19 years of age.....	241,372
I-C	
Inducted.....	267,706
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,217,642
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	1,084
Not Examined.....	4,476
Fathers.....	1,953
I-W	
At Work.....	1,784
Released.....	5,403
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	518,172
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	26,897
College.....	5,964
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	36,405
II-A Apprentice.....	4,191
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	22,700
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	147,883
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,202,156
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,242,157
IV-B Officials.....	21
IV-C Aliens.....	6,859
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	58,070
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	2,745,564
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	8,183,501

## Service, Suggestion, Performance Awards Made to Members of System

Ceremonies in recognition of service to the Nation through Selective Service System by both uncompensated and compensated personnel were reported from many areas in recent weeks.

According to reports at National

Headquarters, an additional 597 members of the System were listed as of August 12, 1958, as eligible for 15-year pins and buttons.

A cash award of \$100 was presented to Mrs. Lucille E. Thien, clerk of Local Board No. 51 of Shelby, Mont., along with a Certificate of Award. Miss Thien submitted a suggestion for reporting available manpower with resultant improvement and economy in operations.

In Washington, Gerald A. Groth, chief clerk of the fiscal and procurement division of Washington State Headquarters was presented a check for \$300 for sustained superior performance. The check was handed to Mr. Groth by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director, during his recent visit to Washington and other Western States.

In Minnesota, Lt. Col. Murley A. Reep, State Director of Selective Service, noted in presenting length of service awards to members of the System that five members of panel I, Minnesota Appeal Board, had accumulated more than 80 years of service. They are: Samuel Lipschultz, Frank J. Collins, Dr. George Earl, George Lawson and Charles G. Kohls.

At National Headquarters, Conley D. Payne, position classifier, civilian section of the administrative division, was presented \$135 for sustained superior performance.

In the Northwest, the newspaper articles based on interviews with the Director, stressed the importance of manpower for defense in any age, the value of the reserve, the individual duty to help defend the nation, the problem of rejected manpower and the probable size of future calls.

Interviews with the Director in Reno and Salt Lake City concerned the disturbed state of the world and the necessity that the nation and each citizen prepare to use all potentialities for survival and defense, the value of military service to the individual, the probable future of Selective Service and the role the System plays in the nation's defense effort.

Just prior to his trip to the West, the Director, on a brief visit into the South, was interviewed in Columbia, S. C., and Frankfort, Ky., on the various functions of the System other than that of inducing men.





TERRITORIAL DIRECTOR of Selective Service, John McCormick, right, receives his 15-year pin from Territorial Governor Mike Stepovich, just before Mr. McCormick resigned from the post he has held since 1941.

## Alaska Director Resigns Post After 17 Years

John McCormick, Director of Selective Service in the Territory of Alaska since April 16, 1941, has resigned that position effective Sept. 6, 1958. Mr. McCormick is one of the System's senior state or territorial directors. He and Mrs. McCormick plan to make their home in Sonoma, Calif.

Mr. McCormick is a native of Alaska. He was born in Douglas in 1896, one of eleven children of Richard and Nora McCormick. In his early life he was a miner, policeman, and a U. S. deputy marshal.

He served two terms as a member of the Territorial legislature, was employed in the territorial treasurer's office and served as a noncommissioned officer in World War I.

Mr. McCormick's resignation came a few months too early for his title to read "State Director". The territory is expected to vote statehood soon in a referendum following the recent vote of Congress to admit Alaska as a State.

At ceremonies in anticipation of his retirement, Gov. Mike Stepovich of Alaska, presented length-of-service awards to Mr. McCormick, and on Aug. 9, Gov. Stepovich resigned to seek office as United States senator from Alaska.

## Aid Recruiters

Additional names of Selective Service members, recently reported, who have been recognized for aid in recruiting by the various services are:

Indiana, by various services, Mrs. Florence B. Long, Miss Edith Gilkey, Miss Kathryn A. Keglovich, Mrs. Louise M. Michalski and Mrs. Teresa A. Miller.

Texas, Mrs. Lucille K. Bading, by the Army.

Ohio, Mrs. Almeda McGraw, by the Army.

## Veteran Groups Vote Resolution To Continue SSS

A resolution to extend the authority to induct men to July 1, 1963, was adopted at the annual convention of several veterans organizations held recently. The Disabled American Veterans adopted the resolution at its convention during the week of August 11, 1958, in Louisville, Ky.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars took similar action in New York, and the American Veterans in St. Louis in August. Earlier, the Jewish War Veterans adopted a similar resolution at the national meeting.

The authority to induct men whose liability has not been extended to age 28 or 35 by deferment expires July 1, 1959.

## Veteran Board Member Dies In Colorado

Mr. F. J. Hartman of Local Board No. 21, Montrose, Colo., died July 16, 1958, it has been reported by Col. Howard E. Reed, State Director. Mr. Hartman was a member of a Selective Service team of uncompensated personnel which had served together in Montrose since 1940.

Local Board No. 21 of Colorado was one of the relatively few local boards still operating with the same personnel with which it started in 1940. They are, in addition to the late Mr. Hartman, Dan H. Hughes and P. C. Moshisky. The other veteran member of the team is Earle Bryant, Appeal Agent. These men and the board's former clerk, Gertrude E. Brown who started with the board in 1940 and is now a local board auditor, represent more than 80 years of service in the System.

# Results of 1957-58 SSCQT Analyzed by Testing Firm

Twenty-one percent of the 5,403 men who were tested May 1, 1958, in the single Selective Service College Qualification Test of the 1957-58 school year failed to score 70 or above.

The test was administered by Science Research Associates at 448 sites in every state and territory. Applicants numbered 6,491. The 5,403 tested included more freshmen than any other class, and freshmen were more numerous than any other class in both the failing portion and the passing portion.

But freshmen did relatively better than either sophomores or juniors, the testing organization reported. Eighty-one percent of the freshmen passed the test compared to 77 percent of the sophomores and juniors. Of the seniors taking the test, 82 percent passed,

and of graduates and "others", 8 percent passed.

Of the total number achieving top scores (80 or above), 39 percent were freshmen, representing 5 percent of those in that class who were tested.

About the same proportion of registrants failed to appear for the test this year as in the past, and a slightly smaller percentage passed this year, 79 percent, compared with the two previous years, 85 percent and 84 percent. Smaller percentages than in the two previous years scored in the 70-75 bracket and the 75-79 bracket, but a larger percentage received scores of 80 and above—42 percent this year compared to 32 percent two years ago and 38 percent last year.

While fewer students were tested this year than in previous years, the composition by school classes of the group tested has been changing. Relatively fewer freshmen are applying to take the test and relatively greater numbers of students in upper classes are applying. In addition, the actual number of graduate and special students, and seniors has increased over 1955-56.

The great numerical decrease in the number of lower classmen applying for the test is attributable to the fact that men do not face induction until after their 22nd birthday. However, the increase in the numbers of seniors and graduate students may reflect increased interest in advanced study as well as the fact that such men normally are within the age groups vulnerable under present induction policies.

The testing organization also pointed out that the general level of the examinees showed a slight decrease for the upper classes, but was unchanged for the freshmen. The organization suggested that perhaps more upper class "borderline" students are turning to the Selective Service Qualification Test while freshmen, aware of the possibility that the average age of induction might decrease suddenly, seek to insure themselves both with test score and class standing.

With the final report on this year's test, a total of just short of 600,000 students have been given the test on 23 separate occasions since it was instituted in 1951.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the United States Savings Bonds purchased as of June 30, 1958, number 26.

Relative standings of the 26, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Virgin Islands.....	13.19
Puerto Rico.....	12.02
Idaho.....	10.93
Nevada.....	10.14
Alabama.....	10.04
Hawaii.....	9.10
Wisconsin.....	8.98
Nebraska.....	8.57
Indiana.....	7.78
Maryland.....	7.64
Wyoming.....	7.46
Minnesota.....	7.26
Utah.....	6.94
North Carolina.....	6.86
Oklahoma.....	6.78
Vermont.....	6.75
North Dakota.....	6.43
South Carolina.....	6.33
South Dakota.....	6.18
Missouri.....	6.12
Washington.....	6.07
Michigan.....	5.49
Florida.....	5.45
Maine.....	5.45
District of Columbia.....	5.34
Connecticut.....	4.71

## Texas Headquarters Employee Named Top Civil Servant

Mrs. Lee Dannelly, assistant chief, Texas Selective Service Headquarters administrative division, was named "civil servant of the month" in June in ceremonies in Austin.

Mrs. Dannelly was selected for the honor by a committee of citizens formed to name an outstanding civil service worker each month. The selections were begun as part of the observance of the 75th anniversary

of the career service being held throughout 1958.

The citation was presented to Mrs. Dannelly at a luncheon in Austin. Col. Morris Schwartz, Texas Selective Service Director praised Mrs. Dannelly's performance in her job which she has held for 10 years.

She was a winner in 1956 of an award for a suggestion for a change in Selective Service regulatory material, and in 1957, for a suggestion simplifying an administrative report.

Mrs. Dannelly is the mother of three children, and is the grandmother of six.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 1958

Number 10

## Need For Local Planning For Survival Shown

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Director, Selective Service System

Operation Alert 1958 has been completed. This exercise, like all of its predecessors, has demonstrated the need for more emphasis on plans and training elsewhere than in Washington. The problems will occur in the cities and the communities. Most of these problems, if solved, will be solved in these same cities and communities. There will be some problems that will require aid from adjacent cities and communities. A larger number of these problems will be large enough to require help from the State and some types of aid can be secured only from the Nation or the region.

There is no question of the necessity for close coordination in the master planning of cities in supporting distance of each other. The responsibility of the State to aid its subdivisions can be assumed. The available resources of the region and the Nation will be used as required for the survival of community, city, State, or region.

## Nation Relies On Veterans In Emergency

An emergency like Korea requiring 2,000,000 men quickly would call today that about half that number would have to be veterans. Untrained men, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey told the opening session of the national convention of the American Veterans.

In his speech in St. Louis, Mo., in August, General Hershey was emphasizing that the Nation's reserve forces still are made up primarily of veterans. On the other hand, he pointed out, that 2,000,000 men under 26 have had no training and are not now training.

The Director told the convention that the Nation has not attained the goal of an adequate Ready Reserve predominantly composed of veterans of the prime ages for military service—under 26. The Nation would do well to get 1,000,000 men from the Ready Reserve, he said, if they were needed tomorrow.

The Director also explained the functions of the Selective Service system, stressing that comparatively little time is spent on filling current calls. He reviewed the system's deferment policies by

An effective plan will provide that communities, cities, States, or region meet their problems when they can and call for help only when they must. This principle is much easier stated than implemented. It requires delegation from above which is not as easy today, with a variety of means of communication, as it was in the days when weeks or months were required to transmit messages from Washington to the far reaches of the Nation. The execution of this principle requires assumption of authority by the lower echelons of government and here again our efficiency in communications presents difficulties for those responsible for operations. They have convenient means at hand to consult Washington for guidance if not for instructions. Without rapid communications, Washington could not centralize authority nor closely supervise other echelons nor could the field avoid responsibility by requesting instructions.

The Operations Alerts bring quickly into focus what we may expect in an all-out attack on the United States. In the first place, communications would be overloaded because of our lack of delegation and acceptance of responsibility and in the second place, the attack would render segments of the communications system useless.

There is no question that centralized operation cannot operate under conditions of disaster. Then the question arises, what can we do about it now? It is quite evident that our plans must emphasize that the city, the community, and the State must be the units from which we project our plans for survival. The National Government can now establish principles by which decentralized operations can be guided in an emergency. This method will be far more effective than to plan to furnish guidance in an emergency by nonexistent communications.

If such planning becomes a fact,  
(Continued on page 2)

## Satisfactory Service Bars Any Reservist's Induction

No member of any reserve component of the Armed Forces will be examined or inducted so long as he is serving satisfactorily as a member of the reserve, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has advised local boards.

Operations Bulletin No. 195 of September 4, 1958, set out the Director's policy.

The Operations Bulletin halts the processing of reservists who, for various reasons, have been screened from the Ready Reserve where they were eligible for deferment in Class I-D as well as those who may never have been eligible for Class I-D. A number of such reservists have been screened out of the Ready Reserve in recent months after performing 6 months of active duty for training for lack of potentiality. Others have lost or may lose the opportunity to continue to participate in the Ready Reserve, but may be transferred to another reserve status, by virtue of

the consolidation or deactivation of units as a result of reorganization of the Reserve or National Guard.

Now, any reservist who cannot qualify for deferment in Class I-D, still will not be inducted so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily.

The Operations Bulletin applies to members of both the Standby Reserve and the Retired Reserve. With respect to these two groups of reservists, local boards were advised that service will be presumed to be satisfactory unless information to the contrary is submitted by the armed service concerned.

One effect of the new policy is to minimize consideration of the effect on individuals of steps taken to make the Reserve more effective when such measures involve the elimination of the Ready Reserve spots.

Reservists whose induction was postponed under Operations Bulletin No. 136 are included in those affected by Operations Bulletin No. 195.

## Reports Reflect Recent Measures To Sharpen Picture of I-A Pool

Separate reporting of I-A and I-A-O nonfather registrants as "not available for preinduction physical examination," instituted recently, has shown that considerably more than 100,000 registrants were in that status in the first months under the new procedure.

Reports for May placed 130,000 in that status, for June, 110,000, and for July, 124,000.

The segregation of these men from the I-A and I-A-O not examined pool provides a more accurate

picture of the numbers immediately available for examination.

Measures discussed at the May State Directors' Conference also aimed at sharpening the picture of available manpower also appear to have been effective, are not directly reflected in reports. Those steps are reviewing I-A fathers for possible reclassification into Class III-A; and reviewing I-A classifications of long standing to determine whether a different classification was indicated.

Evidence that these steps have had some effect, however, might be inferred from the decline since March of 1958 in Class I-A both in numbers and as a proportion of the total classified. Many factors may account for the declines, but the larger increase in Class III-A in recent months, as well as a smaller rate of increase in the numbers of I-A fathers 19 through 25 probably is attributable to reclassification of many of the latter into Class III-A.

A decline in the number of non-fathers in Class I-A over the same recent period may be attributed in part at least to reclassification as a result of a review of stale I-A classifications.

## Selective Service Asked for 11,000 During November

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide Armed Forces Induction Stations with 11,000 men during November 1958 for assignment to the Army.

The November call is the same as for the months of September and October and is based on attainment of approved strength after allowances have been made for enlistments and reenlistments.

The Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force do not intend to place calls with Selective Service during the month of November.

31 March 1854—First treaty with Japan signed, opening that country to trade.

(Continued on page 2)



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D. C.

### Classification Picture August 1, 1958

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	18,949,210
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	113,009
Not Examined.....	1,131,003
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	123,776
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	4,143
Fathers 19 through 25.....	468,648
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	68,045
Under 19 years of age.....	243,782
I-C	
Inducted.....	263,690
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,218,028
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	1,059
Not Examined.....	4,448
Fathers.....	1,974
I-W	
At Work.....	1,793
Released.....	5,352
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	525,621
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	21,759
College.....	4,171
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	38,744
II-A Apprentice.....	4,236
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	22,801
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	145,689
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,224,826
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,240,002
IV-B Officials.....	21
IV-C Aliens.....	6,887
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	58,028
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	2,781,298
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	8,226,377

## Need Local Plans

(Continued from page 1)

a long step towards insuring an effective implementation of this plan could be taken by beginning now to delegate authority and decentralize the operations of the Federal Government. To the extent that this could be done, to that degree we should be preparing ourselves to effectively meet any future threat to our survival.

## Rely on Veterans

(Continued from page 1)

which men had been channeled into study and civilian activities in the national interest, helping to relieve shortages in a number of critical fields.

General Hershey also raised the question of whether the men deferred from military service because of study or vital activity were all making contributions to the national welfare sufficient to justify the postponement of their military training and service.

"Modern war is fought by nations, not armies," the General said, "and intelligent use must be made of our manpower to attain maximum effectiveness."

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the United States Savings Bonds purchased as of July 31, 1958, number 25.

Relative standings of the 25, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Puerto Rico.....	11.02
Idaho.....	10.58
Alabama.....	9.52
Nevada.....	8.95
Wisconsin.....	8.73
Nebraska.....	8.41
Hawaii.....	8.38
Virgin Islands.....	7.99
Maryland.....	7.09
Minnesota.....	6.95
Wyoming.....	6.75
Utah.....	6.73
North Carolina.....	6.38
Washington.....	6.21
South Carolina.....	6.16
North Dakota.....	6.13
Oklahoma.....	6.11
Missouri.....	5.68
South Dakota.....	5.51
District of Columbia.....	5.49
Florida.....	5.05
Michigan.....	4.98
Maine.....	4.89
Connecticut.....	4.27
Vermont.....	3.95

# Army Announces Recall Plans For Ready, Standby Reserves

New procedures for the establishment and operation of a Ready Reserve Reinforcement plan to meet the requirements of the active Army, the Army National Guard of the United States, and the Army

Reserve in time of partial or total mobilization have been announced by the Department of the Army.

The Ready Reserve Reinforcement plan spells out the priorities for recall and speeds up the recall of Army Reservists to active duty.

Generally, the plan provides that the last man out of active service is the first man back in time of mobilization. This policy recognizes that the man most recently trained on active duty is the best qualified and is the same man who has the least amount of Ready Reserve service and therefore would be among the first to be called.

The new plan concerns itself primarily with some 800,000 officers and enlisted individuals in the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve reinforcement pool. Not affected by the plan are some 280,000 individuals who are members of Army Reserve units or who now have mobilization assignments (mobilization designees). Also excluded are members of Research and Development Training Detachment.

Another objective of this plan is to avoid breaking up Reserve units. Individual reinforcements will be the first to be ordered to active duty to fill out priority units of the active Army, the Army National Guard of the United States, and the Army Reserve.

In some instances it will be possible under this plan to order members of the Standby Reserve. However, this will be possible only upon declaration of war or a national emergency declared by Congress, and then only those Standby Reservists determined by the Director of Selective Service "as available for active duty" will be subject to duty orders.

## INDUCTED MEN ACCEPT DUTY IN RESERVES

Approximately 104,000 draftees have performed active duty and been assigned to perform obligated reserve duty in the first year since draftees have been subject to such reserve participation.

Of these, only 87 have been subjected to recall to active duty for 45 days for failure to satisfactorily participate, according to the Army Times, reporting on the program recently.

The success of the reserve program exceeded Department of Defense expectations, the newspaper reports.

The first draftees obligated for the 4 years of reserve service under the 1955 amendments to the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 were those released after August 9, 1957, or, expressed in another way, those who entered service after enactment of the amendments on August 9, 1955.

Of these 104,000 released draftees, approximately 11,000 have gone into the National Guard; about 42,500 into Army Reserve units; and about 43,500 into the reinforcement pool for assignment in emergencies as individuals. The remainder, approximately 7,000, were screened directly into the Standby Reserve after active duty.

## Legion Requests Extension of Selective Service

Extension of the authority to induct men not previously deferred was urged in a resolution adopted by the annual convention of the American Legion held in September in Chicago, and by the Veterans of World War I in Springfield, Ill.

The action of the American Legion followed similar action by other veteran organizations including the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Veterans, the Disabled American Veterans, and the Reserve Officers' Association earlier in the year.

In considering the resolution, the Legion's National Security Commission heard Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey and Charles C. Finucane, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Manpower, Personnel, and Reserve, discuss Selective Service. Assistant Secretary Finucane's comments in that panel discussion are reported elsewhere in this issue.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were:

Mrs. Hattie A. Whitman, clerk of Local Board No. 89 of Columbia City, Ind., accompanied by Mrs. Clela Coolman; Mrs. Nelda Laurey, clerk of Local Boards Nos. 59 and 60 of Opelousas, La., accompanied by her husband, H. E. Laurey, Jr.; Matthew A. Hannel, member of Local Board No. 123 of Quincy, Mass., accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Hannel; Mrs. Hazel L. Slaughter, clerk of Local Boards Nos. 20 and 204 of Danville, Ill.; Mrs. Jessie M. Creech, assistant clerk of Local Board No. 11 of Asheville, N. C., accompanied by her daughter Elizabeth, and by Mrs. O. H. Deal; Mrs. Gladys K. Warren, secretary to Col. Mike Y. Hendrix, State Director of Georgia, accompanied by Mrs. Annie E. Dunton; William F. Marley, member of Local Board No. 56 of Pawnee County, Kans., accompanied by his son, Roy; and Col. Karl D. Reyer, Commanding Office Baton Rouge, La., Selective Service Training Unit.



## Death Claims Gen. Carter

Maj. Gen. George Milton Carter, State Director of Selective Service for Maine, died September 11 at the age of 64. He had been State Director since July 28, 1948, and earlier that year had been appointed Maine Director of the Office of Selective Service Records.

General Carter also served as Adjutant General of Maine. He was first appointed to that post in 1941 and retired last April.

He was a graduate of the University of Maine from which he was awarded an A. B. degree, and, in 1948, an honorary doctor of laws degree. He also studied at Columbia University where he received a master's degree in educational administration.

General Carter served in the Maine school system from 1921 to 1941, and for 18 years was superintendent of schools of Union School District No. 124.

He began his military career in 1917 and served in Europe in World War I. Following World War I, he remained active in the Reserve and National Guard.

He was a member of teacher, military and veterans' organizations, the Masonic Order, and a notary.

## Aid Recruiters

The following Selective Service personnel have received certificates of appreciation from the armed services for aid and support given to recruiting programs.

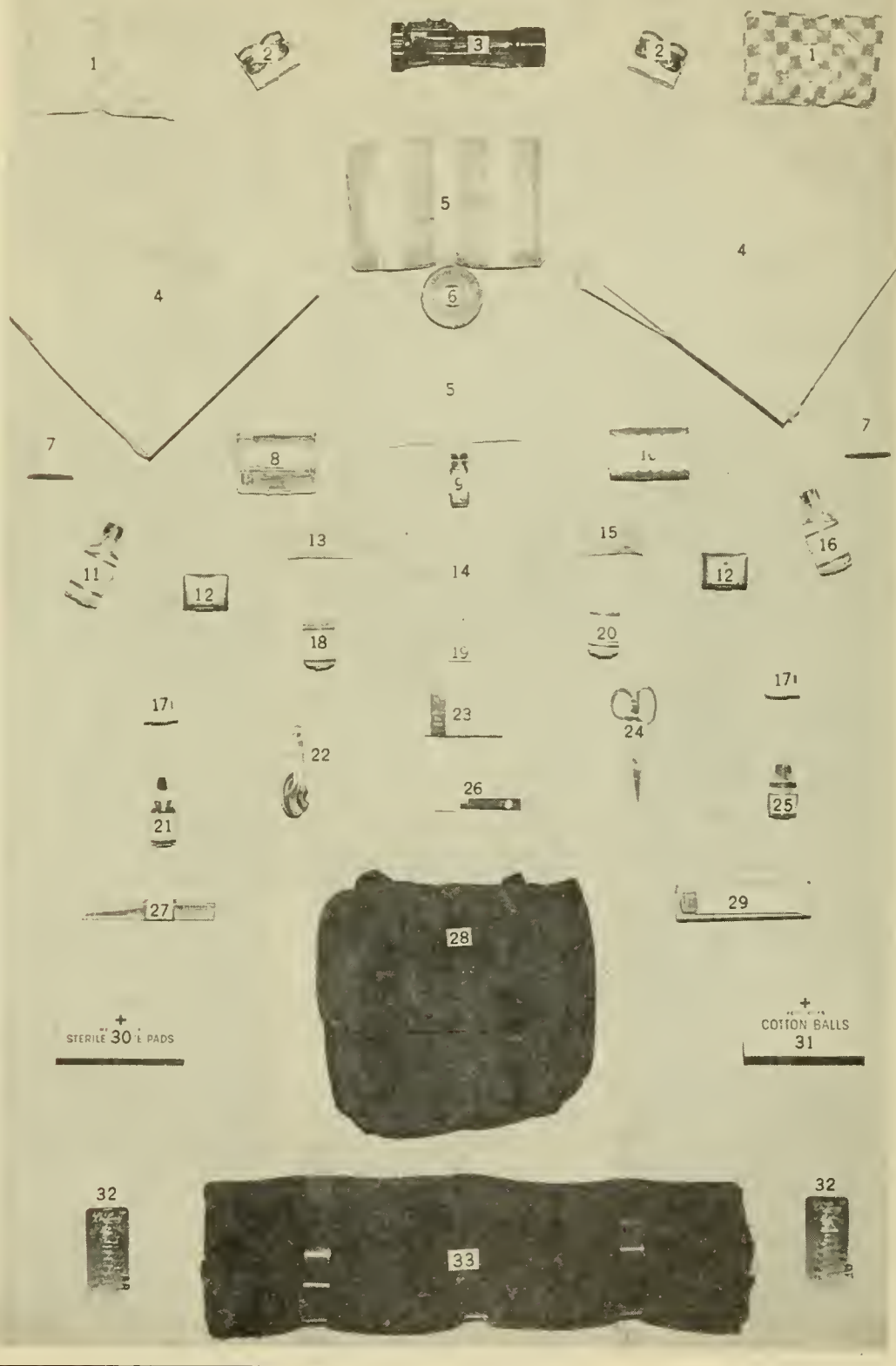
The States, individuals honored recently, and the Armed Force issuing the certificates are:

South Carolina, Mrs. Helen F. Woodwin, U. S. Marine Corps; Mrs. Harriet H. Clement, Mrs. June H. Richardson, Mrs. Mary L. Moss, and Mrs. Edna H. Crawford, all U. S. Army.

Wisconsin, Isabelle Kronstedt, Marion Spencer, and Ann Brenner, all U. S. Army.

IN ADDITION to family or shelter survival supplies, there is on display at National Headquarters items which might be included in a recommended personal survival kit. Contents of such a kit may vary with individual needs, but typical of such a kit are the numbered items pictured. 1. small towels (2); 2. flashlight batteries; 3. flashlight; 4. bed sheets (2); 5. large towels (2); 6. adhesive tape; 7. paper drinking cups; 8. razor and blades; 9. water purification tablets; 10. toilet soap; 11. aromatic spirits of ammonia; 12. sterile 2-inch bandage; 13. emmerin compound; 14. first-aid dressings (medium); 15. aspirin; 16. rubbing alcohol; 17. sterile 1-inch bandage; 18. table salt; 19. tongue blades; 20. baking soda; 21. eye drops; 22. measuring spoon (1 set); 23. triangular bandage; 24. small scissors; 25. antiseptic solution; 26. pen knife; 27. tooth brush; 28. carrying bag; 29. tooth paste; 30. first-aid dressing (small); 31. small sterile cotton; 32. safety pins; and 33. blanket.

# THIS IS YOUR EMERGENCY KIT





# McElroy Aide Labels Draft 'Absolutely Essential'

The Department of Defense view that Selective Service is "absolutely essential to the maintenance of military strength levels, active and Reserve," was voiced recently in a public statement by a high department official.

Charles C. Finucane, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Personnel, and Reserve), outlined the Department's views at a panel discussion during the recent national convention of the American Legion in Chicago. Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, also was a member of the panel on "Selective Service—What Is Its Present-Day Value?" before the National Security Commission of the Legion.

Secretary Finucane's statement is the most recent expression of the Department of Defense reliance on Selective Service as essential to recruitment and as a source of manpower which is not obtained by "voluntary" enlistments and by reenlistments.

Mr. Finucane's statement follows in part:

"In a nutshell, we in the Department of Defense firmly believe that Selective Service—the draft—is absolutely essential to the maintenance of military strength levels, active and reserve, deemed necessary for our national security. For that reason, the general authority to induct persons into the Armed Forces, which is due to expire on July 1, 1959, must continue to be available beyond that date.

"The Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps have been able for some time to meet all of their requirements through voluntary methods. These services readily admit, however, that their success in recruiting volunteers has been at least partly due to the fact that many persons elect to enlist with them rather than be drafted. We firmly believe that enlistment quotas could not be met without the stimulus of the draft.

"In addition to contributing toward meeting our requirements for enlisted personnel, the draft also stimulates many persons to enter ROTC and other officer procurement programs in preference to being inducted as enlisted men. The ROTC programs are the primary source for meeting today's active duty requirements for junior officer personnel.

"The draft is also essential in order to meet our requirements for medical and dental officers. Draft-inspired volunteers have been the principal source of these officers during the past several years. At the present time, only about 42 percent of the physicians in the Armed Forces are career officers, and the balance are largely obligated volunteers—that is, persons who accept reserve commissions with the obligation of 2 years' active duty in lieu of being drafted under special Selective Service calls. Similarly, only about 31 percent of our dentists are career officers and the remainder largely obligated volunteers.

"The draft authority is also of crucial importance to our reserve programs, including the National Guard. As you know, our Ready Reserve consists of some men who have had an extended period of active service and others who enlist directly into the reserve. The reserve enlistment programs require varying combinations of active and Ready Reserve service. Many persons enter one of these reserve enlistment programs in lieu of being inducted for 2 years. Discontinuation of the draft would

undoubtedly cut down the number of such enlistments. The maintenance of authorized Ready Reserve strengths under such circumstances would be extremely doubtful.

"All in all, we in the Department of Defense consider the draft an integral and necessary part of our total manpower procurement system. Its loss would initiate destructive chain reactions extending throughout the entire active and reserve forces of all four services.

"We are, of course, exerting strenuous efforts to make military

service more attractive in order to increase our voluntary enlistment and reenlistment rates. You are undoubtedly familiar with many of the legislative and administrative measures which have been adopted during the past several years toward this end. The latest is the military pay bill. Other major legislative measures which have improved the attractiveness of military career are the Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefits Act and the Dependents' Medical Care Act.

"Administrative measures include items such as improvement of rotation policies, better housing accommodations, and improved job assignment and promotion policies.

## Renewal of Physician, Dentist Calls Forecast by Publication in Fiscal '60

(The following item is reprinted from the AMA Washington Letter of August 15, 1958. In 1957 when extension of basic provisions of the "Doctor Draft" as a part of the Universal Military Training and Service Act was under consideration, the Department of Defense stated that it did not expect to issue calls for the induction of physicians and dentists at least until July 1, 1959.

### Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

August 18, 1958—Transmittal Memorandum No. 98, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 59, as amended, Subject: "Procedures for Examination and Induction of Registrants Located in Alaska Who Are Registered With Local Boards in the Continental United States, Hawaii, or Possessions," which was amended to provide that the registrant's records shall be forwarded from the local board to Alaska and also returned from Alaska to the local board through its State Director of Selective Service so that he may obtain information of the transfer for examination or induction needed to complete the State Monthly Report of Deliveries, Inductions, and Examinations (SSS Form No. 262).

August 20, 1958—Operations Bulletin No. 27, as amended, Subject: "Armed Forces Physical Examination Outside the United States," which was amended to list the examining facilities currently available in overseas commands of the Army and to provide that registrants desiring to be examined at Fort Amador, Canal Zone, shall be advised to make arrangements for the examination through the Director of Selective Service for the Canal

"Because of a steady decline in applications under the Berry plan, Defense Department says it may have to call up men through the doctor draft next year. The only thing that will avoid the draft calls, which have not been used for some time, will be a marked increase in Berry plan applications before September 15. Under the plan, interns volunteer as reserves, and a mutually agreeable date for their call-up following completion of internship is decided in advance. Because of the dropoff in applications, Defense Department has to start plans for use of the draft to meet its requirements as of July 1959.

"Here are the statistics: The Department requires 1,000 intern volunteers for the Berry plan to assure the physicians it will need next summer. However, of 5,400 interns liable for service, and who have been notified of their status and of the Berry plan possibilities, only 250 have applied. In addition, the Department needs 800 applicants for residency deferment under the plan, but has received only 300 so far. This means a prospective shortage of 1,250 physicians for active duty."

Zone before reporting to Fort Amador.

September 1, 1958—Operations Bulletin No. 0, as amended, Subject: "List of Operations Bulletins and Table of Cross-References of Local Board Memorandums and Operations Bulletins to Selective Service Regulations," containing the list of current bulletins, the list of bulletins which have become no longer current and in effect since March 1, 1958, and the current table of cross-references to the regulations.

September 4, 1958—Operations Bulletin No. 195, Subject: "Postponement of Physical Examination and Induction of Registrants Who Are Serving Satisfactorily in Reserve Components of the Armed Forces," concerning the postponement of the examination and induction of registrants classified in a class available for service who are serving satisfactorily in any reserve component of the Armed Forces, and rescinding Operations Bulletin No. 136.

"Authority to draft not only assures that our military manpower requirements will be met now but also that adequate manpower would be available in an emergency. We cannot overlook the fact that an existing law on the books, together with an effective organization being, including about 4,000 local boards, constitutes a highly valuable resource if it should become necessary for this country to mobilize quickly. The local boards are in a position to deliver large numbers of registrants for induction within a relatively short period of time.

"A proposed change in United States military policy, such as discontinuation of the draft, must be assessed for its possible impact on the rest of the Free World. In estimation, abolishing the draft at this time would tend to raise questions in the minds of our allies regarding our intentions and abilities with respect to our military commitments. Further, it could tend to be used as justification for similar actions by some of our allies some of whom have this same problem under consideration. The maintenance of an adequate allied military potential would appear to be difficult under these circumstances.

"In summary, the basic reasons underlying the Department of Defense position on the draft are as follows:

"1. The draft is a necessary direct source of active duty personnel;

"2. The draft stimulates persons to volunteer for active duty as well as officer programs;

"3. The draft is essential for meeting our requirements for medical and dental officers;

"4. The draft stimulates persons to volunteer for reserve programs;

"5. The draft authority and mechanism is a valuable mobilization resource; and

"6. Abolition of the draft in the United States might adversely affect allied military potentials.

"It is my sincere hope that the American Legion will again support the Department of Defense in its efforts to retain the draft authority. This is necessary insurance for our country at a critical time in its history."



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 1958

Number 11

## Reserve Status Not Affected By Transfer

Broadened recognition of reserve component service as the basis for deferment or exemption is effected by a recent amendment to the law, and by administrative instructions and pending changes in the Regulations, based on the amendment.

The amendment to the Universal Military Training and Service Act as embodied in Public Law 85-722, approved August 21, 1958, added a new clause to section 6 (c) (2) of the act:

"(F) A person who, under any provision of law, is exempt or deferred from training and service under this Act by reason of membership in a reserve component, the Army National Guard, or the Air National Guard, as the case may be, shall, if he becomes a member of another reserve component, the Army National Guard, or the Air National Guard, as the case may be, continue to be exempt or deferred to the same extent as if he had not become a member of another reserve component, the Army National Guard, or the Air National Guard, as the case may be, so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily."

Thus a registrant eligible for a deferment or exemption as a reservist under section 6 (c) of the act keeps that deferment or exemption on transfer to another component so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily.

A registrant entering the National Guard before age 18½ under section 6 (c) (2) (A) of the act and section 1622.13 (d) of the regulations, for example, is eligible for deferment in Class I-D so long as he participates satisfactorily. If such a reservist transfers to another reserve component, he continues to be eligible for the same deferment so long as he serves satisfactorily.

The satisfactory service after transfer may be as a member of the Standby or Retired Reserve. Service in the Standby or Retired Reserve is deemed to be satisfactory unless information to the contrary is submitted to the local board by the component.

In explanation of the amendment, the Senate Committee on Armed Services, in part, said in its report: "There may be many circumstances under which it is necessary or desirable for a person to transfer from one Reserve component to another. Included among these circumstances is a change of residence to a location where a unit of the component in which the person originally enlisted is not available. This bill would provide for the con-

## Induction Call Is Unchanged For December

The Department of Defense has asked the Selective Service System to deliver 11,000 men for induction during December, all for the Army. The deliveries were requested during the first 9 days of the month.

The call is unchanged in size from the three preceding months, and brings the total requisitioned for the year to 136,000. After a call for 10,000 in January, the calls climbed to 13,000 per month for the next four months, then dropped back to 10,000 for three months before climbing again to 11,000 for the rest of the year.

## General Fraser New Director For Arizona

Maj. Gen. Frank E. Fraser, Adjutant General of Arizona since 1952, has been appointed State Director of Selective Service effective October 1, 1958. He succeeds the late Lt. Gen. A. M. Tuthill as State Director, and also succeeded the late General Tuthill as Adjutant General on the latter's retirement from that post in 1952. He retired as Adjutant General upon his new appointment.

General Fraser has a military career spanning 40 years. In active service, he held the position of Chief, SHAFF Mission to Luxembourg in 1945, and was Assistant G-5 USFET in 1946. He was military governor of Luxembourg. His many decorations include awards from France, Great Britain, Belgium and Luxembourg, as well as from the United States.

General Fraser has been a leader in State and community service organizations, and is a member of the Elks, Knights of Columbus, and several veterans organizations.

Before the mobilization of the Arizona National Guard in 1940, General Fraser was Director of Excise Taxes, State of Arizona. Following the end of World War II, he was executive manager of an Arizona development organization before entering in 1947 on duties as executive officer of the National Guard of Arizona.

## Does Status Change Merit New Class?

"In regards to my present classification I would like to notify you that I am now a married man and would like or I think my classification should be changed from 4-A to 4-F." (Letter to a Utah local board.)

## Flexibility of Law Is Key To Manpower Policy

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Director, Selective Service System

It is difficult to forecast the legislation which a Congress will pass before the majority of the members of that Congress has been elected. But there are already many straws in the wind which indicate an extension of the Universal Military Training and Service Act in its present form.

The Assistant Secretary of Defense, the Honorable Charles Finucane, in his appearance before the National Security Commission of the American Legion stated that the Department of Defense had no alternative but to request the extension of the law in its present form. The numbers of men required by the Armed Forces, whether secured by enlistment or by induction, were too great to procure without the incentive of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. There is no past experience which indicates these numbers can be procured without the incentives furnished by the Act. The responsible Department of the Government for defense feels that it cannot afford to risk survival by experimentation in manpower procurement, especially when prior attempts to solve problems of similar magnitude by completely voluntary effort have failed.

The position of the Department of Defense is supported by the resolutions of the National Conventions of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, the American Veterans of World War II, the Disabled American Veterans, the Jewish War Veterans, the Veterans of World War I, the Eightieth Annual Conference of the National Guard Association of the United States, Adjutants General Association of the United States, and the National Conference of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States. The numbers and the types of our citizenry represented in these

(Continued on page 2)

## Director Presents Service Awards To Board Members in Two States

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey recently participated in the presentation of certificates and pins for length of service to members of the System in Missouri and Minnesota. Presentation ceremonies were arranged to coincide with trips by the Director to those States.

General Hershey presented length of service awards in St. Louis, Mo., at a dinner program August 21.

## Holland Plans Draft For Civil Defense

Drafting of men for civil defense duties is planned by the Netherlands government, according to news reports from The Hague. The minister of home affairs reported that some 160,000 men and women had registered for civil defense duties, but that more than 60,000 additional men for civil defense posts are needed.

Eighty-one uncompensated members of the System in St. Louis, city and county, have served more than 15 years, Col. Raymond T. Finks, State Director, reports.

In Duluth, Minn., General Hershey paid tribute to members of five local boards of the area at a luncheon arranged by Lt. Col. Murrey A. Reep, Minnesota State Director. Six of those present were awarded lapel pins for more than 15 years of service.

Miss Elizabeth W. Robinson, administrative assistant to James W. Jones, State Director of Alabama, was presented a 15-year service award by Col. William P. Averill of National Headquarters on his recent visit to Alabama. Certificates have been awarded to 46 uncompensated and 14 compensated members in Alabama, Mr. Jones reports, and, in addition, five others have received lapel pins for 15 years of Federal service.

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

NOV 10 1958



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D. C.

## Reservists Retain Deferment On Transfer to New Component

(Continued from page 1)

tinuation of the deferment or exemption so long as the person who transferred from one component to another continued to serve satisfactorily in the component to which he transferred.

"The words 'continue to serve satisfactorily' as used in this bill do not mean interminable service, but satisfactory service for whatever period is required under the program in which the person enlisted or accepted appointment."

The period of service required which make some reservists eligible for Class IV-A, and the age of termination of liability remain unchanged.

Necessary amendments to the

Selective Service Regulations are in the process of clearance and will be printed and distributed as soon as possible. In the meantime, Operations Bulletin No. 195 postpones the physical examination and induction of all reservists serving satisfactorily.

In another action affecting reservists, the Director on October 6, 1958, issued Operations Bulletin No. 198 postponing the physical examination and induction of registrants discharged after six years of satisfactory service in the Ready Reserve. The provisions of this Operations Bulletin likewise were put into effect pending amendments to the Selective Service Regulations.

## Guard Sections Hold Joint Summer Camp

National Guard Selective Service sections of five States trained jointly in operation of Selective Service under an emergency act at their summer encampment July 5-19 at Volk Field, Camp Douglas, Wis.

The States participating were Wisconsin, Colorado, Minnesota, Missouri, and North Dakota.

The conference details were planned by the Wisconsin section with the cooperation of Maj. Gen. Ralph J. Olson, ARNG, Adjutant General, Wisconsin. The Wisconsin section operated as a national headquarters and the other sections as State headquarters.

The participating sections opened the encampment without prior advice as to the training subject. The theoretical emergency conditions under which each "State headquarters" was to solve various series of problems were changed and kept current day to day by the "national headquarters" section.

A panel critique on the final day was conducted by Col. Raymond T. Finks, Missouri State Director; Col. Bentley Courtenay, Wisconsin State Director; Lt. Col. Murley A. Reep, Minnesota State Director; Lt. Col. Edward Barrows, Minnesota Deputy State Director; Lt. Col. James F. Ulmer, North Dakota Deputy State Director; and Lt. Col. James M. Holland, Regional Field Officer, Region V.

The training session was made as realistic as possible including the establishment of a closed circuit telephone communications system.

## Father, Son Registered In Minnesota

Second-generation registrations recently reported from Minnesota and Texas are indications that the System is aging.

Lt. Col. Murley A. Reep, State Director of Minnesota, reports that Local Board No. 105 of Duluth has as registrants Robert N. Ojard, who registered July 31, 1950, and his son, Robert S. Ojard, who registered last April 23. Mr. Ojard, the father, was born in 1922 and his son in 1940.

## Reenlistment Rate Changes Slight For Drafted Men

The percentage of draftees enlisting in the Regular Army after 2 years of service was 4.2 in fiscal year 1958, according to a newspaper article based on recently released official figures.

But, the article in the Army Times pointed out, the percentage rate is based on the numbers eligible for reenlistment. And under higher standards than prevailed a year ago, fewer are eligible, so the reenlistments of draftees may be about the same in numbers as in 1957.

The rate of reenlistment in 1957 for draftees was 2.7 percent, and in 1956, was 3.5 percent.

In a related report, the Army disclosed that about 71,000 men had been given early discharges under the program begun July 1, 1957, to weed out those with doubtful ability to absorb training.

## Flexibility of Law Is Key To Manpower Policy

(Continued from page 1)

groups are a formidable body of opinion in the United States.

There are two questions involved in the extension of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. First, whether it will be continued; and secondly, what, if any changes, will be made in it.

Assuming that the necessity for its continuance is accepted by the great majority of our people, there remains the question as to whether or not it should be modified.

The minimum modification that can be made is to change the effective date of the power to induct registrants not deferred and to continue the power to induct physicians and dentists who are regular registrants in a different manner than the other regular registrants.

To support this course of action it is pointed out that the present act has worked to provide by incentives for enlistment and by induction when required, sufficient men for the needs of the Armed Forces. The same may be said of the present law's success in furnishing an incentive for the entrance of physician and dentists into the service.

Of the changes which have been suggested, some are definite in nature, such as that recommended by the Eightieth Annual Conference of the National Guard Association of the United States, which would relieve the man with two years or more of active duty from any obligation to serve in the Ready Reserve. Some are less definite, such as the suggestion that some kind of civilian engineering and scientific reserve should be formed to give greater recognition to the changes which are taking place in the world, particularly for those who perform a great variety of functions not dissimilar to those exclusively reserved to the Armed Forces.

There is no question that the concept of what constitutes service for survival is changing. What will be the point of stabilization, or if there will be one soon, cannot be forecast at the present. With a full realization of the fact that the Universal Military Training and Service Act finds itself in situations far different than those for which it was enacted, yet there is flexibility in the law that permits it to meet situations not envisioned when the law was written.

The practical choice lies probably between an effort to modify or modernize the law, and an attempt to secure the desired objectives by the use, administratively, of the flexibility of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. The choice of the second plan seems the logical one. In the first place there is far from agreement, even among the advocates, as to what the law should provide. If there is lack of agreement among those who realize a need for a change in the concepts of service, it can be assumed that there is little general appreciation by the public of what the changes might involve. This is not a situation favorable for legislation by Congress.

There are, of course, many problems in the present and many more possible in the future. The growth of the numbers liable for service gives concern to many and with

reason. The feeling that too few are called for service in the Armed Forces is a justifiable one. These fears, valid as they are, do not insure that some other system would replace them without even greater drawbacks. The size of the IV-F pool is truly frightening, but it would be no less dangerous if present and not discovered.

The Selective Service Law and other similar laws in practically all the nations of the world are in existence because nations have not learned how to survive without armed strength. They have not been able to maintain adequate armed strength without some form of compulsion, whether operating directly or indirectly. It is no less compulsive merely because it may operate indirectly.

There are problems to be met if the Universal Military Training and Service Act is continued as at present. It is my belief that the flexibility of the law is great enough to permit administrative action to solve the great majority of these problems. On the other hand, there are far greater dangers if the law should not be maintained in its present form. To make specific changes to meet current situations can easily lose in flexibility far more than is gained in attuning it to present climate. And how long can we depend on the present specific climate remaining? We would gain little to change only to find the problem we sought to solve was no longer a problem.

The channeling of professional, scientific, and engineering manpower is an indirect operation by this act. The pattern of what we want to do in these fields has not reached the stage where the public would be willing to provide direct compulsion to engage in civilian activities.

It takes more time and more effort but the volunteer system maintained by compulsion remains the one which the great majority of our citizens will support.







## Incentive Award Report Ranks SSS Near Top

The Selective Service System ranked high among 40 Federal agencies in the number of superior performance awards earned per 1,000 employees, according to information recently compiled by the Civil Service Commission.

With 39 such awards per 1,000 employees in 1958, and 20 in 1957, the System was ranked seventh from the top. The Government-wide average number of superior performance awards per 1,000 employees was 24 in 1958 and 18 in 1957.

In the suggestion program, the System ranked 22d among 41 agencies. But it is to be noted that while the area of Selective Service operations is comparatively narrow, most other Government agency operations include a variety of functions providing a much broader area in which suggestions may originate.

The Governmentwide average number of suggestions received from employees was 141 in 1958 and 149 in 1957; and the average number of suggestions adopted were 38 in 1958 and 39 in 1957.

Only six agencies exceeded the Governmentwide averages, indicating, as should be expected, that a few of the larger departments and agencies with the most diverse activities account for the greatest number of suggestions.

All figures are rates per 1,000 employees.

Since 1954, all Government employees have submitted 1,087,983 suggestions of which more than 280,000 have been adopted. More than 120,000 superior performance awards have been approved. It is computed that the Government has benefited to the extent of more than \$430,000,000, and that more than \$27,000,000 has been awarded to employees for suggestions.

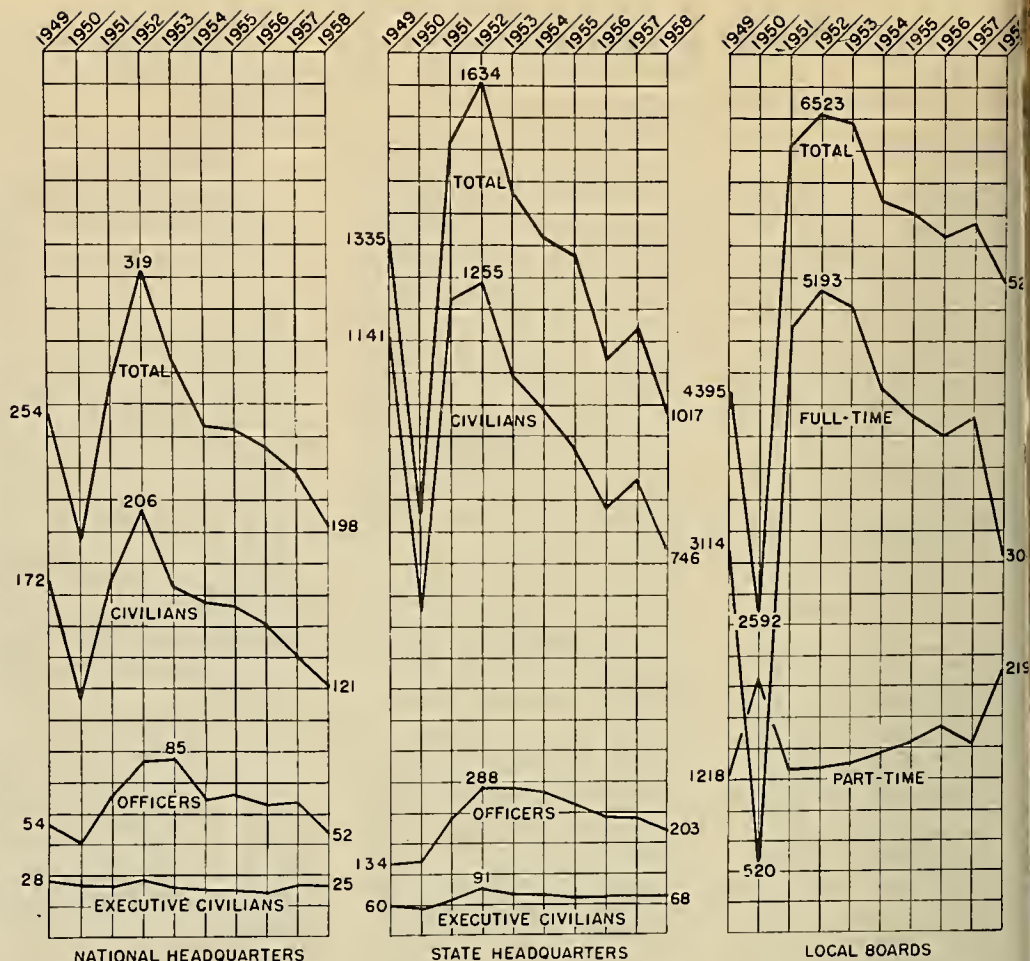
In fiscal year 1958, 332,663 suggestions were received with 86,325 adopted accounting for savings to the Government of \$73,144,253 and awards to employees of \$2,472,470. It was a record year.

During the same year, 52,600 superior performance awards were made representing benefits to the taxpayer of \$47,364,455 and gains to employees of \$8,357,334.

### Aid Recruiters

Members of Selective Service recently honored for aid to the recruiting services are:

Georgia, Mrs. Esther Gross, Mrs. Janice R. Caple, Asa Stallworth, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Ludwick, Mrs. Martha M. Hendrix, Mrs. Sybil W. Bryan, Mrs. Mary W. Edmunds, Mrs. Ollie S. Rockett, Mrs. LaVerne W. Hyde, Mrs. Eloise H. McQueen, Mrs. Juanita C. Mulling, Ira Coleman, Mrs. Margaret M. Kennedy, Mrs. Anne J. Segars, Mrs. Sarahlyn P. Kendrick, Mrs. Zenomia M. Tarbutton, Mrs. Catherine L. Lane, Miss Jacqueline B. Terry, Mrs. Evelyn B. McPhaul, Mrs. Eloise H. Ad-



The three charts above illustrate graphically the changes in the numbers of compensated personnel over the 10 years of operation at National Headquarters (left); State Headquarters (center); and local boards (right).

For purposes of comparison, the lines on the chart can be related to

four periods of operations during the 10 years: (1) Reestablishment of the System in 1948; (2) the standby status during the period in 1949-1950 before the Korean war when there were no inductions; (3) the Korean war period, 1950-1953; and (4) the period since Korea.

The upper lines on each graph representing total employment

show the most marked response each of these four periods of operations. But charts on different classifications of employees show similar relationship.

The chart on the right shows particularly well the shift back and forth from full-time to part-time work in local boards through the 10 years of operations.

### ASIAN NATION ADOPTS DRAFT

Indonesia has adopted legislation providing for military conscription of persons aged 18 to 40, according to a recent news report. There was no indication of when inductions would begin under the new law.

kings, Mrs. Beulah H. Duck, Hal Gatewood, Mrs. Freddie W. Kinard, Horace C. Cherry, Mrs. Marie S. Jones, Mrs. Cumi W. Hude and Mrs. DeAlva M. Youles, all U. S. Army. Oklahoma, Mrs. Marjorie K. Walker, by U. S. Army. Virginia, Mrs. Dorothy S. Hall, by U. S. Army.

Connecticut, Mrs. Geneva Benoit, by U. S. Army and Miss May Adams, by U. S. Air Force.

Indiana, Mrs. Ethel Koch, by U. S. Marine Corps.

Missouri, Ruth W. Smith by U. S. Army and U. S. Navy.

## Six Members of Uncompensated Team Compile Outstanding Record of Service

Six members of the Ottumwa, Iowa, Selective Service team of uncompensated local board personnel have accumulated an outstanding record of continuous service since their appointment 18 years ago.

Col. Glenn R. Bowles, Iowa State Director, on presenting 15-year service pins to the six men voiced the opinion that the unit's service record was unsurpassed in the System.

The six members of the Ottumwa unit are Fred King, chairman; Henry Hoover and Carl Johnson, members of the board; E. K. Bekman, Government appeal agent, and A. Hollis Horrabin, associate Government appeal agent; and Dr. D. L. Rater, medical adviser.

Colonel Bowles, commenting on

the service of unpaid members of the System in Iowa, noted that 10 have served at least 15 years, 13 for at least 10 years, and 380 for at least 5 years.

Thirteen members of the Nebraska Selective Service family have been awarded 15-year pins recently by Maj. Gen. Guy N. Heninger, State Director, himself a recipient. Those honored, all compensated members of the System are:

George D. Knapp, Miss Dorothy A. Holland, Mrs. Sylvia A. Burland, Mrs. Emma H. Ackels, Miss Leah Marie Foreman, Kenneth Fulk, Roy A. Dunovan, Elmer Green, Mr. Fern L. Lapp, Miss Frances M. Kloppling, Mrs. Esther Gesman, and Eric R. Johnson.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 1958

Number 12

## Best Wishes of Season To All in System

From LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director, Selective Service System

It is always a high privilege for the Director of Selective Service to send a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to each member of the Selective Service System. I hope somehow or a little something special for those long associated with the organization. I am daily conscious of the growing numbers of fifteen-year certificates that have been earned by an ever-increasing group. Within the Selective Service System the contributions made by those men and women to the organization and to the Nation cannot be measured. It has been most fortunate that in many places the presentation of these certificates has been made in appropriate public ceremonies. These ceremonies are good because they give recognition which has been earned, and they are good because our citizens are made aware that dedicated service is being given for the benefit of all. Somehow the Holiday Season brings those we have known for a long time a little closer. Somehow the memory of things they have done for you seem more important, and the things you have done seem of little or no account. Perhaps that is, in fact, the Christmas spirit at its best.

The Selective Service System has been fortunate because many of its members have given long years of service but as any organization which must live it needs constantly to find new members. We are proud of those who recently came and to them I send best wishes for this year and with the hope that they will find in the Selective Service System the challenge for service and the satisfaction that comes with believing that they are doing a worthwhile duty and that they are doing it in a way in which they can take justifiable pride.

Peace and good will are inseparable with any idea of Christmas. Everyone seems to say that they want both peace and good will. One wonders why we have never been able to find what we all seek. There are many things we all want that are not plentiful enough to provide enough for everyone but peace should be plentiful for to have it takes it away from no one else.

Perhaps peace can only be bought with mutual good will. It may be that we have not been willing to furnish the good will

(Continued on page 2)

## Extension of Induction Authority Urged By Two Additional Veteran Organizations

Extension of the induction authority under the Universal Military Training and Service Act is urged in a resolution adopted by the Military Order of the World Wars at its annual convention. The veterans organization took the action at its convention during the last week of October in Puerto Rico.

Like other organizations which previously voted similar resolutions, the Military Order of World Wars advocated extension of the

authority until July 1, 1963.

A resolution to urge extension of the induction authority also has been adopted by posts of the Catholic War Veterans with the objective of submitting the resolution for consideration to the national convention of that organization.

If the Catholic War Veterans National Council approves such a resolution, extension of the induction authority will have 100 percent support of veterans organizations.

## SSS Undertakes New Duties Toward Standby Reservists

New responsibilities toward the Nation's Standby Reserve members are being undertaken by the Selective Service System. The Department of Defense has asked the System to adapt its procedures to obtain certain information concerning members of the Standby Reserve required by the Armed Services.

The new procedure also will provide the local boards with a method of obtaining follow-up information yearly on Standby Reservists, and thus aid in determining current availability.

The new procedures, in effect, provide that the Selective Service System will obtain information required by the Services, as well as the information local boards require in order to properly determine the availability of Reservists.

New and revised forms are being devised to carry out the program. These forms will be designed to include detachable portions to be forwarded to the military services containing information the Services require.

The program will reduce the amount of correspondence from the Selective Service System and the Armed Services to the individual Standby Reservist, yet supply both agencies with necessary information.

Details of the program are expected to be announced and the procedures instituted in the near future.

## Services Ask 9,000 Men For January

Delivery of 9,000 men for induction during January has been requested of the Selective Service System by the Department of Defense. The call is for 2,000 fewer men than in the four preceding months, and 1,000 below the lowest call in 1958.

The announcement of the January call was made at the same time that the Secretary of Defense announced plans to reduce the strength of the Armed Forces by about 71,000 men. In reply to inquiries, the Department of Defense said that the planned manpower cut did not imply any lessening need for Selective Service. The manpower reductions if carried out will reduce the Armed Forces strength by next July 1 to the lowest point since the Korean War.

In an interview with the United Press International, the Director of Selective Service on the same day emphasized the continuing need for Selective Service.

"No statistics we've ever had would indicate you can maintain anywhere near two million people in uniform without compulsion," the interview quoted General Hershey.

General Hershey told the interviewer that he had asked the Administration to request Congress to extend Selective Service another four years. The extension request has been supported by the Department of Defense.

## New Director For Maine Is Appointed

Maj. Paul B. Merrick, Deputy State Director of Selective Service for Maine since March 1952, has been appointed State Director to succeed the late Maj. Gen. George M. Carter. The appointment was effective October 15, 1958.

Major Merrick has been on duty with the Maine Selective Service headquarters since August 1948.

A graduate of Colby College, Major Merrick attended Tufts Medical School, and as a civilian was formerly employed as a chemist by the Maine State Bureau of Health and Welfare.

He entered the Armed Services in January 1941, and served 2 years in the European Theater of Operations as a civil affairs and military government officer.

## Change of Heart Doesn't Quite Change His Mind

"I'm sorry to keep bothering you, but would you please cancel my request for induction. I was only feeling sorry for myself. I really don't want to go to the Army. I am planning on starting college the second semester.

"My girl quit me and I was feeling sorry for myself when I wrote the letter. Please, please disregard it. Although I would like to know how I stand on my classification. Thank you."

(Letter to a Montana local board from a registrant.)



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D. C.

## Best Wishes of Season To All in System

(Continued from page 1)

that must be present before we can hope for peace. Unfortunately, good will, to be effective, must be mutual. Unilaterally, it can be useful only if it succeeds in generating it in others. It seems that our wants interfere with our good will. It is difficult to have good will toward those who eat while we starve or toward those who are warm while we are cold. In fact, we find little good will toward many who only eat a little better than we do or are a little better dressed. The obstacles to the peace we seek lie almost wholly within us but they are basic. What a human being would be without the wants that jeopardize his good will for all is a matter for conjecture.

As human beings we gain much from our hopes. In fact we enjoy more satisfactions from anticipations and from memories than from the brief moment of achievement. The Christmas that we look forward to and the Christmas that we remember blend together to make that something that we call the spirit of Christmas. Words have been written by the millions but they were words that tried to describe something that was not words.

## Enlisted Manpower Intake During September Reported

Total numerical strength of the Armed Forces on September 30, 1958, based on preliminary reports, was 2,598,512. This represents a decrease of 6,116 from August 31, 1958, combined strength of 2,604,628.

Recruitment and inductions of enlisted personnel of all the military services during September was

## Former Director Of West Virginia Gen. Pierce Dies

State Director of Selective Service and the Office of Selective Service Records of West Virginia from October 1941 to October 1948, Brig. Gen. Carleton Custer Pierce died October 31, 1958, at the age of 83.

At the time of his death he was attorney-advisor to the State Director, a position he had held since 1948.

A native and lifelong resident of West Virginia, General Pierce built careers in law, public service, business and civic activities in addition to his military service. He was a veteran of the Spanish-American War and served for many years as adjutant general of West Virginia.

General Pierce is survived by two sons, Oscar Buckner Pierce and Carleton Custer Pierce, Jr., and a granddaughter. His wife died 4 years ago.

estimated at 64,031, a decrease of 6,468 compared with August. The figure includes 12,115 Selective Service inductions, 28,907 new recruits, 18,661 reenlistments and 4,348 reservists entering upon active duty.

Army procurement during September totaled 32,931, with 12,115 inductions through Selective Service, 12,719 new recruits, 7,326 reenlistments, and 772 reservists entering upon active duty. Army strength was estimated at 900,440. On August 31, 1958, it was 897,520.

Navy procurement totaled 9,877 with 4,775 new recruits, 2,866 reenlistments and 2,229 reservists entering upon active duty. Navy strength was estimated at 643,370 compared with 647,215 on August 31.

Marine Corps procurement in September totaled 6,647, of which 4,325 were new recruits, 1,050 reenlistments and 1,272 reservists entering upon active duty. Marine Corps strength was estimated at 189,462 on September 30, 1958. On August 31 it was 190,990.

Air Force procurement in September totaled 14,583 with 1 induction through Selective Service, 7,088 new recruits, 7,419 reenlistments and 75 reservists entering upon active duty. Air Force strength on September 30, 1958, was estimated at 865,238. On August 31, 1958, it was 868,899.

## KEY QUOTES ON SSS

The success of the Selective Service System depends primarily on the efforts of unpaid people. When we were running at top form in World War II, we had about 200,000 people in our organization, and about 180,000 of them worked for nothing. The percentage is even greater at the present time because we have less money.

Obviously there are some things that unpaid people cannot do, and there are many things that they can do better than others. When it comes to making decisions that are tough, the unpaid man is not under the gun to follow anybody's conscience except his own, because he is eating anyway.

We can get people to work for nothing whom we cannot hire; that is, we cannot hire them for what we can pay them if we are going to pay them jury rates.

I think we have found a sound principle, and I have complete confidence that, unless we liquidate it often and try to reorganize it often, we can keep decent, honorable, courageous citizens who are willing to do something. Of course one of the secrets of that principle is to let them do it and not try to put them up as dummies and tell them what to do. That won't work. Real authority should be delegated to them.

LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY.



DISCUSSIONS of manpower and National Defense between Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey and leaders of the American Legion marked a recent visit of Preston J. Moore, Legation National Commander, with the Director. Pictured above at Selective Service National Headquarters are, left to right, Col. Bernard T. Franck III, Chief, Office of Legislation, Liaison and Public Information of National Headquarters; James R. Wilson, Director, American Legion National Security Commission; General Hershey; Commander Moore; and Miles D. Kennedy, American Legion Legislative Director.



# Conscientious Objectors Caught in Indonesia Island Uprising

n account of the experiences of conscientious objectors caught last Spring in the Indonesian civil war, is printed in the October issue of The Reporter, a publication of the National Service Board for Religious Objectors.

The objectors were performing narrative service with a Mennonite Central Committee unit engaged in medical and agricultural work in the town of Tobelo, on the island of Halmahera. Portions of the article in The Reporter follow:

\* \* \* \* \*  
Turmoil set in on the last day of April. . . Suddenly news of roaching rebel forces reached town and panic broke out among the people. At the unit hospital it was practically impossible further examine the patients. Over half of them left without any treatment, and the others tried to get quick attention before going home. Even some of the employees

left for their homes. (A) registered nurse on duty, at the time reported after leaving the hospital: 'I got my first real look around at what was going on. People were using oxcarts to move their things; others were carrying bundles on their heads; still others had their bicycles loaded; and a few fortunate ones had the use of a truck to help them move their earthly possessions. . . . It was a good opportunity to do a special service for the people of Tobelo at a time when they are frightened and frantic and transportation is so hard to get.'

"All next day people continued to move out of town. Despite muddy trails and engine trouble, the truck and its undaunted driver stuck right with them. By nightfall only a few Chinese businessmen, a small troop of soldiers, and the MCC unit with three faithful Indonesian workers remained in the ghost town of Tobelo.

"On that day (the nurse) wrote: 'We don't want to be foolish in stay-

ing but on the other hand we feel we are as well off here as anywhere else. Moving out presents a great problem to us, as we have so many supplies, medical and otherwise. Also there is so much in the hospital for which we are responsible and would hate to lose. However, after hearing rumors that the rebels might be here by 4 a. m., tomorrow, we decided we should have something definite in mind if they did come. It so happens that there is a nice foxhole which the students have dug between us and the nearby school. Tonight, after supper the seven of us went out in the lovely tropical moonlight to prepare the place for an emergency. \* \* \*

"And then came Friday, May 2. . . . 'Now it has happened. The invading troops have come and gone. At about 5:30 a. m., while we were still in bed, we heard the first shot. All of us hit for our foxhole. . . . We seemed to be hearing shots from all directions. . . . Looking up, we saw two soldiers at the mouth of the hole with their guns pointed down at us. They expressed surprise at finding people, especially white-skinned ones. On being assured that we were unarmed and that our workers were quite harmless, they told us to come out and not be frightened. We were led to the nearby school while they went off to the army and police barracks doing some more shooting into the air or grass. When they were satisfied that there was no one else around, we were permitted to go home and make breakfast. About twenty of them followed us, and asked us to make them tea.

Then they sort of set up headquarters and relaxed on our front porch. One of them seemed to produce a guitar from nowhere and sang some of the latest American popular songs! Others played ping-pong or started reading some of our books. They used our jeep to go about the town, but in the early afternoon they all left for Morotai again, after thanking us for everything.' . . .

"(The unit doctor) reports on later developments: ' . . . However, Central Government troops have returned in the meantime and their decision is to hold the town if possible. The possibility of a gun battle looms great. Also, it is difficult to obtain food in a deserted town. That explains why we are presently living in the village of Wari, some three kilometers north of Tobelo. The village pastor here has very kindly consented to give us his home temporarily while he and his family stay with his parents nearby. Since the people will not come to Tobelo to the hospital, we have opened out-patient clinics at five points in the district surrounding the town near the displaced population centers.'

"By the beginning of June things were back to normal with the unit living again in Tobelo. Schools, public offices were reopening, and most of the people were back in their homes. Rebel troops had not returned and the Central Government paratroopers had taken over Morotai and the surrounding rebel territories again. Once more Christians in the face of danger have shown their ability to exercise love which can cast out fear."

## Editorial in Kentucky Newspaper Typical Expression of Gratitude for Uncompensated Personnel Service

Recently, a 15-year certificate is presented in Brownsville, Ky., John H. Johnson, Chairman of Local Board No. 125. Mr. Johnson ran his local board service in World War I, and resumed it in 1940. The presentation ceremonies in which Col. Sam E. Hicks, State Director, awarded the certificate to Mr. Johnson, was the subject of a news story and an editorial

on the front page of Brownsville's Edmonson News. The editorial is reprinted below, because, although it was written with respect to a specific local board member in a specific city, the editor's remarks express thoughts applicable to uncompensated personnel of the System everywhere.

The editorial, in part, comments: "In these days when nearly everyone attempts to get 'so much for so little' from the Government, it is a pleasure to call attention to one man who has given 'so much for so little.'"

\* \* \* \* \*  
"In the discharge of his duties Mr. Johnson has exhibited great wisdom and understanding as well as unquestioned integrity. He has retained the respect of all Edmonson County citizens. He has at no time shown favoritism to any man, for he possesses those remarkable characteristics of being fair and firm.

"We can recall only one or two cases, out of more than a thousand Edmonson County draftees, who appealed decisions of the local board.

"Mr. Johnson has always been ready to advise and help a draftee or the family of one. In the course of his service he has probably given 2 years of his working time to his duties, and his only pay for these services has been the thanks of grateful fellow citizens, and the satisfaction of having done his duty faithfully and well.

\* \* \* \* \*  
"It is good to know that Mr. Johnson is moved only by a genuine desire to aid his county, his State, and Nation.

"We hope Mr. Johnson serves another 20 years—it is good to have him around."

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the United States Savings Bonds purchased as of September 30, 1958, number 26.

Relative standings of the 26, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Puerto Rico	12.21
Virgin Islands	11.92
Dahomey	11.70
Alabama	9.87
Visconsin	9.66
Nevada	8.83
Hawaii	8.60
Washington	7.90
Wyoming	7.86
Maryland	7.41
Minnesota	7.04
South Carolina	6.92
North Dakota	6.52
North Carolina	6.52
Ohio	6.48
Oklahoma	6.33
Utah	6.31
Vermont	6.06
South Dakota	5.98
Missouri	5.83
District of Columbia	5.55
Florida	5.32
Arizona	5.26
Michigan	5.16
Maine	5.14
Connecticut	4.28

## Classification Picture October 1, 1958

Class	Number
Total Classified	19,160,832
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	115,238
Not Examined	1,123,397
Not Available for Induction or Examination	140,603
Induction or Examination Postponed	4,011
Fathers 19 through 25	464,641
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	70,239
Under 19 years of age	243,462
I-C	
Inducted	258,040
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,221,733
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	1,096
Not Examined	4,439
Fathers	2,056
I-W	
At Work	1,829
Released	5,374
I-D Member of Reserve Component	533,142
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	20,981
College	2,441
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	42,574
II-A Apprentice	4,349
II-C Agricultural Deferment	22,851
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	147,150
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,268,689
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,230,920
IV-B Officials	22
IV-C Aliens	6,910
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	58,696
IV-F Unfit for Service	2,842,415
V-A Over Age of Liability	8,323,534



## Many States Mark SSS Anniversaries

A number of States, in a variety of ways, marked the 10th anniversary last summer of the approval of the Selective Service Act of 1948.

Others, on October 16, marked the 18th anniversary of the first registration under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

Typical of such observances were those in Illinois and Arizona, both States using the occasion to award certificates and pins for length of service to uncompensated personnel.

Senator Carl Hayden, dean of the United States Senate, took part in the Arizona observance. Senator Hayden recalled the enactment of the 1917 act as well as the 1940 act. He was a member of Congress when both these measures, as well as later ones, were adopted.

In Chicago, 225 uncompensated members of the System from Chicago and five adjacent counties attended a dinner meeting October 16.

State Director Willard A. Manning addressed the meeting and presented service awards to 94 members of the System, including 15-year certificates to 20, and pins to 51 who have previously received 15-year certificates. Others received certificates for 10 and 5 years of service.

The ceremonies in Phoenix, Ariz., were marked by the presentation of awards to 20 members of the System who had completed 15 years of service, and who joined the ranks of many others honored in the past for long records of service. Lt. Gen. Frank E. Fraser, State Director for Arizona, reported that the affair, stressing the dedication of uncompensated personnel, resulted in wide public recognition of the services of these citizens.

## Field Officers Meet for Week in Washington

A week-long conference of Regional Field Officers was held October 27-31, inclusive, at National Headquarters, one of the periodic sessions at which the field officers discussed problems and policies with members of National Headquarters.

Staff members and division chiefs in turn met with the field officers for discussions of specific areas of responsibility. Several sessions featured discussions led by the Director.

Those attending the conference were: Region I, Maj. O. S. Wagner; Region II, Col. Leo G. May; Region III, Col. James L. Davis and Col. James T. Johnson; Region IV, Lt. Col. Benjamin F. Forrest and Maj. Douglas C. Pritchett; Region V, Lt. Col. James M. Holland and Lt. Col. George J. Wendel; Region VI, Lt. Col. John W. Barber and Maj. William T. Armstrong.

## Twin Anniversary Is Subject of Feature Story

As for all young men, his 18th birthday was of special significance for John V. Mullins of Fort Lauderdale, Fla. He reported promptly in compliance with law and registered with Mrs. Rachel M. Rudolph, clerk of Local Board No. 44.

Mr. Mullins' appearance on October 16, 1948, reminded Mrs. Rudolph that 18 years earlier, on the day the new registrant was born, she and thousands of other present members of the System were busily registering millions of men in the first registration under the 1940 act.

The double anniversary was the subject of a feature story in the Fort Lauderdale News.

## Cleburne Marks Departure Of Inductees

Cleburne, Tex., is one of many communities where send-off ceremonies for men being forwarded for induction are standard events.

Members of the patriotic and veterans organizations, county and city officials, civic leaders as well as members of Local Board No. 72, participate in the ceremonies. The news media frequently photograph and report the send off.

Mrs. Agnes Barnard, a member of the Legion Auxiliary, has missed only three ceremonies since World War II. Either Walter L. Pou, Board Chairman, or Tom S. Senter, Cochairman, is always present, and frequently all board members attend. Another frequent participant is Moe L. Towne, Johnson county veterans' service officer. Mrs. Barnard and Mrs. Kate Stewart, also of the Auxiliary, present parting gifts from the C. E. Delario Post No. 50 of the American Legion.

The ceremonies are held to demonstrate the community's appreciation for the service the selectees are entering upon.

## Recruiters Grateful

Recruiters of the Armed Services continue to express appreciation for the aid rendered to them by the Selective Service System. The following local board clerks were recently honored.

Texas, Mrs. Jewel A. Allen, Mrs. Josie W. Koonce, Mrs. Eleanor C. Hodgkins, Mrs. Virginia I. Halliday, Mrs. Dorothy M. Roeben, Mrs. Henrietta A. Rollfing, Mrs. Iola M. Carpenter, Mrs. Mary H. Dickson, Mrs. Katherine M. Phillips, Mrs. Lenora G. James, and Mrs. Ada T. Brady, all U. S. Army.

Arkansas, Mrs. Elsie Kennedy, by U. S. Air Force.

Oklahoma, Mrs. Marjorie K. Walker, by U. S. Army.

Montana, Mrs. Virginia L. Hart, by U. S. Navy.

Oregon, Mrs. Maurine E. Johnson, by U. S. Army and Mrs. Betty-Lou Zetterberg by the U. S. Marine Corps (a bronze statuette of the Iwo Jima flag raising).

## South Dakota Land of Variety

South Dakota, as a State, is comparatively young, being admitted to the Union in 1889, though its beginning can be traced back to 1683 when a trader named Le Sueur visited what is now the City of Sioux Falls, to buy furs to be shipped by flatboat to the mouth of the Mississippi. It comprises 77,047 square miles in area and has a population of nearly 700,000. It has been called the State of Infinite Variety—and with good reason. From its rolling agricultural and intensified farming area in the eastern and central parts to its rangeland and beautiful Bad Lands and Black Hills in the western area, it is, to paraphrase the poet, a beauty to behold, a joy to live in.

The area west of the Missouri River is largely ranch and grazing lands until the Bad Lands and Black Hills are encountered, in the western part of the State. The Bad Lands comprise a million acres of fantastic formation, with many fossil deposits and have to be seen to be believed. The Black Hills, with their mineral wealth, are really mountains, and Harney Peak, the largest, is 7,242 feet above sea level, the highest point in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains.

To further illustrate that South Dakota is the land of infinite variety consider this: There are 41 State parks, comprising 77,272 acres; there are national forests, comprising over 1,500,000 acres. As a resort and vacation area the Black Hills saw nearly 2,500,000 tourists visit its many scenic attractions last year. Mount Rushmore, the Shrine of Democracy, on which carvings in solid granite of the busts of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt were carved by the famed sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, with heads measuring 60 feet, is possibly the leading attraction and one of the most photographed monuments in the world.

Selective Service was first introduced in South Dakota in 1917 and 1918 when 140,490 men registered for the three registrations held during the first World War. In World War II, 64,456 saw service, or 10.8 percent of the State's population. When the Korean conflict began, Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Arndt of the South Dakota National Guard was named Director of Selective Service for the State and began operations with a staff of two officers and no local boards when first call for induction was issued. By pressing into service many of the World War II clerks and appointing others, in each of the 66 counties of the State, the first call was met and successive calls since then have been met as well. Living registrants in South Dakota total over 82,000 and the percent of rejections for South Dakota youths is below the average both for the Nation and the north central group of States of which the State is a part. A total of 28,451 men saw service during the Korean incident, in all branches of the service.

We take special pride in the fact that one of our local board clerks,

## Official Notices

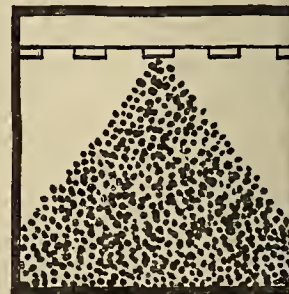
*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$1 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

October 23, 1958—Operations Bulletin No. 185, as amended, Subject: "Status of Quotas for enlistment in the Critical Skill Program," which was amended to advise that the Air Force filled its quota of enlistments for the fiscal year 1959 and to correct the addresses of the Command Generals of the numbered Armies listed in Attachment 1.

November 6, 1958—Operations Bulletin No. 199, Subject: "Temporary Suspension of Critical Skill Enlistments by Navy," concerning the suspension by the Navy of the acceptance of such enlistments until January 1, 1959.

Mrs. Frances Hornocker, Local Board No. 24, Rapid City, S. D. was honored as the only woman seven recipients of Department of the Army Honorary Recruiter Award.

One local board supervisor, operating east of the Missouri River, coordinates the program in that area and a part-time supervisor, who also acts as Fiscal and Procurement Officer on the State Staff, takes care of the less populated western area. The State Staff consists of Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Arndt, State Director; Lt. Col. Stanton Clark, Deputy State Director; Chief, Administrative Division; Maj. A. G. Jensen, Chief, Fiscal; Procurement Division; and Maj. E. Herremann, Chief, Manpower Division. All have had many years experience in Selective Service operation. South Dakota will continue to be proud of its citizens and its destiny as a growing, forward-looking State, and its future potential. Truly, it is a Land of Infinite Variety.



Bird's-eye view of smart citizens flocking to payroll savings window.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume IX

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 1959

Number 1

## Clash of Interests Peril Chances for Survival

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director, Selective Service System

Robinson Crusoe, when first on his isle, had no problem in resolving the interests of the individual with those of the group. His situation changed when his man Friday appeared. The members of the Selective Service System are continually with this problem. When two or more people form a group the question of the relationship of the individual to his group, whether it be family, community, State, or nation, revolves about how much the individual puts into the combined effort and how much he takes out. It is unnecessary to observe that the individual is more willing to take out than to put in.

It is easy to understand that the individual person for selfish reasons would want to take more than he gives but the facts of our modern lives especially require that each member of a society must give today in order to take tomorrow. There is not only the clash between the best interests of the individual and the group, but there is the clash between the short- and long-range interests of the person concerned. It is one of the problems which our complicated way of life has intensified. We are prone to govern our conduct by actions which are easiest for us today even though we must pay with interest for them at some time in the future.

Our present-day situation in our efforts for survival illustrates these problems. In the discussion as to whether our defense should be entrusted solely to the professional soldier, sailor, marine, or airman, at least a factor in the support of his method of defense is the short-range gain by the majority of the citizens in believing, or perhaps hoping, that they can survive without any direct effort on their part. Here the short-range view is favorable to the individual person who hopes he may not be required to put in time and effort for common survival but may take without effort in complete security.

The attractiveness of this method of defense ignores the stern facts of the long-range view. First, no defense can be depended upon completely to prevent attacks upon our homeland. When these occur the citizens will be compelled to do something and that something must not be left unplanned and unpracticed until the time to do it arrives. These actions which must be taken by the great majority of our citizens who will not be members of a professional force must be effective ones. They will not be taken unless large segments of the citizens have been trained in the actions necessary for their survival.

Second, no force large enough to give moderate promise of survival can be maintained by a nation continuously.

Third, the growth of destructive power increases, rather than decreases, the need for replacements of forces involved.

With the theory of defense of the many by the few has come the theory that in the Armed Forces only limited numbers are needed because many of the supporting actions can be accomplished by civilians. Unfortunately, this sort of thinking visualizes the use of this supporting personnel under ideal conditions rather than those found in war. The important thing in an emergency is the earliest possible restoration of order and the effective use of every resource, of material and

(Continued on page 2)

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

## February Call Is for 9,000 All for Army

The Department of Defense has requested the delivery for induction of 9,000 men in February, all for the Army.

The February call is the same as that for January. Calls have been smaller on a number of occasions in recent years. For three months early in 1956, calls were for 6,000 men. During the latter months of 1957, the calls dropped to 8,000, then to 7,000.

## Florida Board Prizes Letter By Registrant

(The following is a letter received by a Fort Lauderdale, Fla., local board from a registrant.)

"Believe it or not, this is not another request. It seems that any time in the past I have written, it has been to ask something from you and the board.

"This time, I want to thank you for all the help you and the board have given to me. I realize that I must have caused you a lot of time, trouble, and inconvenience in the past, and I would like you to know that I appreciate everything you have done. While this is little compensation for an education, I do want you to know that as a result of your understanding I have obtained it.

"The general rule of human nature seems to be that people only write to an agency, such as draft boards, with their bitter complaints and self-pity. I thought that you might appreciate a letter of thanks.

"Very sincerely,"

## Induction of Registrants Over 26 Proper Under Some Circumstances

Induction over age 26 has been an element in some claims of erroneous induction, leading to an examination of when a registrant over 26 may be properly inducted even though his age group is not currently subject to induction under the sequence of selection provisions of the regulations.

According to Operations Bulletin No. 200, issued November 24, 1958, registrants over the age of 26 may be properly inducted under certain conditions or combinations of conditions.

A registrant whose liability has been extended may be inducted

## Two New Forms Will Report Student Status

Two new forms for reporting on the status of students will replace the College Student Certificate, SSS Form No. 109. The new forms are the result of study and consultation between members of the National Headquarters staff and a committee of the National Association of College Registrars and Admissions Officers.

The new forms require less information and are confined to one side of the paper. One of the new forms will retain the number 109 and will be used for undergraduate students. The other form, to be assigned the number 103, will be used for graduate students and students of the healing arts.

The new forms are expected to be approved soon and will be distributed shortly thereafter.

Both new forms remedy objections to the previous SSS Form No. 109 that the address and signature of the registrant were on different sides of the form and that the old form provided too little space for "Remarks."

As an example of the simplification, schools are asked on the undergraduate form to indicate only the fractional segment of the class in which the student is placed by his grades. The request on the old form for a student's numerical rank in his class has been deleted. It was pointed out that the numerical rank is not required under the Selective Service Regulations.

On the form for graduate and healing-arts students, the former request that the school indicate the student's class standing in his last undergraduate year has been deleted.

properly if he was selected and issued an order to report for induction before attaining age 26, and the induction occurs while he is within the extended liability age.

Those registrants formally declared delinquent may be properly inducted over 26 if liability has been extended and induction occurs within the extended age of liability.

A delinquent registrant also may be properly inducted over 26 if he signs a written consent to induction even though his liability has not been extended. The declaration of delinquency need not precede the written consent.

JAN 15 1959



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## Director Heads Veteran Group For Sixth Year

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has been reelected president of the United States chapter of the Army, Navy, and Air Force Veterans of Canada. The United States chapter is made up of prominent veterans of the United States who are accorded honorary memberships in the Canadian group.

General Hershey has been president of the chapter since it was chartered 5 years ago.

New members taken into the United States chapter at the Chicago meeting included Robert H. Busch of Des Moines, Iowa, chairman of the American Legion National Security Commission; Gen. Robert Eaton, USAF, commanding general, Selfridge Field, Mich.; Gen. John S. Gleason, vice president, First National Bank of Chicago and past national commander of the American Legion; Herman Luhrs, Detroit, Mich., vice chairman and past chairman of the American Legion National Legislative Commission;

The Hon. Douglas McKay, Salem, Oreg., former Governor of Oregon, former Secretary of the Interior, and chairman, United States Section of the United States-Canada International Joint Commission; James P. Ringley, Chicago, Ill., chairman of the Selective Service Presidential Appeal Board; the Hon. Frederick Stueck, St. Louis, Mo., vice chairman of the Federal Power Commission; and Gen. John Thomas Taylor (Ret.) of Washington, D. C., former American Legion National Legislative Director.

## Future Air Cadet Is Grandson Of Board Member

Recent news of President Eisenhower's request to a future President for an Air Force Academy appointment for the infant son of an Air Force captain who gave his life in the development of supersonic flight was of more than usual interest to members of Selective Service in Michigan.

President Eisenhower's request to whoever is President in 1972 concerned the infant son of the late Capt. Iven C. Kincheloe, Jr. A copy of the letter was presented to Mrs. Kincheloe.

Michigan Selective Service members have a special interest in the family of the famed test pilot, because his father, Iven C. Kincheloe, is a member of a Michigan local board. Mr. Kincheloe has been a member of Local Board No. 14 of Cass County since 1953.

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

November 24, 1958—Operations Bulletin No. 200, Subject: "Induction of Registrants Who Have Attained the Age of 26," concerning the circumstances under which a registrant who has not been reached for selection for induction under section 1631.7 (a) (5) of the Selective Service Regulations may properly be inducted after he has attained the age of 26.

December 15, 1958—Operations Bulletin No. 201, Subject: "Submission of Record of Military Status of Registrant (DD Form 44) for Students at Military Colleges Approved by the Secretary of Defense," advising that DD Form 44 will be submitted for such registrants only upon enrollment and upon change in status instead of annually, and explaining the manner in which that form will be completed in such cases.

# Clash of Interests Peril Chances for Survival

(Continued from page 1)

manpower, in preventing further damage and readjusting the remaining facilities to support the efforts of the defending forces by the reestablishment of national life. These measures will be taken successfully to the degree that we now plan to train the great majority of our citizenry in the actions required under circumstances of disaster.

This is a large order and we shall be forced to less than complete preparation but certainly we can strive to alert each of our individual citizens with his long-range interests rather than lull him into dangerous insecurity by persuading him that he can depend on others to insure his survival for him.

There is an area in defense that must be manned by servicemen. These men will perform a great variety of duties, some most complicated, many relatively simple. What differentiates the civilian from the member of the Armed Forces is not in what they do but the circumstances under which they do it. An Armed Force must have members who perform their duties no matter how distasteful or dangerous the environment. Armed Forces cannot depend on members who possess the privilege of quitting whenever it suits their convenience. There are evidences now that at least some of the Armed Forces are finding difficulties when civilians are substituted for servicemen. It will be too late when dan-

ger threatens to train military replacements for civilian cooks, drivers, clerks, and maintenance men. It is another example of the interest and especially the short-range interest of the individual person colliding with the group interest. The civilian follows his individual interest, our Government has no legally required him to do more. If he chooses to quit work he quits. The serviceman has yielded some of his individual privileges for the long-range interest of the Nation. Presumably he gains in return privileges not possessed by the civilian. Hence he stays against his immediate individual interest often at risk of life but he serves the long-range interests of the Nation.

Our defense effort unfortunately becomes far more expensive in dollars because servicemen are offered better short-range inducements in civilian Government employment and civilian contractors, in turn with funds from Government furnish incentives which attract personnel from Government, civilian, and military. The long-range price paid for short-range accomplishment is a threat to national survival.

## Old Tenant Of Headquarters Building Found

A footnote to the history of the building presently occupied by National Headquarters appeared in the Washington Sunday Star Magazine recently.

In an article concerning the history of the Civil Service which is marking its 75th anniversary during 1958, it was noted that from 1887 to 1893, the Civil Service Commission occupied several rooms in the "west wing of the City Hall (now the Court House)."

The information was in a cutline with an early-day picture of the National Headquarters building at 451 Indiana Avenue. The building last served as a courthouse in 1952.

## Language of Law Provides Retort

In Ohio, a young man registering had difficulty producing evidence of his age.

"Why would anyone want to register before he was 18?", he asked with impatient logic.

"Well," came the prompt reply, "one reason would be that he would like to be admitted to the bar."

The self-sufficiency of the Armed Forces to operate their tactical units at all times and in all places granted equipment is furnished must not be jeopardized by dependence on nonmilitary personnel. Weapons and equipment can and must be developed for the Armed Forces' use but the standard of living of those who manage and those who work must bear close relationship to those who carry the responsibility of national survival in the Armed Forces. The morale of a nation depends in large measure on the belief of its citizens that the burdens of survival are shared generally.

The Selective Service System yields to none in appreciation of the changing nature of survival. We have gone far in implementing the law to furnish an ever-growing recognition of the change in the definition of service for survival. Our deferment policies have recognized and will increasingly recognize the use of civilians in production of military weapons and equipment; for the production of food and a multitude of other products without which survival is not possible. These measures should provide for more and better use of our civilian manpower in support of our defense forces, but the Armed Forces must remain able to operate and their members must be military in order to make certain that they will be able to do so.



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## Student Survey Discloses Few Plan on Service

About 14 percent of the spring 1957 male graduates of colleges and universities in Wisconsin planned to enter military service after obtaining their degrees. This and other information on plans of the graduates was included in a report published in the September issue of *Higher Education*, monthly publication of the Higher Education Division, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Most of those planning to enter military service after graduation were men who had accepted commissions after completing training in ROTC. Percentages planning to enter military service showed little variation among graduates of the different schools.

Other data in the report of interest to members of Selective Service showed approximately two-thirds of the men graduates were entering a job or seeking jobs. And 19 percent planned graduate study.

There were no figures in the report to show what percentage of those not entering military service were veterans, or were members of the Reserve or National Guard. Nor, of course, was there any data on the numbers deferred or exempt from induction for other reasons.

While 19 percent reported plans to enter directly into graduate study, many others including numbers of those entering military service reported plans for advanced study in later years, or on a part-time basis.

Larger proportions of occupationally trained graduates were entering on jobs, and smaller proportions of liberal arts graduates expected to enter on jobs. On the other hand, a larger proportion of the latter were planning advanced study.

## Soviets Prepared For All Conflicts

"The threat to the free world which the Soviet Army today presents is obvious. The Soviet Army is capable of: (1) Initiating a major land war to be fought without recourse to the use of mass destruction weapons, (2) initiating an all-out nuclear war, and (3) supplying manpower as volunteers and providing material support for operations in areas roughly contiguous to the Soviet Union and vulnerable to Communist exploitation. The Soviet Government can do any of these confident in the knowledge that initially it is the only major power in the world today which has the great preponderance of ground forces in being and that it has the immediate capability of mobilizing and equipping large and well-trained reserves."—From "The Soviet Army" (a Department of the Army Assessment, May 15, 1958).



**VISIT LOCAL BOARD.**—National officers of the General Federation of Women's Clubs are pictured above on a visit to a District of Columbia local board office following a discussion of national defense policies and Selective Service with Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service. Standing, left to right, are Frank D. Norton, District of Columbia Director of Selective Service; Miss Chloe Gifford, International President, Miss Sally Butler, Legislative Director, and Mrs. Clarence Milton Fisher, Chairman, Music Division, all of the Federation; Pearl Pace, Commissioner of the U. S. Foreign Claims Settlement Commission; and Mrs. C. J. May Goldthrope, Alternate, Veterans Division of the Federation. Seated is Marcella B. Dalton, clerk of Local Board Group A of the District of Columbia, showing the visitors local board office procedures.

## Typical Student Under Korea GI Bill Entered Service After High School, Is 24, Married, Eager To Get Ahead

Take a young college student of 24, married, a high school graduate before military service, anxious to get ahead in life—and you have a picture of the average veteran who trained under the Korean GI Bill.

Veterans Administration drew this profile in a GI training report.

The report said that so far more than 2,000,000 of the Nation's 5,000,000 Korea veterans have availed themselves of their GI training benefits in the six years the program has been in operation. Another 500,000 are expected to join their ranks before the Korean GI Bill comes to an end in 1965.

Some 2,000,000 forfeited their rights to a GI education by failing to enter training in time, VA said. The law allows Korea veterans three years from discharge to start training. Once the deadline passes, it's too late to begin.

According to the report the Korean GI Bill "is predominantly a college program." More than half of all trainees have headed for the college campus and of these 12 percent are taking graduate-level courses. About 29 percent of the World War II veterans who trained under the original GI Bill went to college.

Also, the report said, Korea veterans have been entering training at a younger age than their brothers-in-arms of World War II. Average age for the former group was 24; for the latter, nearly 27.

In fact, 61 percent of all Korea veterans were under 25 when they started, compared with 42 percent of the World War II veterans. And there aren't as many "oldsters" over 30 in the Korean program as in the World War II program—5 percent in the former group; 27 percent in the latter.

Family obligations haven't hindered the efforts of Korea veterans to get an education. Fifty-five percent of the GI trainees have dependents and most of these are supporting youngsters as well as wives while going to school.

The VA report pointed out that it's difficult to pinpoint what the "average" Korean GI trainee is studying, because the veterans have been aiming for nearly every profession and occupation on the American scene.

But they are concentrating in science and engineering in greater proportion than did World War II veterans, VA said. Eight percent of the Korean veterans were training for engineering, compared with less than six percent of World War II veterans. And nearly two percent of the Korean veterans have gone into the physical and natural sciences, in comparison with 1.2 percent of the World War II group.

"The Nation . . . should be in a better position to face the difficult problems of the future because of her GI trained veterans," the VA report commented.

## Total Service Of Board Team Near 100 Years

A recent item in *SELECTIVE SERVICE* concerning the long continuous service of six members of the Ottumwa, Iowa, local board team has brought a note from Illinois relating the impressive total service of Local Board No. 106 of Riverside, Cook County.

While apparently the local board team's total service is somewhat less than that of the Iowa board, it still totals nearly 100 years.

Mr. Willard A. Manning, State Director, reports that William J. Soske, chairman, and Edward P. Skubic, member, each have served continuously since 1940; Fred J. Page and Harry A. Richards, also board members, have served since 1941; a fifth member, Edward J. Benes, and the Government appeal agent, Wesley W. Howe, both have served since 1942.

## Veteran Resents New Liability

A veteran, just out of service, stalked into the local board office and demanded an explanation of his new classification.

He had just been placed in Class IV-A. The ex-serviceman expressed his resentment at being designated as liable for more active duty as "1 veteran, available." (From Texas.)



# Violation of UMT&S Act Does Not Exempt Registrant

Conviction for a violation of the Universal Military Training and Service act does not exempt a registrant from military service or alternative civilian work in lieu of induction. That is the effect of the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, dated October 13, 1958, in the case of *Robert Lee Korte v. United States*. Mr. Korte was convicted of violating the Universal Military Training and Service Act because of a refusal to submit to induction on

April 28, 1953. He was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and released on parole after serving 8 months.

During the time Mr. Korte was on parole he was classified in Class IV-F. Subsequently, he was reclassified into Class I-A and after filing a Special Form for Conscientious Objectors and other documents he was again classified into Class I-A and appealed from that classification. The appeal board upon recommendation of the Department of Justice classified Mr. Korte in Class I-O. After he had refused to designate the type of civilian work he would prefer he was ordered to report for assignment to the Los Angeles Department of Charities. He failed to report.

While the case was being considered by the appeal board Mr. Korte was found acceptable upon physical examination. At that time, and in view of his prior conviction, the induction station commander requested The Adjutant General to determine Mr. Korte's eligibility for induction. On December 14, 1955, the induction station commander certified that the registrant had been found fully acceptable.

At his trial for failure to report for work, Mr. Korte contended that section 6 (m) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act exempted him from training and service and that as a matter of law he was entitled to a IV-F classification. That section provides that no person shall be relieved from service by reason of conviction of a criminal offense except where the offense of which he has been convicted may be punished by death or by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year. The court stated, "Section 6 (m) of the Act (50 USC App. Sec. 456 (m)) is not a direction on the part of Congress to exempt from training and service those persons convicted of felonies, but on the contrary is an injunction not to defer from training and service those persons who have been convicted of misdemeanors. Where there has been a conviction of a felony, the exemption is permissible but is not required. The IV-F classification permissible for a registrant is not created for his benefit, it is created for the benefit of the Armed Forces. The military agencies are entrusted with the task of selecting personnel to defend the United States, and if they believe a registrant would not be suitable because of his prior felony conviction, they are not required to take him. They may, however, waive the disability and in such instance he may be inducted into the Armed Forces or assigned to work of national importance.

"We think the meaning of the statute is clear, and that section 1622.44 of the Regulations is proper, and not \* \* \* in conflict with section 6 (m) and ultra vires."

On November 6, 1958, a petition for certiorari in this case was filed in the Supreme Court of the United States.

## Reserve, Guard Officers Train At Conferences

The first of 12 regional conferences devoted to training earmarked Reserve and National Guard officers in Selective Service will be held January 17-31 at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla. Two conferences will be held in each of the six Selective Service regions throughout the year.

Reserve units scheduled to participate in the first Pensacola conference are those from Atlanta, Ga.; Montgomery and Birmingham, Ala.; Charlotte and Greensboro, N. C.; Jackson, Miss.; Johnson City and Nashville, Tenn. Selective Service sections from the National Guards of Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee also are scheduled to take part.

The conferences are designed to familiarize participants with the present functions and organizations of the System and to study and discuss changes which may be required to prepare the System for maximum use in any type of emergency.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were:

Judge Paul G. Jasper, a member of Local Board No. 208 of Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Florence Moxness, clerk of Local Board No. 39, San Francisco, Calif.; and Mr. F. A. Green, Local Board No. 26 of Conway, S. C.

## Sons Are Registrants

With one son already registered with her local board, Mrs. Ruth W. Smith, clerk of Local Board No. 12, Poplar Bluff, Mo., expects her second son, Frank C. Smith, to register with the home board in July 1959. Carel C. Smith, a cadet at Western Military Academy at Alton, Ill., registered at Local Board No. 12 in September.

## Classification Picture November 1, 1958

Class	Number
Total Classified	19,279,970
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	117,563
Not Examined	1,115,140
Not Available for Induction or Examination	142,376
Induction or Examination Postponed	4,189
Fathers 19 through 25	461,117
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	71,162
Under 19 years of age	243,270
I-C	
Inducted	255,063
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,220,660
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	1,078
Not Examined	4,467
Fathers	2,068
I-W	
At Work	1,836
Released	5,413
I-D Member of Reserve Component	541,572
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	22,626
College	3,110
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	43,278
II-A Apprentice	4,433
II-C Agricultural Deferment	22,861
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	155,513
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,293,907
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,230,445
IV-B Officials	28
IV-C Aliens	6,939
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	59,295
IV-F Unfit for Service	2,876,241
V-A Over Age of Liability	8,374,320

## Number of Veterans in Civilian Life Shows First Decline Since WW II

For the first time since the days of World War II the estimated number of veterans in civilian life is showing a consistent downward

trend, Sumner G. Whittier, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, has announced.

There were an estimated 22,723,000 veterans in civil life on September 30, 1958.

Increasing steadily as the servicemen of, first, World War II and then of the Korean Conflict returned from the ranks of the military to civilian pursuits, the number of veterans in the Nation reached an all-time high of 22,730,000 in March 1958.

Up until that time, the number of servicemen becoming veterans during the average month exceeded the number of veterans of all wars who died each month, or who returned to active duty.

The drop to 22,723,000 on September 30, marked the sixth consecutive month the total veteran population had shown a decrease.

The total drop during the month period was 12,000 and was a strong indication that, after 10 years of increase, the number of war veterans in the Nation was on a downward trend.

## Honored by Service

Recognition of aid by local board clerks to the armed services recruiting efforts recently granted includes:

In Colorado, Certificates of Merit from the U. S. Air Force to Mr. Edna B. Swanson of Lakewood Local Board No. 10; and Mrs. Margaret E. Pepper of Englewood, Local Board No. 13.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the United States Savings Bonds purchased as of October 31, 1958, number 26.

Relative standings of the 26, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Idaho	12.50
Puerto Rico	12.24
Virgin Islands	11.84
Alabama	9.97
Wisconsin	9.67
Hawaii	8.94
Nevada	8.83
Wyoming	8.14
Washington	7.75
Maryland	7.21
Minnesota	7.12
South Carolina	6.84
Ohio	6.71
North Carolina	6.54
Oklahoma	6.51
North Dakota	6.45
Vermont	6.10
Missouri	6.03
South Dakota	6.02
Rhode Island	5.90
District of Columbia	5.72
Maine	5.36
Florida	5.35
Michigan	5.15
Arizona	5.08
Connecticut	4.51



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume IX

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 1959

Number 2

## College Student Test Is Set For April 30

The Selective Service College Qualification Test for the 1958-59 academic year will be conducted April 30, 1959, by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, N.J. The Educational Testing Service was the testing agency during the early years of the student testing program, but in recent years the successful bidder has been Science Research Associates, of Chicago, Ill.

Materials for the test are now in preparation and are expected to be distributed about 30 days prior to the test date, as usual.

The single test per academic year was approved by the Director in 1957, as a result of declines in the number of students applying to take the test. The decline in applications is attributed to the fact that the college student making normal progress is able to complete undergraduate work before attaining the age at which induction is imminent.

Approximately 5,400 students were tested in the program during the 1957-58 academic year on the single test date, May 1, 1958. The number is expected to be relatively unchanged for the coming test, as the "average age of induction" and other factors affecting the number applying are substantially the same as a year ago.

## Three of Family Are Registered in New York City

Several reports have been received recently from various States of the addition of a second generation to the lists of registrants of local boards. The reports have been of the registration of young men at age 18 whose fathers were among the first to register under the 1948 act.

These father-son registrations are signs of the aging of the Selective Service System. In time, it may be expected that second and third sons of father-registrants will be added to the lists.

The first report of a father and two sons being registered has already been made, from New York City. But it doesn't mean that the present operation is older there than elsewhere. A father who was registered by Local Board No. 15 in September 9, 1948, has been named on the local board rolls by his sons registered October 17, 1958.

## Survival Cure-all Claims Dangerous for Nation

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director, Selective Service System

When I was a boy I read with amazement the ads in the weekly county newspaper and the almanacs of the curative qualities of some of the products advertised. Three things concerning them I have never forgotten. First, they cured every disease imaginable; second, they were most inexpensive; and third, there was no effort required from or discomfort suffered by the patient.

The years I have spent among the problems in manpower have brought me many experiences similar to those of the patent medicine advertising. I have seen a never-ending procession of cure-all for survival. Like the patent medicine, they cost little, especially in effort to the great majority of the population, and they were recommended as painless to most people.

It seems inevitable in a specialized world that each project which is the activity of the few should be advertised as possessing all qualities and be free from all deficiencies. The long-range bomber has held the post for some time and seems headed toward a relief by the missile. It would not be accurate to say either of these weapons was inexpensive like the advertising on the patent medicine, but compared with what they were advertised to do the relative costs would be small. Like the ads of youthful days, no effort would apparently be required of the great majority of the citizenry and the cure was guaranteed. Of course, there was always a question of what a guarantee was worth if the patient died who took the medicine or the citizen lost the battle of survival who depended on the sure cure weapon.

The problems of the Selective Service System have been difficult in the face of these specialized cure-alls. The System has been expected to give highest priority to providing men for these ventures. It is always ground for amazement how many liable young men are involved in the production and operation of these specialized weapons. These numbers always disillusion Selective Service personnel with the theory that scientific warfare requires few persons or that the costs are low.

Selective Service has never discounted the great value of specialized weapons nor doubted the absolute need for them. It has always realized that it was only one of many demands for manpower and that the need must be balanced along with many others. In addition, Selective Service has been completely aware that no weapon displaced all others, and that the more machines used for survival the more manpower required. The illusion that these weapons were inexpensive in either money or time has not been held by the Selective Service System. Every one connected with the System has kept an awareness of the continuing individual responsibility of each person to be prepared and trained to increase his chances for survival in an emergency.

The Selective Service System in its lifetime has been confronted with the arguments of those who have believed that landing craft, cruisers, flat tops, tool makers, food producers, scientists, engineers, physicians, and city policemen would win the war and that it would be lost certainly if any of these groups was disturbed. The fact that survival is insured by

(Continued on Page 2)

## Services Report October Intake Of Manpower

Total numerical strength of the Armed Forces on October 31, 1958, based on preliminary reports, was 2,596,282. This represents a decrease of 1,733 from September 30, 1958, combined strength of 2,598,015.

Recruitment and inductions of enlisted personnel of all the military services during October was estimated at 64,546, an increase of 515 compared with September. This figure includes 11,920 Selective Service inductions, 30,395 new recruits, 18,787 reenlistments, and 3,444 reservists entering upon active duty.

Army procurement during October totaled 31,892 with 11,920 inductions through Selective Service, 12,206 new recruits, 7,075 reenlistments, and 691 reservists entering upon active duty. Army strength was estimated at 901,793. On September 30, 1958, it was 900,440.

Navy procurement totaled 10,854, with 5,945 new recruits, 2,886 reenlistments, and 2,023 reservists entering upon active duty. Navy strength was estimated at 641,328 compared with 643,452 on September 30.

Marine Corps procurement in October totaled 6,801, of which 4,877 were new recruits, 1,254 reenlistments, and 670 reservists entering upon active duty. Marine Corps strength was estimated at 189,361 on October 31, 1958. On September 30 it was 188,885.

Air Force procurement in October totaled 14,999 with 7,367 new recruits, 7,572 reenlistments, and 60 reservists entering upon active duty. Air Force strength on October 31, 1958, was estimated at 863,800. On September 30, 1958, it was 865,238.

The strength figures represent full-time military personnel comprising both Regulars and Reserves on continuous active duty and officer candidates including naval and aviation cadets, cadets at West Point and the Air Academy, and midshipmen at Annapolis.

DOCUMENTS DEPT  
Call for March  
Cut to 8,000

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to deliver 8,000 men for induction during March, all for the Army. The call is a reduction of 1,000 from the January and February call and the smallest call since December 1957, when 7,000 were called.



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.

## Survival Cure-all Claims Dangerous for Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

the everlasting unity and teamwork of every one of our citizens is remembered all too infrequently.

The planning today finds each activity most conscious of its needs and wholly unconscious of the concurrent requirements of a multitude of other activities. I have participated in some local civil defense planning and our tendencies were to consider all manpower resources available as needed by the particular activity whose functions we were planning.

In our haste to restore our present manner of living we have been ignoring the fact that many other functions must go on concurrently. Our inclinations have been to plan to use reserve forces which are already organized. We forgot that an enemy does not become inoperative merely because he has made an attack disastrous to us. In conflict it may well be disastrous to ignore any aspect of our possible defense.

The effects of a possible nuclear war are so terrible that we tend to be distracted to a point where we cease to plan to stop the enemy and spend our thinking on ways and means of restoring our condition of life to a level approaching that which we enjoy now. Here we again lose our sense of balance and forget the truth that centuries have taught. This truth is that nations who gave low priority in the use of their manpower to the business of survival did not survive.

There is no question that more attention should be given to the training of our general public in the measures which in an emergency will enhance their chance of survival. The solution is not to assume that the present Armed Forces and their reserves can be used for the job that civil defense should do. The Armed Forces have a job that will take all their time and energy. If they do this job well that will be their maximum contribution for national survival. Survival is a job in which every one has a part. There is no single remedy, no cure-all, and it will not be bought cheaply.

If we meet a national emergency successfully it will be because we planned, trained, and then used all our manpower resources in a great variety of ways. It will be because we have had the good judgment to ignore those who advertised a cure for all situations, inexpensive and painless to the beneficiary.

## Army Halts Voluntary Enlistments Of Men in Lowest Mental Category

The Army has halted the voluntary enlistment of the so-called mental category IV men. Recruiters have been instructed to turn

down men who fail to score 31 or higher on the Armed Forces Qualification Test.

But the Army will continue to accept through the Selective Service System men who score between 10 and 31 on the AFQT and 90 or higher in two of the ACB tests. The Army expects to acquire its proportion of category IV men entirely from Selective Service.

One of the announced reasons for halting the enlistment of category IV men was to evaluate those already in service with respect to their ability to make a career of Army service.

The Army indicated that it will examine enlistment rates during the first months under the new policy to determine the effect on initial enlistments.

## Conference Held

The second 1959 training conference for earmarked reserve officers and National Guard selective service sections is underway at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., February 14 to 28.

Reserve units from Region VI scheduled to attend the conference are those in Los Angeles, Phoenix, Reno, Sacramento, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and Santa Cruz; and National Guard sections from Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah, and Hawaii.

## Proud Father Complies With Board Request

A registrant of a Houston, Tex., local board was asked by the board to furnish a certified or photostatic copy of his baby's birth certificate, or bring the original by the office so an extract could be made for his file.

The young father came to the office carrying his baby.

"I don't have a birth certificate," he advised, "but I brought in the original, just like you asked me."

## Orphan Program Numbers 10,000

Between 9,000 and 10,000 young men and women were attending school this year under the 2-year-old War Orphans Education program, Veterans Administration has announced.

The education program for sons and daughters of deceased war veterans became effective in October 1956.

War Orphan students generally must be between 18 and 23 years of age, VA said. They either must have completed or have been a pupil in a regular high school. They may receive up to 36 months of education, with VA paying an allowance of up to \$110 a month for each month they are at school.

## Fewer Veteran In Training Under GI Bill

Fall 1958 enrollments of veteran under the Korean GI Bill were 1 percent under last year, but the veteran still is leaving his mark on the American college campus, the Veterans' Administration announced.

VA estimates that some 600,000 Korea veterans were in training last Fall, a drop of 100,000 under the 1957 Fall enrollment figure of 703,000.

Of the 600,000, more than 400,000 are in the Nation's colleges and universities, where they make up out of every 6 males getting higher education these days.

GI college enrollments practically held their own this year, dropping only a few percentage points below last year's 446,000.

The big drop in Korean GI Bill enrollments occurred in on-the-job training and on-the-farm training.

VA said that its 1958 enrollment figures are estimates, since reports from schools and training establishments all over the country are not quite all in as yet.

The 6-year-old Korean GI Bill training program, which so far has provided education and training to more than 2,000,000 veterans, doesn't come to an end until 1965 under present law.

## Code of Ethics For Government Service

Any Person in Government Service Should:

Put loyalty to the highest moral principles and to country above loyalty to persons, party, or Government department.

Uphold the Constitution, laws, and legal regulations of the United States and all governments therein and never be a party to their evasion.

Give a full day's labor for a full day's pay; giving to the performance of his duties his earnest effort and best thought.

Seek to find and employ more efficient and economical ways of getting tasks accomplished.

Never discriminate unfairly by the dispensing of special favors or privileges to anyone, whether for remuneration or not; and never accept, for himself or his family, favors or benefits under circumstances which might be construed by reasonable persons as influencing the performance of his governmental duties.

Make no private promises of any kind binding upon the duties of office, since a Government employee has no private word which can be binding on public duty.

Engage in no business with the Government, either directly or indirectly, which is inconsistent with the conscientious performance of his governmental duties.

Never use any information coming to him confidentially in the performance of governmental duties as a means for making private profit.

Expose corruption wherever discovered.

Uphold these principles, ever conscious that public office is a public trust.

(This Code of Ethics was agreed to by the House of Representatives and the Senate as House Concurrent Resolution 175 in the second session of the 85th Congress. The Code applies to all Government employees and officeholders.)



## Col. Grotenrath Retired from SSS Post

Col. Joseph A. Grotenrath, adjutant general for Selective Service for the last five years, was transferred to the disability retired list of the U.S. Army on Feb. 1959. His retirement followed a career of 35 years of National Guard, Reserve, and active military service.

As adjutant general on the staff of the Director of Selective Service, Col. Grotenrath was known throughout the System, especially for his marked and active duty military personnel. He will be remembered to many Selective Service members as officer in charge of all they recall to active duty and provisions during World War II.

Prior to beginning service at National Headquarters of the Selective Service System, Col. Grotenrath was procurement officer and adjutant officer to the Selective Service System at Headquarters, Third Army. In this post, he carried out his duties with State Directors in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Florida, and with Selective Service regional field offices of Region III. During his tour of duty as liaison officer, one of his outstanding inductions and examinations in the Nation was at Montgomery, Ala.

In 1945, Col. Grotenrath was awarded the Selective Service Medal and commendation ribbon by General Hershey.

Col. Grotenrath began his career enlisting in the Ohio National Guard in 1924, where he rose to sergeant. He was commissioned a second lieutenant Jan. 1, 1928, and attained the rank of colonel in May 1945.

Following his retirement, Col. Grotenrath returned to Columbus, Mo., where he will make his home.

## Local Recruiters

Certificates honoring local board members for aid and cooperation to recruiting services of the Armed Forces continue to reflect the importance of the Selective Service System operation to the recruiting programs.

The following local board clerks were recently honored:

Indiana, Mrs. Evelyn R. Schultz, U.S. Marine Corps; Miss Mary N. Burger, by the U.S. Marine Corps; Mrs. Margaret F. Holley, U.S. Navy; Mrs. Anna A. Allen, U.S. Air Force; Mrs. Halcione Miller, by U.S. Air Force; and Mrs. Mildred Baker, by U.S. Marine Corps.

Arkansas, Mrs. Violet C. Oldham, U.S. Air Force.  
Missouri, Mrs. Virginia Lee Hanson, by U.S. Army.

21 March 1946—Three operational Air Force commands were abolished: the Strategic Air Command, the Tactical Air Command and the Air Defense Command.

## Former Draftee 'Repays' Three Board Members

When the occasion arrived to honor three Lincoln, Nebr., local board members for 10 years of service recently, the event was aptly related to one of the first official acts performed by the boards after they began to function in 1948.

Service certificates were presented to L. R. King, John S. Stewart, and Ellis D. Vernik of the Lincoln boards.

To make the presentations, the Nebraska Selective Service System summoned for the second time Mr. Fred L. Meehan. Mr. Meehan had been called by the Lincoln boards once before—10 years ago as a member of the first contingent of men selected for induction by those boards.

The former draftee expressed gratitude for the duties performed by the board members and stressed the importance of the work performed by them in preservation of the strength of the Nation.

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

January 7, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 27, as amended, Subject: "Armed Forces Physical Examination, Outside the United States," which was amended to add five examining facilities to the list of those currently available in overseas commands and to correct the address of the facility located in London, England.

January 7, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 103, as amended, Subject: "Local Board Action Summary Sheet (SSS Form No. 115-A) and Report of Availability and Summary of Classification (SSS Form No. 116)," which was amended to prescribe the manner in which the years-of-birth lines on SSS Forms Nos. 115-A and 116 shall be completed for use during the calendar year 1959.

## Employee Honored

Louis J. Holubec, assistant State procurement officer of Texas, became the second Texas employee to be named "Civil Servant of the Month" at Austin in the 1958 Civil Service diamond anniversary observance.

Mr. Holubec was selected by a citizens' committee in December 1958. Earlier, Mrs. Mary L. Dannelly of Texas headquarters was named.

## Classification Picture December 1, 1958

Class	Number
Total Classified	19,384,153
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	117,040
Not Examined	1,134,564
Not Available for Induction or Examination	116,584
Induction or Examination Postponed	4,588
Fathers 19 through 25	453,442
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	71,066
Under 19 years of age	243,936
I-C	
Inducted	252,892
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,220,379
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	1,059
Not Examined	4,496
Fathers	2,128
I-W	
At Work	1,846
Released	5,416
I-D Member of Reserve Component	550,062
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	24,239
College	4,289
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	44,251
II-A Apprentice	4,590
II-C Agricultural Deferment	22,549
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	161,157
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,319,869
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,228,475
IV-B Officials	22
IV-C Aliens	6,899
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	59,992
IV-F Unfit for Service	2,909,822
V-A Over Age of Liability	3,418,501

## Nevada Editor Pays Tribute to Service Of Uncompensated Personnel on Award Of Pin to Chairman of Local Board

Reprinted below are portions of a column published in the Elko, Nev., Free Press concerning service by a member of the Elko County local board. This column, and others in like tone which are reprinted from time to time in SELECTIVE SERVICE, also directly and indirectly recognize and pay tribute to all those

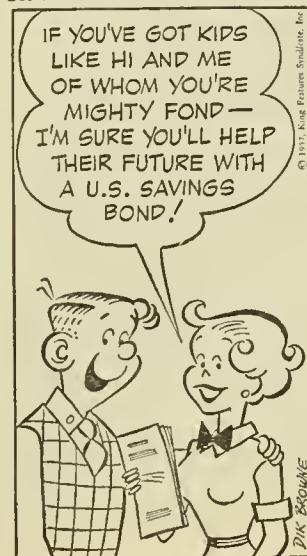
who serve the Nation by uncompensated service in the System. Tributes paid to individuals in such articles are tributes to every dedicated and patriotic citizen who has given his time and talents to serve the vital needs of the country.

After commenting on the award to W. H. Settlemyer, Chairman of the Elko local board, noting that Mr. Settlemyer's service had begun in 1940, the editor of the paper continued in his personal comment column:

"I dare say that a great many people have forgotten that the board does exist and few people know the many long hours of hard work that Bill and members of this board have served. Nor do they realize the many problems that have confronted the group as they sat down and decided who was and who wasn't 'going to war.'

"It's one thing to serve on a board that spends your tax dollar or that picks the teachers to educate your children or to keep the city running or something comparatively easy. But when you serve as a member of a board which decides which young man in the community will go out and get his innards blasted out by some foreigner or who will stay home and keep the home fires burning, you have a pretty hefty weight bearing down on your shoulders. It takes a fellow like Bill Settlemyer to be able to bear up under this kind of a job for 15 years."

Hi and Lois Browne





## Key Industry Group Urges SSS Extension

Extension of the induction authority under the Universal Military Training and Service Act is urged in a resolution recently adopted by the Board of Directors of the Electronic Industries Association, national trade association for the electronics industry.

The resolution, adopted December 4, 1958, in New York City, noted that the Selective Service System "has fulfilled the Nation's need for a fair and equitable method of recruiting members of our Armed Forces while recognizing the need for deferment of those persons whose talents could best be used by industry. . . ."

Also pointed out in the resolution was the beneficial effect of student deferments which made possible the training of engineers and scientists essential to the support of national defense. The resolution also praised the Critical Skills Reserve program, and concluded that the System "... is the only Government agency equipped by experience and trained personnel to prevent industrial collapse, in the event of a national emergency, through the orderly retention of key personnel. . . ."

Extension of the induction authority also was urged by a resolution adopted recently by the national convention of the Regular Veterans' Association of the United States, held in Macon, Ga.

## Career in Army More Attractive; Fewer Needles

Although it is not expected to drastically reduce the size of the calls for men by induction, a new program announced by the Army may affect enlistments and reenlistments.

The new inducement is in the form of less frequent and smaller booster injections of certain types, the Office of the Surgeon General has announced. The less arduous immunization program is possible with vaccines now in use. But to date, the lure has been extended only to those serving on this side. Those overseas get the regular shots.

## Parolee Status Of Hungarians To Be Ended

Some of the many Hungarian refugees admitted to this country in a parolee status are expected to become liable for registration; or for both registration, and training and service under legislation approved during the last session of Congress.

Public Law 85-559 approved July 25, 1958, provides for the examination of these paroled refugees for possible issuance of documents admitting them as permanent residents. The act applies only to those who have been in the United States at least for two years. None of the paroled refugees, therefore, became eligible for permanent residence status before December 1958.

The Selective Service status of these paroled refugees has been undetermined since their admission in 1956, and early 1957, and will remain so until a new status is given them after examination by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

## War Orphan Education Aid For Handicapped

Handicapped children of deceased war veterans have been given two "breaks" by an amendment to the War Orphans Education program, recently signed into law by the President.

Veterans Administration explained them this way:

First, the new law now allows young men and women with handicaps to begin special types of War Orphans training when they reach age 14. Previously they generally had to wait until their eighteenth birthday to begin.

Second, the law now authorizes VA to approve the enrollment of handicapped young people in rehabilitation centers offering special training. Included are centers operated by State or local governments or by private agencies. These

## State Survey of Teachers Yields Data on Service Status

Public concern over the availability of teachers prompted the Michigan Selective Service System to conduct, last year, a study of the teacher situation in the state with respect to military service and Selective Service deferments. The findings of the survey will be of interest to other States even though comparatively few problems of conflict between the need for teachers and the military obligation have arisen recently.

The Michigan survey, covering conditions during the 1957-58 academic year, sought information on: (1) The number and ages of male teachers; (2) their status with respect to the military obligation; (3) the numbers with reserve obligations or commitments who might face active duty calls in the event of an emergency; (4) the numbers faced with induction in the near future; and (5) the eligibility of teachers for consideration for enlistment in the Critical Skills Reserve.

## Director Approves 2 Cash Awards, 12 Certificates

Cash awards for suggestions by two members of the Selective Service System and certificates of award to 12, including one of the winners of a cash award, have been approved by the Director of Selective Service. Ten States and National Headquarters are represented among those for whom awards were approved.

Cash awards were approved for Mrs. Maurine C. Bailey, clerk of Local Board No. 16 of Jonesboro, Ark., and Herschel S. Freshour of Missouri State Headquarters who also received a certificate.

Those additional employees for whom certificates were approved are: Miss Sylvia M. Boehrs, Minnesota State Headquarters; Roger L. Fitch, Virginia State Headquarters; Mrs. Edith M. Walsh, National Headquarters; Mrs. Myrtle P. Smith, Local Board No. 19 of Bremerton, Wash.; Miss Reah Marie Foreman, Nebraska State Headquarters; Mrs. Marie M. Clark, Local Board No. 19 of Bremerton, Wash.; Mrs. Neopa H. Harper, Texas State Headquarters; Mrs. Alice R. Dimmick, Local Board No. 36 of East Tawas, Mich.; Mrs. Eva M. Dunnigan, Local Board No. 21 of Bellingham, Wash.; Mrs. Grace C. Alvord, Local Board No. 36, Malta, Mont.; and Miss Kristy S. Stolen of Wisconsin State Headquarters.

enrollments were not originally provided for under the program.

War Orphans Education is for the sons and daughters of World War I, World War II or Korea veterans who died in military service or from service-connected conditions after their discharge.

With the cooperation of district, county, and private school administrators, the Michigan survey covered more than 15,000 male teachers, representing more than 78 percent of the male teachers in State. Participation in the survey was received from 91 percent of school administrations.

More than half of the teachers, 56 percent, were found to be within the ages of military liability—17 to 35. But of this portion, about 20 percent were under 20, some 1,700 of about 8,500 in military age group.

Reports and reviews of the classification status of more than 8,000 male teachers disclosed that 171 were in Class I-A, and 303 in Class II-A. These "most vulnerable" teacher registrants represented 6 percent of those within military ages who are classified.

Of the teachers in Class I-A, 91 were fathers. Thus among the total number of male teachers covered in the survey, 80 were Class I-A nonfathers, including registrants of both Michigan and other States. A considerable number of the files of registrants in Class I-A, Class II-A, and Class I-D, contained no information with respect to the registrant's occupation as a teacher.

Of the more than 15,000 teachers on whom information was acquired, approximately 5,900, or 39 percent had had no military service. Of those under age 20, about 6,200 had served on active duty, and about 2,300 had not.

Some 2,360 teachers, 86 percent of them under age 35, still had reserve obligations at the time of survey.

The Michigan survey went to considerable depth to determine not only the relationship of present induction policies to the teaching staffs of the State, but also to survey the problems which might be created by the recall of reservists in the event of emergency, and to dictate the nature of problems which may arise as the State overcomes its shortage of teachers in future years.

## College Student Forms Cleared For Early Use

New forms for reporting on status of undergraduate, graduate and medical students have been approved and are expected to be available for distribution late February.

The new forms, numbered 108 and 109, will replace the former College Student Certificate, Form No. 109. The new Form 108 will be used for undergraduate students and Form 109 for graduate and healing-arts students.

The forms have been simplified both in the information required and in ease of preparation.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the United States Savings Bonds purchased as of November 30, 1958, number 26.

Relative standings of the 26, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Idaho	12.81
Puerto Rico	12.35
Virgin Islands	11.87
Wisconsin	9.61
Alabama	9.53
Hawaii	9.01
Nevada	8.83
Wyoming	8.15
Washington	8.09
Maryland	6.93
Minnesota	6.85
Ohio	6.71
Oklahoma	6.71
North Carolina	6.69
South Carolina	6.55
North Dakota	6.41
Rhode Island	6.24
South Dakota	6.21
Vermont	6.10
Missouri	6.06
District of Columbia	5.43
Florida	5.34
Arizona	5.00
Michigan	5.00
Maine	4.99
Connecticut	4.61



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume IX

WASHINGTON, D.C., MARCH 1959

Number 3

## House Vote on Extension Reflects World Danger

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director, Selective Service System

The old adage, "Well begun is half done," may be exemplified by the passage by the House of Representatives of the extension for four years of the power to induct those registrants who have never been deferred or will become eighteen and a half years of age after June 30, 1959. Included in this bill were the extension of the special calls for specialized medical personnel, the waiver of strength ceilings of the Armed Forces, and the Dependents' Assistance provisions.

The action of the House of Representatives on February 5th was the result of many actions taken during the past six months. Perhaps it might be more accurate to say that it came as a result of the continuing dangerous condition of the world which has influenced the House of Representatives in its action. The manner in which the Selective Service System has operated and the confidence it has inspired and maintained have been a factor in the action of the House of Representatives. More immediate causes of the action by the House have been the concerted effort by interested agencies of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government in presenting the need for this legislation. The Department of Defense carried the main responsibility and in doing so received the positive support of the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force, as well as the Marine Corps, in the presentation of the facts supporting the request for legislation.

The request for this legislation by the Department of Defense was based almost wholly on the need for the Selective Service System in encouraging enlistment in the Regular and Reserve Forces, in supporting the procurement of officer personnel, and in the availability of the Selective Service System to induct if required personnel cannot be acquired otherwise. The procurement of medical personnel was an operation in which all departments had interest.

The need for maintaining current classification of the Standby Reserve and the need for the incentives to cause registrants to become and remain engineers, scientists, and teachers, to name a few, were presented at the hearings by the Director of Selective Service. It was also pointed out by me that there existed a continuing need for an organization able in an emergency to procure personnel for any authorized agency of government for any necessary purpose. This brought up the discussion of the training of IV-F's for civil defense, in which the Committee exhibited considerable interest.

The areas that were given most attention were probably those dealing with the length of the extension and the reduction of the age of liability, including the extension of liability for those who have been deferred. There was no effort made by the House to establish some civilian Reserve basis for deferred engineers, scientists, and teachers.

The question of reduction in age did not become a subject for a motion to amend. There was an effort to reduce the period for extension to two years. It was lost on the floor by voice vote. This is the type of motion which is always dan-

(Continued on page 2)

## New Standby Reserve Procedure Placed in Operation March 1

New Standby Reserve forms and procedures were put into operation March 1 in a cooperative program by the Armed Forces and the Selective Service System for reporting, screening and reviewing the status of members of the Standby Reserve.

Details of the program were spelled out in Operations Bulletin No. 203, issued January 30, 1959, and in a January 30, 1959 amendment to Operations Bulletin No. 191, first issued April 14, 1958. A preliminary article on the new program was printed in the December 1958 issue of *Selective Service*.

On March 1 the Armed Forces began to use the new DD Form 889 (Standby Reserve Control) to report entry into and separation from the Standby Reserve. A part of this form, self-addressed, is used by the local board to report the availability of the Reservist. The other half of the form is placed in the Reservist's local board file. The

new form is adapted to use in the machine records systems of the services.

As part of the cooperative program, the Selective Service System developed and is using a new SSS Form No. 91 (Standby Reserve Notice and Report). This form also is in two parts to be separated along a perforated line. It will be used by local boards to check periodically the status of Standby Reservists after initial categorization.

Form 91 requests, among other information, that the Reservist indicate whether there has been a change in his physical condition. The portion of the form showing any change in individual status and the Reservist's availability is forwarded to the appropriate Armed Service. The response of the Reservist to the question concerning physical condition may be used by the service to indicate appropriate procedures to be taken to further determine the physical condition of the individual.

Current information on changes in the status of the Reservist will be furnished to both the local board and the Armed Service by means of the new SSS Form No. 91.

Launching of the new procedures marks a step forward in coordination of Armed Service and Selective Service functions with respect to Standby Reservists. The new procedures are expected, in addition, to provide the System with more and better information than heretofore; and to simplify and reduce the correspondence with both his service and local board required of the Standby Reservist.

As the new control system was inaugurated, reports to National Headquarters on determination of the availability of Standby Reservists indicate that a more realistic picture of Category I-R has emerged since establishment of Category IV-R. The fourth category now contains many Reservists concerning whom local boards have inadequate information to determine availability, and who otherwise would appear in Category I-R.

As a result of greater emphasis in recent months on making Category I-R more realistic, that category at the end of 1958 represented about 50 percent of all Reservists who had been placed in categories, rather than 70 percent as a few months earlier. It appears that this trend will continue in the months ahead.

National reports also are beginning to reflect completion of the Standby Reserve processing cycle. Something over 100,000 Standby Reservists have completed their obligated service and are carried on the reports as "canceled."

## Third Training Conference Held At Corpus Christi

The third Selective Service System general training conference for 1959 opened March 7, 1959, at the Corpus Christi, Tex., Naval Air Station for members of National Guard Selective Service Sections and earmarked Reserve officers.

Reserve officers from units in Austin, Dallas, Houston, and Plainview, Tex.; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Little Rock, Ark.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; and New Orleans, La., were scheduled to attend, as well as members of National Guard sections from Arkansas, Louisiana, and New Mexico.

A total of 12 conferences, 2 in each Region, is scheduled for the year.

## DEFENSE REQUESTS INDUCTION OF 7,000 FOR ARMY IN APRIL

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to deliver in April 7,000 men for induction into the Army.

This is the same number of men requested during the last three months of 1957. The number requested compares with 8,000 for March and 9,000 for January and February. For a period early in 1956, monthly calls were for 6,000 men.

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

MAR 17 1959



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 11, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue N.W., Washington 25, D.C.

## House Vote on Extension Reflects World Danger

(Continued from page 1)

gerous to the life a bill. It gives an opportunity for weakening the effect of the bill without modifying in any manner its provisions. Thus those who are opposed to the bill secure support from some who want a bill but who see no great difference as to whether it be for two or four years' extension. It permits a Congressional Member to vote for the bill as most of his constituents desire and yet partially satisfy those constituents who are opposed to the bill by restricting the length of its life and thereby leaving doubt as to how long the Nation will require the efforts of its citizens in order to remain strong.

There were many positive evidences on the part of the Members of the House of Representatives of their awareness of the dangerous state of our world. They demonstrated most encouraging determination to do those things necessary to insure confidence in us by our friends and respect for us by those who might be other than friendly.

The action of the Senate when it comes will determine whether the adage quoted in the beginning has been applicable to this extension of the Universal Military Training and Service Law.

## System Asked To Take Part in Annual Program

Plans for the tenth annual observance of Armed Forces Day, May 16, contemplate the participation where appropriate of elements of the Selective Service System.

Much of the preliminary work for events of the third Saturday of May and the preceding week has been done by Armed Forces Day Area Commanders and project officers and cooperating agencies, with coordination by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs.

As in past years, the Selective Service System has been asked to join the Armed Services and other agencies with defense roles in planning and staging the observance. Programs for the celebration have been distributed to State Directors and Regional Field Officers with a letter from the Director of Selective Service calling attention to the annual observance.

Traditionally, the observance stresses the "open house" type of event at military and related installations. But community programs are of great variety. Various elements of the Selective Service System have taken part under State participation policies.

Armed Forces Day was established in 1950 to take the place of

## Services Recognize Clerk Cooperation

Recruiting services continue to honor members of Selective Service for assistance and cooperation in recruiting programs. Recognition of the aid of local board clerks takes various forms. Recently reported were the following:

Oklahoma: Miss Earline Webster, visit to a demonstration at the Army Artillery and Missile School, Fort Sill, at the invitation of the Norman Army Reserve Unit for assistance in the reserve program; Mrs. Mayme L. Craig, certificate of appreciation, Army; Miss Marshall Marie Stout, Navy; Mrs. Ruth Smith, Army; and Mrs. Helen O. Francis, Army.

New Hampshire: Mrs. Evelyn S. George, Army.

Nevada: Mrs. Vivian Chiatovich, Army.

Rhode Island: Mrs. Vera Gray, Navy and Mrs. Louise M. Brackett, Navy.

Missouri: Mrs. Claudene L. Elmore, Army.

separate special days for various branches of the Armed Services.

It is the occasion for the public to pay honor to the men and women, and organizations of many kinds devoted to national defense, and for the services and their supporting organizations to welcome citizens to visit defense and related installations. It serves as an annual report to the Nation on the state of America's defense.

## Clerk Is Cheered By Discovery of Prompt Registrant

Local board clerks are used to a casual attitude toward registration by young men who make full use of any grace period after turning 18.

But the clerk of a Rigby, Idaho, local board had her day brightened recently by a registrant of another type. The young man registered at 4:25 p.m. on his 18th birthday and apologized for being late. He was born at 4:15 p.m., on the same date 18 years earlier. The registrant blamed school dismissal time, 4:00 p.m., and the distance from home for the delay.

## Death Claims General Rilea, Oregon Director

Maj. Gen. Thomas E. Rilea, Oregon State Director of Selective Service since 1948, died February 3, 1959, at the age of 63.

At the time of his death, General Rilea was Adjutant General of Oregon. His military career spanned nearly 45 years and included service in three wars, beginning with his enlistment in 1914 in the Oregon National Guard.

After service on the Mexican border and on General Pershing's staff in World War I, General Rilea was named assistant to the adjutant general of Oregon. As a lieutenant colonel, he was named adjutant general of the 41st Infantry Division in 1927.

In 1931, he was commissioned a brigadier general of the line and was the youngest general officer to be appointed in the National Guard or the regular establishment.

General Rilea saw extensive service in the Southwest Pacific as assistant commander of the 41st and in the service of supply in World War II. Following his retirement in 1946, he became adjutant general for the State of Oregon.

He was a former president of the National Guard Association and a former vice president of the Adjutants General Association. He was also a member of several veterans organizations, the Masonic order, and was awarded numerous decorations and medals for his military service including the Distinguished Service Medal and the Legion of Merit.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were:

Mrs. Delia G. Stackhouse, Clerk of Local Board No. 33 of Marion, South Carolina and Mrs. Hannah Rann, Clerk of Local Board No. 45, Hayes Center, Nebraska accompanied by Mrs. Elizabeth Sevcik.

## Threat of Fire Doesn't Halt Clerk in Duties

Montpelier, Vt.—A \$750,000 fire next door at 4 a.m., Tuesday, February 10, which barred Mrs. Viola M. Conley, clerk of Local Board No. 2, from her office, did not prevent her from getting out the board physical examination call No. 10 later the same day, State Director Col. Elbert T. Kimball reports.

Fire police barred the entrance to the board office at 422 Main Street in Bennington while the early morning blaze destroyed the adjoining Harte Building. But Mrs. Conley carried on in the emergency earning high praise from Col. Kimball for responding to duty beyond usual expectation in meeting the call, and for her actions to save board records.

Mrs. Conley responded immediately to self-assigned duty after learning at 4 a.m., Tuesday, that the fire was dangerously near her office. Without consideration for her own personal safety, she led two Bennington Police Force night patrolmen and Donald C. Hicks, Bennington pharmacist, up a flight of stairs to her office. The Harte block fire was raging out of control at the time and threatened to wipe out several adjoining buildings. They seized all red labeled Selective Service records and brought them to safety.

Red labeling the records has been part of a Selective Service statewide fire plan approved by Col. Kimball to prevent the possible loss of hard to replace working records in local boards in fires by making them easily identified by Selective Service personnel, police, and firemen.

Barred from her office because of police and fire restrictions Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Conley placed a hurried telephone call to Mrs. Helen P. Douglas, clerk of Local Board No. 11, Rutland. Mrs. Conley requested that Mrs. Douglas supply meal and lodging requests and transfers to the Rutland board for physical examination for the Bennington registrants who were scheduled to leave at 4:20 p.m. Tuesday, for the Albany examination station. Mrs. Douglas completed the meal and lodging requests for Mrs. Conley's signature and rerouted the bus to the State Armory in Bennington where Mrs. Conley had established temporary headquarters.

Getting word to the selectees of the change of reporting place was done by Mrs. Conley by phone and at 4:20 p.m., Tuesday the chartered bus pulled into the parking lot at the Armory in Bennington and four selectees boarded the bus on schedule as though nothing had happened.

Damage to the Selective Service office appears to be confined to smoke damage, Selective Service official from Vermont state headquarters report.





**MODERATOR IN DISCUSSION.**—Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, is pictured above, fourth from left, participating in a panel discussion before the American Legion National Security Commission on problems of manpower and Reserves in national defense. Gen. Hershey presided as moderator of the panel discussion which was part of the Legion group's four-day meeting during the last week of January. Others pictured, left to right, are Granville Ridley, Chairman, American Legion National Security Training Committee; Rear Adm. Leon J. Jacobi,

President, Reserve Officers' Association; Charles C. Finucane, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Personnel and Reserve; Gen. Hershey; Congressman Overton Brooks of Louisiana, Chairman of the newly established Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration, and formerly member of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives; and Maj. Gen. William H. Harrison, President, National Guard Association.

## Korea Veterans Favor Careers in Engineering

Business administration, engineering, and teaching are the three top choices of veterans attending college under the Korean GI Bill, according to a Veterans' Administration survey released recently.

So far more than 1,000,000 Korea veterans have gone to college under the GI program. Another 1,000,000 have taken other types of training in schools below college, on-the-job, and on-the-arm.

Of the GI college students, 168,000 chose business administration; 145,000, engineering; and 106,000, teaching.

Number one choice of the GI engineering students was electrical engineering, followed by mechanical and then civil engineering.

Most of the veterans preparing for teaching careers have gone into general education, but several thousand have entered specialized fields such as industrial arts and physical education.

Other objectives attracting large numbers of Korean GI college students have been science, with 39,000; medicine and related professions, 49,000; business courses such as accounting and advertising, 36,000; social sciences, 30,000; law, 10,000; and the ministry, 10,000.

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

January 26, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 180, as amended, Subject: "Hungarian Refugees in the United States as Parolees," which was amended to furnish information concerning the registration of Hungarian parolees admitted to the United States for permanent residence under the provisions of Public Law 85-559.

January 27, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 202, Subject: "College Qualification Test Date," concerning the making of applications for the test to be held on April 30, 1959, which will be the only test given during the 1958-59 school year.

January 28, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 185, as amended, Subject: "Status of Quotas for Enlistment in the Critical Skills Program," which was amended to advise that the Navy has filled its quota of enlistments for the fiscal year 1959.

January 30, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 191, as amended, Subject: "Instructions Concerning

the Determination of Availability of Members of the Standby Reserve and the Procedures and Forms Relating Thereto," which was amended to advise that the use of Standby Reserve Notice and Report (SSS Form No. 91) is now covered in Operations Bulletin No. 203; to reflect the new title of DD Form 889,

## Marines Report Dropout Rate in 6-Month Program

Experience of the Marine Corps with retention of men who enlist in the 6-month reserve program was outlined in the December issue of The Reserve Marine.

Among men entering the program between ages 17 and 18½, the Marine Corps Reserve publication reported that 24 percent subsequently dropped participation.

On the other hand, the dropout rate from the comparatively more recent and smaller program of enlistments for men 18½ to 26 was less than 9 percent.

While the advantages of enlistments by younger men—an 8-year enlistment, fewer dependents, and youth—were recognized, it was indicated that the Marine Corps would give more emphasis in the future to the enlistment of older men in the curtailed 6-month reserve program. Total losses from the program experienced by the Marine Corps were reported as 4,735 out of approximately 22,900 enlistments.

"Standby Reserve Control"; to delete provisions relating to the obtaining of reservist's addresses from the Armed Forces; to advise that notifications of removal from the Standby Reserve on DD Form 889 will be submitted to the State Director of Selective Service having jurisdiction over the reservist's local board when the armed force knows the selective service or standby reserve number; to reflect changes in the Standby Reserve Local Board Action Summary Sheet (SSS Form No. 84) and the Summary of Standby Reserve (SSS Form No. 85); and to delete instructions to notify the Armed Forces of the availability of reservists, which subject is now covered in Operations Bulletin No. 203.

January 30, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 203, Subject: "Procedures Relating to Use of Standby Reserve Control (DD Form 889) and Standby Reserve Notice and Report (SSS Form No. 91)," concerning the manner in which DD Form 889 and SSS Form No. 91 are to be used in connection with the determination of the availability of Standby Reservists for order to active duty and the reporting of their availability to the Armed Forces.

February 13, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 204, Subject: "Undergraduate College Student Certificate (SSS Form No. 109) and Graduate or Healing Arts College Student Certificate (SSS Form No. 103)," concerning the distribution and use of the revised SSS Form No. 109 and the new SSS Form No. 103.



## Deferred Registrant Reports by Letter to Local Board On Conditions in Berlin; Expresses Gratitude for Opportunity to Continue Studies in West Germany

(Registrants who are deferred, as well as those who are inducted, frequently remember their local boards, recognizing that in both cases the decision of the board has been one reached in serious deliberation on the needs of the Nation and the individual's status. Local Board No. 15 of Kalispell, Mont., recently received a vivid report on conditions in West Berlin and Germany where a registrant is studying while deferred as a student. He is attending the widely known free University of Berlin. Excerpts from his letter follow:)

"Greetings from the world's No. 1 political hot spot (not weather-wise), West Berlin. I certainly couldn't have chosen a more interesting place to continue my studies. Ever since Nikita Khrushchev opened his mouth last Thanksgiving Day this place has been a political bed of hot coals as I'm sure you are all aware. Not to say I like international crises—just the opposite—but this one has been a truly fascinating experience to live through for a student of history and international relations. I'm confident now that Berlin will not lead to a war and it will be most interesting to see how Mr. Khrushchev gets around his 6-month time limit he put on his proposal.

"As far as studying here goes, it has not been exactly easy as all my courses are taught in German, and for the first few weeks I was lucky

if I could understand one-tenth of a lecture. It has been going much better lately of course and in some lectures I'm able to follow the professor with little trouble.

\* \* \* \* \*

"As I mentioned before, Berlin has been a very interesting place to study in, but it can also have its opposite effects. I mean by that, that because one can go into the Communist sector of Berlin and see first hand the evils of a Communist dictatorship, one can become very depressed at times. To see people deprived of their basic freedoms of expression (speech, writing, reading and to some degree, religion) is very difficult for a U.S. citizen who has taken these blessings for granted all his life.

"Certainly if every American, young and old, could see these things, he would be more willing to sacrifice a little more so that this disease (which is Communism) will be defeated. All he would have to see is an old woman pushing a wheelbarrow loaded with stone or following a plow behind a horse in a field or visit one of the refugee camps in West Berlin which have received over 3,000,000 refugees in the last 10 years—3 million people who have given up everything for the sake of a free life; then, I think, the American people would realize the things they are fighting to preserve and maybe would have a little more intestinal fortitude for the

fight. Certainly every American must be made to realize that if we lose this cold war over here (or in Asia, or Africa, or South America) then we lose in New York City and Kalispell, Mont., too.

"It is because I feel that I have benefited so much from this experience that I want to take this opportunity to thank you from the bottom of my heart for your generosity in letting me come here this year. I only hope that I have represented you and my country in a proper manner here and have helped in some small way to promote the basic ideals of our American democracy.

"I hope too that all is going well with you and with the Flathead in general. I shall write again at a later date and in the meantime if any of you would have any questions about life here—study, politics, etc., I'd be only too happy to hear from you. Again a most sincere Thank You, and I am

"Respectfully and  
Sincerely Yours,"

## Services Report Gains, Losses For November

Total numerical strength of the Armed Forces on November 30, 1958, based on preliminary reports, was 2,589,200. This represents a decrease of 7,454 from October 31, 1958 combined strength of 2,596,654.

Recruitment and inductions of enlisted personnel of all the military services during November was estimated at 52,143, a decrease of 12,403 compared with October. This figure includes 11,336 Selective Service inductions, 22,717 new recruits, 15,946 reenlistments, and 2,144 reservists entering upon active duty.

Army procurement during November totaled 27,218 with 11,336 inductions through Selective Service, 9,110 new recruits, 6,265 reenlistments and 507 reservists entering upon active duty. Army strength was estimated at 900,596. On October 31, 1958, it was 901,793.

Navy procurement totaled 8,195, with 4,394 new recruits, 2,322 reenlistments and 1,479 reservists entering upon active duty. Navy strength was estimated at 638,443 compared with 640,293 on October 31.

Marine Corps procurement in November totaled 3,691, of which 2,546 were new recruits, 1,022 reenlistments and 123 reservists entering upon active duty. Marine Corps strength was estimated at

## 100 Percenters

The members of the Selective group of Selective Service unit showing 100 percent participation in the United States Savings Bonds purchased as of December 31, 1958, number 27.

Relative standings of the 2 showing their percent of payro invested, are as follows:

Idaho.....	12.8
Puerto Rico.....	12.8
Virgin Islands.....	11.8
Wisconsin.....	9.8
Hawaii.....	8.9
Alabama.....	8.9
Nevada.....	8.8
Washington.....	8.2
Wyoming.....	8.1
Nebraska.....	8.0
Maryland.....	7.1
Oklahoma.....	6.7
North Carolina.....	6.7
Ohio.....	6.6
Minnesota.....	6.6
South Carolina.....	6.4
North Dakota.....	6.4
Rhode Island.....	6.2
South Dakota.....	6.2
Vermont.....	6.1
Missouri.....	6.1
District of Columbia.....	5.5
Maine.....	5.2
Florida.....	5.2
Michigan.....	5.0
Arizona.....	4.9
Connecticut.....	4.5

## Local Board Clerk Is Selected Employee of Year

Selection of Mrs. Aili A. Hashberger, principal clerk of Local Board No. 16, Everett, Wash., "Employee of the Year" of the System in Washington, has been announced by Capt. Chester J. Chatek, Washington State Director.

Mrs. Hashberger was presented with a Certificate of Merit and cash award of \$200 for sustained superior performance during calendar year 1958. She is the first Washington employee of the System to receive both the certificate and cash award, Captain Chatek said.

Mrs. Hashberger was cited for excellence in the fields of supervision, communications, and records maintenance and development.

188,762 on November 30. On October 31 it was 189,424.

Air Force procurement in November totaled 13,039 with 6,666 new recruits, 6,337 reenlistments and 35 reservists entering upon active duty. Air Force strength on November 30, 1958, was estimated at 861,399. On October 31, 1958, it was 865,144.

The strength figures represent full-time military personnel comprising both Regulars and Reserve on continuous active duty and officer candidates including naval aviation cadets, cadets at West Point and the Air Academy, and midshipmen at Annapolis.

## Classification Picture January 1, 1959

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	19,477,702
I-A and I-A-O.....	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	117,784
Not Examined.....	1,156,638
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	95,029
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	4,639
Fathers 19 through 25.....	446,842
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	71,066
Under 19 years of age.....	239,929
I-C.....	
Inducted.....	250,750
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,227,985
I-O.....	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	1,084
Not Examined.....	4,559
Fathers.....	2,123
I-W.....	
At Work.....	1,873
Released.....	5,458
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	555,940
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	26,096
College.....	5,243
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	44,535
II-A Apprentice.....	4,661
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	22,311
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	165,328
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,338,877
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,225,103
IV-B Officials.....	22
IV-C Aliens.....	6,943
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	60,172
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	2,935,785
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	8,460,927



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume IX

WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL 1959

Number 4

## Conference Trainees Study Readiness of System

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director, Selective Service System

The earmarked National Guard and Reserve Officers of the Selective Service System who are attending the Selective Service Training Conferences in 1959 are studying the readiness of the Selective Service System.

The degree of readiness cannot be determined without a knowledge of what the organization is expected to do and under what circumstances these actions might have to take place.

It is an overgeneralization to say that the Selective Service System should be able to register, to classify, and to deliver as required by situations under which it may operate. The methods

of each of these processes are being discussed with great interest and, it is hoped, with considerable profit to the Nation.

The methods to be used depend on the kind of need that exists for manpower. The conferees are considering cold war; cold war with strained relations; limited war with limitations by area and with limitations by weapons; and, lastly, total war entered after limited war or without warning.

The attempts which are made to define these several situations indicate the complexities of describing our times without words being available with meanings which fit the situations in which we presently find ourselves. Complete agreement is not easy in deciding in which one of the situations we now find ourselves.

Some of the possible situations would provide conditions that cannot be visualized. There is nothing in our present or past experience comparable, yet if readiness to function is to appraise realistically we cannot ignore consideration of the details of possible future operations. One of the most difficult problems is to shed the restrictions imposed by the operation with which we are familiar. The more normal the times the greater the tendency to build a system that gives great consideration to every possible right and privilege of the individual citizen. The rights and necessities of the group—the Nation—can wait, for we think at least there is no emergency.

The onset of an emergency demands action—quick action and united action. There is no place for hysteria, hence the need to plan the decision which should be taken before the event. In that way the time for discussion can be saved. The needs of the group—the Nation—must take precedence over the needs of the individual citizen. This fact has much to do with how Selective Service operates in an emergency situation.

Registration is a counting process.

(Continued on page 2)

## Service Intake Of Manpower For January

Total numerical strength of the Armed Forces on January 31, 1959, based on preliminary reports, is 2,560,483. This represents an increase of 5,440 from December 31, 1958, combined strength of 2,555,043.

Recruitment and inductions of listed personnel of all the military services during January was estimated at 56,773, an increase of 350 compared with December. This figure includes 9,792 inductions through Selective Service, 4,987 new recruits, 15,869 reenlistments, and 2,125 reservists entering upon active duty.

Army procurement during January totaled 25,723 with 9,792 inductions through Selective Service, 529 new recruits, 5,931 reenlistments, and 471 reservists entering upon active duty. Army strength as estimated at 889,046. On December 31, 1958, it was 890,769.

Navy procurement totaled 14,145, with 9,988 new recruits, 2,662 reenlistments, and 1,495 reservists entering upon active duty. Navy strength was estimated at 634,286 compared with 634,739 on December 31, 1958.

Marine Corps procurement in January totaled 4,399, of which 169 were new recruits, 1,131 reenlistments, and 99 reservists entering upon active duty. Marine Corps strength was estimated at 55,479. On December 31, 1958, it was 55,471.

Air Force procurement in January totaled 12,506 with 6,301 new recruits, 6,145 reenlistments, and 6 reservists entering upon active duty. Air Force strength on January 31, 1959, was 1,450,483.

(Continued on page 2)



VISITS DIRECTOR.—John W. Mahan, Commander in Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, is pictured above during a recent visit with Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, at National Headquarters. Commander Mahan, of Montana, and General Hershey discussed national defense problems and the extension of Selective Service, which the VFW, with other veteran groups, urged be continued.

## Follow-up Study of High School Class Shows 42 Percent Entered Active Duty

Three and one-half years after graduation from high school, approximately 42 percent of the 1954 men graduates of Oregon high schools had completed or were performing active military service, according to a recent study.

The information on military service was included in a study of the class conducted in 1958 by the Division of Vocational Education of the Oregon State Department of Education. The survey covered 84 percent of the 1954 graduates and included data on approximately 5,650 men, slightly more than half of those surveyed.

Another portion of the survey on the present jobs of more than 7,135 of the graduates showed that only 21 were pursuing service careers.

Other data shown by the survey of interest in relation to the military obligation included reports that approximately 4,200 were attending or had attended degree-granting institutions, but there was no breakdown between men and women.

The survey also reported that 35 percent of the men were married as of the survey date, but there was no report of the number of fathers.

## Defense Requests Delivery of 6,000 For May Induction

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to deliver 6,000 men for induction during May.

All inductees are for the Army.

The call is 1,000 fewer than in April, and is the same number called for the Army in each of the first four months of 1959.

DOCUMENTS DEPT.  
APR 16 1959



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957. This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress. Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## Conference Trainees Study Readiness of System

(Continued from page 1)

ess. How it is done depends on how soon men are needed. Who is counted is determined by how many and for what there is need of manpower.

Classification is sorting, and we have come to think of it as something which is done to insure that supplies of manpower be always available. If the emergency be great enough, it may be done rapidly to enable the personnel procured to be used immediately.

In connection with classification, there has been discussion of the place of appeals in the emergency situation. Here the needs of the Nation and those of the individual come into sharp focus. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that

the short and long-range interests of the individual citizen compete, for the Nation's interests should be closely tied to the long-range interest of the individual citizen. The right of appeal is fundamental in the Selective Service procedure but how it is heard and disposed of or when it should be delayed until the survival of the Nation and the individual citizen is assured must depend on the seriousness of the emergency. The emergency can be so great that action must be immediate and by all, then appeals must wait.

The delivery of registrants brings always the question of acceptability and the further question as to when registrants will be delivered and for what purpose. It should be evident that any refinement of acceptability cannot be tolerated. The civilian or military authority in existence must be recognized for requests for men. The distinction between civilian and military need may well be indistinguishable.

There will continue to be many differences of opinion as to how ready the Selective Service System is to perform its function under all conditions but the Selective Service Training Conferences this year will reemphasize the necessity to continue to think and to plan on how to find, sort, and deliver whatever is requested in manpower from the Selective Service System in order to insure the survival of the Nation.

## Service Intake

(Continued from page 1)

uary 31, 1959, was estimated at 851,672. On December 31, 1958, it was 852,674.

The strength figures represent full-time military personnel comprising both Regulars and Reserves on continuous active duty and officer candidates including naval and aviation cadets, cadets at West Point and the Air Academy, and midshipmen at Annapolis.

## Nevada, Hawaii Report on Participation In Exhibit by Federal Agencies, and High School Military Guidance Program

Examples of participation in community relations and service programs have been reported recently from Nevada and Hawaii.

In Nevada, the State Headquarters joined with Local Board No. 16 to enter a display in a Federal agency exhibit conducted in Reno.

The Selective Service display was an enlarged, framed chart carrying selected statistics underlining the role Selective Service fills in maintaining an inventory and guiding the use of the military manpower of the board area and the State.

In Hawaii, personnel of the Territorial Headquarters participated in a 2-day military guidance program sponsored by the Oahu District Office, Department of Public Instruction, in cooperation with the Armed Forces, the University of Hawaii, and the Occupational Information and Guidance Service of the Department of Public Instruction.

The conference was designed to help school administrators, teachers, and counselors to develop techniques for military guidance. The need was shown by recent surveys indicating that 27 percent of the 1957, and 22 percent of the 1958, Territorial high school graduates planned to enter military service on graduation.

## Conference Scene Shifts to Norfolk

General conference No. 4 for the training of members of National Guard Selective Service Sections and earmarked Reserve officers opens April 11 at the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va. The conference concludes April 25.

The Norfolk conference is for Reserve units and officers from Baltimore, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Norfolk, Pittsburgh, and the District of Columbia. National Guard sections from the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Virginia are scheduled to attend.

## Public School Teacher Need, Supply, Subjects of Study

The Nation's public school teacher shortage for the 1958-59 school year is estimated at 135,000 by the National Education Association. This figure is reported in the association's eleventh annual national teacher supply and demand study.

The study determined a need for 220,000 teachers existed at the start of the current school year. Of this total, 95,000 were needed to replace those leaving the field; 30,000 were required to relieve overcrowding; 25,000 were required for the anticipated increased enrollment; 10,000 was the estimated need to give necessary services schools cannot now adequately offer; and 60,000 were needed to replace unprepared persons now teaching.

Against this demand, the study estimated from experience that approximately only 73 percent of the 104,000 graduates from teacher colleges in 1958 will enter the field, or about 85,000.

The greatest gap between the demand and supply of teachers exists in the elementary grades, the study reports. Colleges graduated

about the same number of elementary teachers in 1958 as in 1957; the study reports, while the number of those qualified for high school teaching posts increased more than 10 percent in 1958 over 1957.

The study also reported that the 1958 crop of teachers qualified for high school work included an increase of nearly 19 percent in new qualified science teachers over 1957.

The study reviewed the fluctuation over recent years in the number of students preparing to teach high school science. In 1950, when the greatest supply of potential teachers was turned out by the colleges, some 9,000 graduates were qualified to teach high school science. The figure exceeded high school needs.

But in 1954, the colleges produced only 3,600 science teachers.

The class of 1958 included nearly 6,000 graduates qualified to teach science in high schools. But the supply is still short of the demand.

The next largest increase was persons qualified to teach mathematics with the 1958 class producing about 18 percent more than the 1957 class, in numbers, 3,633 in 1958 compared to 3,068 in 1957.

The Selective Service System in June 1955, in Operations Bulletin No. 126, called attention to the need for science and mathematics teachers particularly. The Operation Bulletin formalized a practice which had been fostered for some time previously of giving special attention to deferments for these teachers.

More recently, the Director of Selective Service has encouraged local boards to consider the teacher shortage in all fields in determining the classifications of registrants engaged in teaching.

The national picture of the teacher shortage does not reflect the whole problem. It varies from district to district. And, in addition to the disparities between the pictures of elementary and high school needs and supply, there are marked variations in the relationship between supply and demand in specific fields.

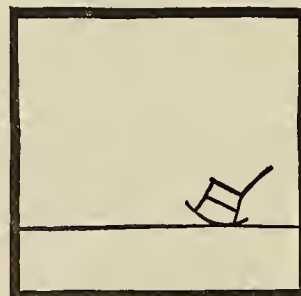
## Arnold Malone Named Director For Tennessee

Arnold Lee Malone, Athens, Tenn., businessman and a leader in many of the State's civic, patriotic, and fraternal affairs, has been appointed State Director of Selective Service for Tennessee. The appointment was effective March 9, 1959.

Mr. Malone, a native of Athens, served in the Army from 1940 to 1945 as a sergeant. He is 38 years old.

He is a member and has held office in the Elks, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, and the Richmond Society of Financial Analysts.

Mr. Malone attended school in Athens and received his B.S. degree from the University of Tennessee in Knoxville.



Whistler's mother (she's out buying series H savings bonds.)

## Service Periods Of Connecticut Personnel Given

Members of the Connecticut Selective Service System have been awarded 115 pins for 15 years of service, Brig. Gen. Ernest E. Novey, State Director, reported following recent awards. One hundred of the 15-year pins were presented to uncompensated personnel. In addition, three compensated members of the System in Connecticut have 18 years of service.

Of the remainder of the members in the State, 179 have 10 years of service and 92 have 5 years. Only 85 have less than 5 years of service.





**NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM**

431 INDIANA AVENUE NORTHWEST  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
THE DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

APRIL 6, 1959.

**TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM:**

The tenth annual observance of Armed Forces Day will be held throughout the United States and wherever U.S. forces are serving overseas on May 16, 1959.

The Selective Service System, particularly at the local level, has a close and personal relationship with the Armed Services. Over the years, we have in many localities participated in the observance.

Designated military commanders in all areas have primary responsibility for the observances. These Area Commanders have been advised of the full support of the Selective Service System and the readiness of State Directors to cooperate in any way possible if requested.

The celebration marking Armed Forces Day is a report to the people of the Nation on America's Power for Peace. The open house, which has become typical of the observance, is an opportunity for the public to become better acquainted with the way the Armed Forces are maintaining the national security.

There will be occasions when elements of the Selective Service System will have an opportunity to take part in this annual observance. I urge the fullest cooperation of all members of the System in any participation which any element of the System may undertake.

Sincerely yours,

*Lewis B. Huxley,*

Director.

## Some Service Periods Barred For Pensions

Some periods of service during wartime do not count toward eligibility of a war veteran or his widow and children for non-service-connected disability or death pension, the Veterans Administration announced.

VA said the excluded periods generally are:

1. Industrial, agricultural, or indefinite furloughs.
2. Absence without leave (AWOL), if pay was forfeited for the period.
3. While under arrest, unless acquitted.
4. While in desertion status or while serving a sentence imposed by a court-martial.

VA said none of these periods may count toward the required 90 days of minimum service which veterans of World War I, II, or the Korean conflict period must have before they or their widows or children may qualify for pension.

Wartime veterans discharged sooner for disabilities incurred in line of duty are not subject to the 90-day service requirement, VA said.

## Awards to Six Are Approved By Director

The Director recently approved the following awards for suggestions presented through the Incentive Awards Program.

### Cash Awards

Mrs. Mary I. Colony, California State Headquarters.

Mr. Lloyd D. Malone, Nebraska State Headquarters.

Mr. Walter F. Halleck, National Headquarters.

### Certificates of Adoption

Miss Nan Hedetniemi, National Headquarters.

Mrs. Mary J. Wirta, clerk, Connecticut Local Board No. 25.

Mrs. Wilhemina M. Follette, clerk, Texas Local Board No. 16.

## Burmese Parliament Adopts Militia Act; Women Are Liable

Burma has approved a militia act prescribing compulsory military service for men and women. Service of from 6 months to 2 years is required of men 18 to 46, and of women 18 to 36 under the law. Physicians, engineers, and technicians are liable between the ages of 18 and 56.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the United States Savings Bonds purchased as of January 31, 1959, number 27.

Relative standings of the 27, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Idaho.....	12.92
Virgin Islands.....	12.66
Puerto Rico.....	12.46
Wisconsin.....	9.88
Alabama.....	9.76
Hawaii.....	9.00
Nevada.....	8.83
Washington.....	8.07
Wyoming.....	7.99
Nebraska.....	7.84
Maryland.....	7.16
North Carolina.....	6.83
Oklahoma.....	6.76
Ohio.....	6.71
Minnesota.....	6.70
South Dakota.....	6.49
North Dakota.....	6.48
South Carolina.....	6.39
Rhode Island.....	6.15
Missouri.....	6.13
Vermont.....	6.10
Maine.....	5.50
District of Columbia.....	5.48
Florida.....	5.34
Michigan.....	5.10
Arizona.....	4.80
Connecticut.....	4.64

## Registrant Hopes Board Will Accept Doctor's Statement

A Sterling, Colo., registrant was advised by Local Board Clerk Myrtle Hay to submit a physician's affidavit concerning physical conditions which the registrant believed disqualified him.

After a thorough examination including laboratory tests and X-rays, the registrant presented the clerk with the physicians' bills for \$70. When the clerk explained that the local board did not pay for such examinations, the registrant responded:

"Well, I thought you wanted the doctor's statement."

## Aid Recruiters

Local board clerks recently honored for their aid to the various recruiting services are:

Maryland: Mrs. Margaret W. Erter, Mrs. Evelyn E. McIntyre, and Mrs. Elsie C. Harkins, Army.

New Hampshire: Mrs. Evelyn S. George, Navy, and by the Army recently.

South Carolina: Mrs. Jennie Y. Gettys, Mrs. June H. Richardson, Mrs. Mary L. Moss, Mrs. Edna H. Crawford, and Mrs. Alice B. Whitmire, Marine Corps. Mrs. Grace H. Hutchison, Mrs. Alma B. Dukes, Mrs. Ernestine G. Conner, and Mrs. Lucille D. Suber, Navy. Mrs. Mable G. Brandenburg, Mrs. Ruby D. Trice, and Mrs. Christine C. Shealy, Army. Mrs. Elsie A. Gahagan, Army and Navy.

## Court Refuses To Consider Injunction Bid

The United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, in a decision dated March 4, 1959, followed the well-established rule that the courts will not intervene while a registrant is still subject to administrative process by the System. The complete decision of the court is as follows:

"This is an action for an injunction against various Selective Service officials, asking that they be enjoined from proceeding to induct plaintiff into the Armed Forces. It is alleged that they have erroneously decided that he is not entitled to a dependency deferment reclassification. There is no allegation that he has been inducted, and no indication that he has been inducted for refusing to be inducted.

"Defendants have made a motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground that this court lacks jurisdiction to consider it. This motion must be granted. Defendants are the chairman of a local draft board and the State Director of the Illinois Selective Service System. It is too well established to admit of doubt at this late date that the decisions of the board are final, and that they may be tested only by writ of habeas corpus after induction or in a criminal action for failure to report for service (citations omitted).

"The complaint will accordingly be dismissed."

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

February 24, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 190, as amended, Subject: "Report of Availability and Summary of Classification—Physicians and Dentists (SSS Form No. 129)," which was amended to prescribe the manner in which the years-of-birth lines on SSS Form No. 129 shall be completed for use during the calendar year 1959.

March 1, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 0, as amended. Subject: "List of Operations Bulletins and Table of Cross-References of Local Board Memorandums and Operations Bulletins to Selective Service Regulations," containing the list of current bulletins, the list of bulletins which have become no longer current and in effect since September 1, 1958, and the current table of cross-references to the regulations.



# Elements of System Alerted For Civil Defense Exercises

Participation in various phases of Operation Alert 1959 is planned by the Selective Service System, and information concerning the opening phase, April 17-18, has been distributed to State Directors.

In a communication containing advance information, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director, wrote to State Directors:

"I wish to have all elements of the Selective Service System participate where possible in the various exercises of OPAL '59 and to stand ready to offer and give assistance and information to other participants regardless of the time phase or whether something strictly 'Selective Service' is involved or not. Through such service, the readiness posture of the Selective Service System is improved, thereby insuring our capacity to perform our mission during periods of emergency."

The purpose of the operation is to provide training and to test

civil defense mobilization plans and programs at all levels.

The objectives of the first phase, April 17-18, are the dissemination of warning information and training in warning procedures; Federal, State, and local training in protective actions; public participation; and local training drills as programmed by State and local civil defense authorities.

State headquarters have been asked by General Hershey to prepare and disseminate to local boards information for their use at the local level relative to their participation in local civil defense programs.

The States also have been asked to advise local elements of the System of the necessity for familiarity with local civil defense plans, and to promote their knowledge of individual and family self-protection measures.

Emphasis in the first phase will be on survival. Selective Service emergency operation factors will be dealt with in later phases, State Directors were advised.

All elements of the System will cooperate with local civil defense authorities and give assistance and information when requested by other participants.

The operation in 1959 is divided into five phases.

After the April 17-18 exercise, the others are:

May 8-9, local phase; June 4-5, State phase; July 8-10, regional phase; climaxed by the national level exercise late in August.

Indian names, most of them familiar to all Utahans, but strange and fanciful to the ears of the tourists—Kanos, Ouray, Paiute, Panguitch, Paragonah, Santaquin, Shivwits, Tintic, Uintah.

From the Idaho border on the north to Arizona on the south, and from the west to the east boundaries of the State, there are innumerable attractions for visitors to Utah. Salt Lake City, the largest city in the intermountain area, is famous, among many other things, for the world-known Temple Square, where stand the impressive Mormon Temple, which was 40 years in the building, and the Tabernacle, noted for its wonderful acoustics. To the west of the city lies the Great Salt Lake and the resort beaches, while to the South, in the Oquirrh Range, is the open pit of the Kennecott Mining Co. in Bingham Canyon. In eastern Utah, close to the Colorado border, the Dinosaur National Monument contains the skeletons of mammoth reptiles which died millions of years ago. The southern Utah national parks must be rated among the scenic spots of the world. Bryce, Zion, and Cedar Breaks Parks are all magnificent areas of rainbow-colored rock that has to be seen to be believed. Far to the southeast in Utah is another section of color and rock, with caves, cliff dwellings, and other evidences of ancient Indian civil-

## Classification Picture February 1, 1959

Class	Number
Total Classified	19,578,392
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	113,166
Not Examined	1,189,188
Not Available for Induction or Examination	87,116
Induction or Examination Postponed	4,457
Fathers 19 through 25	440,847
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	71,478
Under 19 years of age	236,319
I-C	
Inducted	243,371
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,212,476
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	1,032
Not Examined	4,709
Fathers	2,127
I-W	
At Work	1,882
Released	5,451
I-D Member of Reserve Component	563,300
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	29,142
College	5,888
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	44,791
II-A Apprentice	4,620
II-C Agricultural Deferment	21,996
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	167,929
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,362,498
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,225,438
IV-B Officials	20
IV-C Aliens	6,967
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	60,166
IV-F Unfit for Service	2,961,381
V-A Over Age of Liability	8,510,637

## PRE-HISTORIC LAKE

### Utah Colorful

Utah State Headquarters of the Selective Service System is situated at Fort Douglas, originally Camp Douglas, established in 1862, and named by Abraham Lincoln himself in honor of his defeated opponent, Stephen Douglas. The fort overlooks beautiful tree-shaded Salt Lake City, founded by the first great leader of the Mormon Church, Brigham Young. Today, the Salt Lake valley is a far cry from the blazing, sagebrush-covered flats that Brigham Young surveyed from the mountains east of Salt Lake on a shimmering hot day in July 1847.

The State of Utah was once inundated by the prehistoric Lake Bonneville, named after Capt. Benjamin L. E. Bonneville, whose explorations in 1832 of the old lake bed have added so much to the geological history of our country. Today, looking over the Salt Lake valley, you can still see the terraces of the huge lake formed as the water receded. The only vestige of that great body of water now is the Great Salt Lake, which, as everyone knows, is so salty that it is virtually impossible for a person to sink in it.

Before the Mormon people arrived in Utah, trappers and explorers had covered most of the territory. Utah's early history was marked by such men as Peter Skene Ogden, John Colter (famous as an explorer of Yellowstone and Jackson Hole), Captain Fremont, Captain Bonneville, that colorful old mountain man, Jim Bridger, and one of the greatest explorers of the West, Father Escalante, who made friends with the Indians in 1776 on the shores of what is now Utah Lake. Utah's Indian history, too, is rich and varied. The entire State is dotted with towns bearing

## Pennsylvania Local Board Is Offered Method of Disposing of All Troubles

Local Board No. 156 of Somerset, Pa., recently received the following communication:

"Dear Sir:  
"Are you interested in selling your business?"

"We have received inquiries from prospective buyers who have read our publication, the (title omitted), who might be interested in buying

a business like yours.

"Please mail the enclosed postcard today to receive complete details. No obligation."

"Sincerely,"  
The letter was written on the stationery of a real estate firm, and members of the board state that the person signing the letter is not a registrant of Local Board No. 156.

zations equal to any Indian lore in the country.

The administration of Utah's more than 100,000 Selective Service registrants operates smoothly and efficiently. Local boards in Utah range in size from about 10,000 registrants to hardly more than 50 registrants of Local Board No. 5, located at Manila, Daggett County, a little town high in the Uintah Mountains, which is inaccessible for the larger part of the year. This local board is handled by one of the Salt Lake County boards at Fort Douglas.

Utah has approximately 2,700 registrants classified temporarily in Class IV-D as ministers of religion. The majority of these registrants are missionaries of the Church of Latter-day Saints, who are called on by their church to serve in the mission field from 2 to 2½ years, and while serving on their missions are deferred as ministers of religion.

The Utah State Appeal Board, made up of two panels, has a majority of members who served during the World War II operation. Up until January 1957, when the agricultural member of Panel II

died, that panel was made up of the original appeal board members appointed in January 1944.

Utah Selective Service is proud of the part it plays in securing manpower for the Nation's defense and proud of the organization that has been built up here in Utah with loyal and faithful employees both compensated and uncompensated. Every person connected with Utah's Selective Service looks forward to always improving and perfecting his part of the operation, so as to reflect credit on his State and country.

## Postal Board

Addresses and mailing dates are important matters in local board operation.

They are just as important to all the members of Local Board No. 155 of Selinsgrove, Pa., in their vocations. L. Banks Wetzel is postmaster at Beaver Springs, Pa.; Benjamin E. Hummel is postmaster at Hummels Wharf, Pa.; and William H. Stetler is rural mail carrier at Middleburg, Pa.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

June IX

WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY 1959

Number 5

## Record of System Is Good In Payroll Savings Plan

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director, Selective Service System

A report of Mrs. Ivy Baker Priest, Treasurer of the United States and Chairman of the Interdepartmental Savings Bond Committee, presents details on purchases of savings bonds by federal employees in 1958.

The report is encouraging because the goal of one-half billion dollars was exceeded by almost nine million dollars. It exceeded last year's total by about twelve million dollars. Federal employees bought 13.4 percent of the Series E Savings Bonds sold in 1958; 12.8 percent in 1957. At the end of 1957, 85,185 Federal employees were participating in the Payroll Savings Plan in 1958. This is 146,310 more than participated in 1957. Almost 56 percent of all Federal employees took part in the Payroll Savings Plan in 1958; 51 percent in 1957.

## Ready Reserve Status Change Subject of OB

A Ready Reservist whose membership status is changed is presumed satisfactory in the new status unless the local board is advised to the contrary.

Operations Bulletin No. 205, issued April 13, 1959, established the vision for determining satisfactory service by such registrants. The operations bulletin elaborates and explains Section 1622.13(1) of Selective Service Regulations amended by Executive Order 10809 of March 19, 1959.

Under the provisions of the operations bulletin, a member of a Ready Reserve unit who is transferred to another unit, or to a "control group" or similar organizational element, of the same or other armed service is presumed to be a satisfactory member of his new unit or organization unless the local board is notified otherwise by the armed service of which he is a member. This is true regardless of any certification relating to the Reservist's previous membership status.

For example, a Ready Reservist may be certified as unsatisfactorily participating in a unit, and the same time be transferred to another unit or a control group. In order to remove a registrant's eligibility for a deferment in Class D, such certification of unsatisfactory participation must relate to the Reservist's current membership status.

## June Induction Call

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide 6,000 men for induction during June. The call is unchanged from the May figure.

## State Directors Study Plans For Operations in Emergency

State Directors will study and discuss changes which may be required, now or through the formation of plans, to prepare all parts of the System for maximum use in any type of situation, at the May conference at National Headquarters. The conference also is designed to give State Directors and

National Headquarters' staff a working knowledge of problems being considered in the 1959 series of training conferences.

The Director will open the conference and will discuss matters of past, present, or future importance to the System.

The conference membership will be divided into six groups or committees on a regional basis. That is, the State Directors and the respective regional field officers of each of the six regions, plus National Headquarters' personnel to be assigned later, will compose a committee. Time is allocated on the agenda for committee sessions. Each committee will develop the situation assigned to it in preparation for its presentation at the time designated.

Each committee will determine its own method or manner of presenting its conclusions and recommendations.

Situation assignments are:

I. Operation of the Selective Service System under a situation of Cold War.

II. Operation of the Selective Service System under a situation of Cold War with Increased Tension.

III. Operation of the Selective Service System under a situation of Limited War using conventional weapons.

IV. Operation of the Selective Service System under a situation of Limited War, limited to a given area but not limited as to weapons.

V. Operation of the Selective Service System under a situation of total war growing out of a limited war.

VI. Operation of the Selective Service System under a situation of total war precipitated by an attack on the United States.

The agenda for the May 18-22 conference is:

Monday, 2 p.m., presentation—Colonel Gross, chairman.

General Stanwood, master of ceremonies.

Opening of conference, General Hershey.

Current legal problems, Colonel Omer.

Tuesday, 9-10 a.m., news analysis. (NOTE.—Group picture immediately following news analysis.)

10:30 to 5, committee work.

Wednesday, 9-12, committee work.

1 to 5 p.m., presentation and discussion, Situations I and II.

Thursday, 8:30 to 4, presentation and discussion, Situations III, IV, and V.

Friday, 9 to 11, presentation and discussion, Situation VI DEPT.

11 to 12:45, Closing of conference, General Hershey.



Col. Harry C. Kramer

## Col. Kramer, Early Leader In System Dies

One of the early pioneers of Selective Service, Col. Harry C. Kramer, died April 15, 1959, at his Washington home, at the age of 86.

He served as draft executive for New Jersey and with the Provost Marshal General in Washington during World War I.

His greatest contributions, however, were probably those made in the years between the two World Wars.

A measure of Colonel Kramer's contributions to the Selective Service System and the Nation is reflected in the following excerpts from a citation from President Harry S. Truman which accompanied the Medal for Merit presented to Colonel Kramer for his work before and during World War II.

"\* \* \* Colonel Kramer, since the enactment of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, has served as uncompensated confidential ad-

The Selective Service System can take well-earned pride in its part in making the record of the Federal employees in the Payroll Savings Plan. On December 31, 1958, 89.2 percent of its employees were participating in the Payroll Savings Plan. This record compared most favorably with the average for all agencies of 56 percent. Two agencies of the Federal Government had better records—the Tennessee Valley Authority with 92.3 percent and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board with 92.1 percent. When agencies with more than one thousand employees are separated from those with less than one thousand the Selective Service System is in second place in the above one-thousand-employee group.

The pride one feels in the record of Federal employees, and particularly of those in the Selective Service System, is tempered by a study of the record. Only two agencies are above 90 percent, one between 80 and 90 percent, four between 70 and 80 percent. Two agencies have over 60 percent and less than 70 percent; five agencies have more than 50 percent and less than 60 percent, while 14 of the governmental agencies are below 33 percent.

The Selective Service System has 5,400 employees who are available for the purchase of savings bonds. About 600 fail to do so. From an absolute standpoint pride is tempered although from a relative standpoint it is a superior performance.

There are five agencies of the Federal Government with more than one hundred thousand employees who do not participate in the Savings Bond Payroll Plan. This fact demonstrates that the members of the Selective Service System are more alert to the responsibilities of their citizenship

(Continued on page 2)

(Continued on page 2)

MAY 1 1959

SAN FRANCISCO



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957. This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress. Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## Record of System Is Good In Payroll Savings Plan

(Continued from page 1)

than are the employees of most other agencies. Undoubtedly their daily contact with individual liability increased their appreciation of the duty of each citizen in a Nation such as ours, and the necessity for Federal employees to set an example.

## Col. Kramer, Early Leader In System Dies

(Continued from page 1)

viser and consultant to the Director of the Selective Service System. Through all the complacent years between wars, he had been a zealous and effective crusader for laws and plans which would find his country in manpower readiness for the emergency he foresaw. He had been the first Reserve Corps representative on the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee, serving continuously thereafter either as member or adviser. None was a more sincere or selfless or effective champion of Selective Service than he, none had a more devout and purposeful interest in the cause which had become a part of him. When solicited, his trenchant piercing criticisms have been invariably constructive and have guided administrators of the law around countless difficulties he could anticipate. His sage and forward-looking contributions to the Selective Service program for the recovery of soldiers from penal institutions are particularly worthy of emphasis. His counsel has been an invaluable aid to the accomplishment of the mission of Selective Service and the Nation owes him a debt of gratitude for the state of readiness of a Selective Service law and organization when war came."

Colonel Kramer devoted great energy in the 1920's toward the establishment of the Joint Army-Navy Selective Service Committee on which he subsequently served. He was a key figure in shaping the planning for the future to take full advantage of the experiences of World War I. His energy and enthusiasm contributed greatly to the establishment and the conduct of the training of the cadre of Reserve and National Guard officers whose studies and preparation in the 1930's provided the Nation with the nucleus of an operating organization when Selective Service was enacted in 1940.

A Nation such as ours must have each of its citizens an active stockholder. How well we in the Selective Service System know the demands upon registrants for their time, their efforts, and, if required, their lives. Our national survival requires this service and the Congress has implemented the requirement with the exactness laws contain. There are obligations in our survival for all citizens even though they may not be prescribed by law because a free people should know what they must do to remain self-governing.

The cost of defense in money is high in the present time and we are paying for wars we fought, perhaps because we were not prepared. Certainly they were much more expensive in blood and treasure than they would have been, had adequate survival measures been taken sufficiently early.

We cannot avoid what has passed and its lingering debts we must meet. Yet, we must not neglect the future because of the burden-someness of the present, weighed down as it is by the past. The participation in the Savings Bond Program not only gives support to our Armed Forces but it strengthens the hands of our diplomats. No possible enemy ignores the measurement of the unity of a nation as evidenced by the degree of confidence of the citizens in their government as expressed by purchase of their own bonds.

## Acquires Status

A registrant appeared at an Indiana local board office to report a new address and his marriage. The clerk completed the necessary form and requested him to sign. He inquired:

"Now that I'm married, I sign it 'Mr.', don't I?"

## Aid Recruiters

Local board clerks recently honored for their aid to the various recruiting services are:

Massachusetts: Mrs. Dorothea B. Beardsley and Mrs. Evelyn G. Petersen, Air Force.

Maryland: Mrs. Helen L. Plunkard and Mrs. Ruth Thomas, Army.

Texas: Mrs. Vada D. Sikes, Mrs. Ida V. Rowe, and Miss Joyce L. Finney, Army.

Maine: Edwin V. Berry, Army.

## Amendments to Regulations Increase SS Support Of Guard, Reserve Forces

The President on March 19, 1959, signed an Executive order amending the Selective Service Regulations to give greater recognition to service performed in the reserve components of the Armed Forces, including the National Guard, as a basis for eligibility for deferment or exemption from induction and as a method of fulfilling the military service obligation.

Several of the amendments implementing the provisions of Public Law 85-722, approved August 21, 1958, by allowing men who acquire a deferment or exemption from induction by reason of initial entry into the Reserve or National Guard to keep the deferment or exemption when they are transferred to or enter another component of the Reserve or National Guard and continue to serve satisfactorily. Some initial enlistments and satisfactory participation in reserve components, in addition to affording deferment from induction, permit men to fulfill their military obligation and acquire exemption from induction by performing in such components eight years of satisfac-

tory service including not less than three months of active duty in training. These benefits are retained under Public Law 85-722 and the amended regulations even though a man becomes a member of another reserve component which satisfactory participation previously did not establish eligibility for deferment or exemption.

Under the Executive order, deferment from induction because Reserve or National Guard membership is extended to men serving satisfactorily in the Standby or Retired Reserve. In most instances before these amendments to the regulations, only satisfactory Reserve participation entitled a reservist or guardsman to deferment. This change reflects the policy not inducting men participating in any Reserve or National Guard program while there is a sufficient number of men available for induction who are not taking part in a military training program.

The order also provides that men who have ceased to be members of any reserve component after completing 6 years of satisfactory service in the Ready Reserve will be exempt from induction as having fulfilled their military service obligation.

## South Carolina Director Named

Col. Donald H. Collins of Columbia, S.C., has been appointed State Director of Selective Service for his State, effective April 1, 1959.

Colonel Collins is a graduate of the Citadel. He has served in the National Guard, the Army, and the Marine Corps. In the latter service he held a commission as a reserve officer from August 1943 to February 1947. Since the latter date, he has served in the National Guard.

He has had experience as a sales representative in Columbia, and as Director, Enlisted Personnel Records, Office of the Adjutant General of South Carolina.

Colonel Collins is a member of the Catholic Church and of the National Guard Associations of the United States and South Carolina.

## Fifth Training Conference Held In Indiana

The fifth training conference of the series of 12 for 1959 is underway at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., concluding May 16.

Attending are Reserve units from Cedar Rapids, Chicago, Decatur, Des Moines, Indianapolis, Lansing, Madison, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and St. Louis.

National Guard Selective Service Sections attending are those from Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and Illinois.

This provision has been misinterpreted by some registrants as reducing their military obligation to 6 years. Those members of the Reserve or National Guard who under law incurred an obligation of 8 years and who acquired deferment or exemption thereby as long as they continue satisfactorily to participate, are not necessarily eligible for Class IV-A after 6 years. Unless such men are completely separated from any Reserve or National Guard component after 6 years of satisfactory service, they do not qualify under the above paragraph.

Another amendment requires every registrant to have in his possession his registration certificate which has not been altered after it was prepared by his local board. Numerous registrants who are minors have been changing their date of birth entered on their registration certificates so as to falsely represent that they are adults and are eligible to purchase liquor or to be admitted to places forbidden by law to minors. This amendment will permit a local board, if it should so desire, to declare a registrant to be a delinquent if he possesses an altered registration certificate and to order him for induction as a delinquent ahead of other registrants.

The order also prescribes minor amendments to the regulations relating to the keeping in effect of local board orders to report for induction which have not been complied with, the availability to the public at local boards of the classifications of registrants, and the description of forms used in registration.



# Classification Picture March 1, 1959

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	19,679,890
A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	109,911
Not Examined.....	1,216,508
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	81,150
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	4,362
Fathers 19 through 25.....	436,762
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	72,276
Under 19 years of age.....	235,952
C	
Inducted.....	238,700
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,208,207
O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	1,031
Not Examined.....	4,787
Fathers.....	2,128
W	
At Work.....	1,890
Released.....	5,459
D Member of Reserve Component.....	570,111
S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	32,352
College.....	6,022
I-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	44,716
I-A Apprentice.....	4,606
I-C Agricultural Deferment.....	21,847
I-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	168,772
II-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,380,755
V-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,226,861
V-B Officials.....	21
V-C Aliens.....	6,926
V-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	60,190
V-E Unfit for Service.....	2,982,518
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	8,555,070

## Fargo Local Board Clerks Register Three Quadruplets (One's a Girl)

Clerks at the Cass County draft board in Fargo thought they were seeing not double but triple the number of boys when three strapping

farm youths popped in to register. "We're quads," said one of the boys to Mrs. Elaine Reed, board clerk, "but the fourth one is a girl."

Nicholas, Joseph, and Andrew—members of the Brown quadruplets of rural Leonard, N. Dak.—stepped up to the registration desks and gave the required information.

The Brown quads turned 18 February 6.

Although the quads weighed only 3 and 4 pounds at birth, Mrs. Reed said the boys now are fine, strapping youths nearly 6 feet tall.

"We register twins once in a while," she remarked, "but never have I registered triplets let alone quads."—From the Fargo (N. Dak.) Forum.

## Army Will Order 13,000 ROTC Men To Active Duty

The Army plans to order to active duty nearly 13,000 ROTC graduates who will be commissioned this spring, about the same number ordered to active duty in 1958.

Approximately 7,000 will be ordered for 2-year active duty tours, and the remainder for 6-month active duty for training. The division in 1958 was roughly half for 2 years and half for 6 months.

Of the 1958 ROTC class, 725, or roughly 5½ percent, were given Regular Army commissions.

## Alert Operation Stresses Local, State Initiative

Planning and practice for operations under emergency conditions at the Regional, State, and local level characterize Operation Alert 1959. Those elements of the Selective Service System are fully participating.

Reports received by National Headquarters reflect gratifying activity by States in the opening civil defense exercises, April 17 and 18. Each State submitted copies of instructions prepared for local boards for the warning phase.

Initiative remains with the Regional, State, and local elements for the succeeding exercises—the local phase, May 8 and 9; the State phase, June 4 and 5; and the Regional phase, July 8, 9, and 10.

The extent of participation by State Headquarters and local boards is being individually determined by State Directors, who prepare State plans of participation. Similarly, exercise problems and actions used are those which are formulated at the State and local level in consultation among the State Director, State Employment Security Administrator, and State Civil Defense Director.

The Selective Service elements plan and participate in the various exercises with the objective of fulfilling the System's primary and support missions. The former is that of meeting military manpower requirements, and the latter, of providing assistance in the location and recruitment of civilian manpower for civilian requirements entered into jointly with the Office of Civilian and Defense Mobilization and the Department of Labor.

State Directors have been advised that the objectives of the joint exercise plan at the State and Regional level are to exchange information among the agencies regarding facilities and capacities of each to function in the manpower field; study of means to manage the manpower resource in an emergency; and the assessment of the respective roles currently planned.

It is contemplated that the cooperative planning and exercises during Operation Alert 1959 will lead to more concrete plans for the future.

State Directors will report on exercise activities to National Headquarters prior to the national evaluation phase in August.

## Indonesia Decreases Compulsory Service

The Indonesian Army recently decreed compulsory military service and ordered the registration of all men and women between the ages of 18 and 23. Those inducted will serve 2 years. About 3,000,000 of Indonesia's 85,000,000 citizens are affected by the registration order. The army strength was reported at about 200,000 men before compulsory service was decreed.

## Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

April 1, 1959—Transmittal Memorandum No. 99, containing: (1) Local Board Memorandum No. 46, as amended, Subject: "Information Received From Armed Forces and Public Health Service," which was amended to delete the description of documents from Part I; to extensively revise Parts II and III, principally to eliminate much of the accounting in connection with the allocation within the States of service debits and credits represented by Notifications of Home Address at Time of Latest Entry into Active Service (DD Form 53) and Armed Forces of the United States Reports of Transfer or Discharge (DD Form 214); to provide in paragraph 2 of Part IV that a report of death or change of name for a registrant of another State shall be forwarded to that State; to delete the former paragraphs 4 and 6 of Part IV concerning the effect of reports of death on quotas and calls and the preparation of DD Forms 53; to make in Parts V and VI minor clarifying changes in language which did not change the substance; and to revise paragraph 1 of Part VII to include the present subparagraph (b) relating to the requesting of information from the Armed Forces concerning registrants separated from active duty for whom no DD Forms 214 are received.

(2) Local Board Memorandum No. 61, Subject: "Selective Service Records of World Wars I and II," concerning the manner in which inquiries for information from such records should be directed.

April 13, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 205, Subject: "Classification in Class I-D of Ready Reservists Whose Membership Status Has Changed," concerning the presumption that a Ready Reservist is serving satisfactorily unless his armed force submits evidence that he is not serving satisfactorily in his current Ready Reserve membership status, and rescinding Operations Bulletin No. 195 because of the amendment of section 1622.13 (1) of the regulations so as to provide for the classification in Class I-D of registrants who are serving satisfactorily in any reserve component of the Armed Forces.

## Validity of Examination

The Department of the Army has amended Army Regulations to provide that Armed Forces physical examinations shall be valid for 180 days.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the United States Savings Bonds purchased as of February 28, 1959, number 25.

Relative standing of the 25, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Virgin Islands.....	14.25
Idaho.....	12.89
Puerto Rico.....	12.36
Alabama.....	9.66
Wisconsin.....	9.56
Hawaii.....	9.00
Nevada.....	8.97
Washington.....	8.17
Nebraska.....	8.16
Maryland.....	7.18
North Carolina.....	6.86
Oklahoma.....	6.82
Minnesota.....	6.63
Ohio.....	6.63
South Carolina.....	6.48
North Dakota.....	6.23
Missouri.....	6.16
Rhode Island.....	6.02
Maine.....	5.96
Vermont.....	5.92
District of Columbia.....	5.50
Florida.....	5.32
Michigan.....	5.14
Connecticut.....	4.66
Arizona.....	4.49





## Alabama Names State Director Induction Station Moves to Better Quarters in Iowa

Walter M. Thompson, Jr., Gadsden, Ala., insurance man, has been appointed State Director of Selective Service for Alabama, effective February 16, 1959.

Mr. Thompson was active in the National Guard, and served as commanding officer of Company H, 167th Infantry Regiment in which his father also served as commanding officer a number of years ago.

Mr. Thompson served 1 year in the Army before entering the University of Alabama. After graduation from the university, he served on active duty from 1951 until October 1953. He was discharged in the rank of first lieutenant.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were:

Edith Amendola, coordinator, Manhattan Local Board Group A, New York City, and Mrs. Almeda McGraw, clerk of Local Board No. 30, Lakewood, Ohio.

Larger, roomier quarters with better facilities have been occupied by the Des Moines induction station. The station has moved to nearby Fort Des Moines from a downtown basement location.

The building on the post which houses the induction station includes a mess hall equipped to feed 100 men and facilities to sleep 45.

The Des Moines Station processes between 1,600 and 1,700 men per month, including enlistees of all services and inductees from all of Iowa but the 22 westernmost counties.

The station's former quarters included no eating or sleeping facilities. In addition, the new quarters include an impressive room for swearing-in ceremonies, and two lounges with television and reading materials.

## Veterans' Rights

A revised edition of the Veterans Administration pamphlet, "Federal Benefits for Veterans and Dependents," is now on sale at the U.S. Government Printing Office in Washington, D.C.

## Initial Release Issued On 1959 Sample of Files

The first application of data gathered so far in the still incomplete 1959 one percent sample inventory has been compiled.

The initial study based on the January 31, 1959, sample is a comparison of all the cases involved in both surveys. It does not include the total number of cases in both samples. The comparison reflects the differences in classification distribution of these identical cases on two dates nearly 6 years apart.

The changes have been tabulated for the sample as a whole, and by age groups.

The lapse of 6 years between the surveys of these cases by itself foreshadows the contrasts noted in the distribution of classifications. In 1953 the group ranged in age from 18 to 28. In 1959, these same individuals were 24 to 34.

Nearly 38 percent were overage in 1959 compared to none in 1953. Other classifications proportionately larger in 1959 over 1953 include veterans of active duty; non-agricultural industrial deferments; physical, mental, and moral rejects; and total classified.

Factors other than the passage of time are involved. Part of the Class IV-A growth is attributable to the termination since 1953 of Class I-C, discharged, and Class I-C, reserve. Part of the increase in Class IV-F can be traced to more rigid application of acceptability standards and to the extension of liability to age 35 through deferment.

All other classes show percentage decreases since 1953, and Class I-C notably so.

In comparing the classification distribution by age, other interesting data emerges. For instance, the 1953 sample showed that of those then 25 (year of birth, 1928), about 70 percent were in or had been in service.

Of the men becoming 25 years of age in 1959 (year of birth, 1934), about 60 percent were in service or had served. However, with nearly 2 years of liability before age 26 and with liability extended to age 35 for deferred registrants, about 7 in 10 of this age may be expected to see service. This is reflected in the 1959 survey covering the group born in 1933. This group will become 26 years old during 1959, and of the date of the survey only one-

twelfth on the average would have reached 26. With the remainder of the year in which this group faces induction, about 66 percent had served and another 2.3 percent were in I-A available.

The classification distribution percentages for the two surveys are compared in the following table:

Class	1959	Percent
Living registrants...	100.0	10
Unclassified.....	100.0	9
Classified.....	100.0	9
I-A and I-A-O, available.....	1.9	
I-S, student.....	1.1	
I-C, inducted.....	1.4	
I-C, enlisted or commissioned.....	4.3	1
I-C, discharged.....	1.4	
I-C, reserve.....	1.4	
I-D, ROTC, NG, etc.....	1.4	
II-A, nonagricultural.....	.7	
II-S, student.....	1.1	
III-A, dependency.....	8.7	1
IV-A, veteran.....	17.1	
IV-C, alien.....	.2	
IV-D, ministerial.....	25.3	1
IV-F, rejected.....	37.9	
V-A, overage.....		

In the 1953 survey, approximately 110,000 cases were compiled, studied and 160 printed statistical releases based on the sample were issued. The study was used, among other purposes, to show the feasibility of additional yields of inductees from among Class IV registrants.

The study also has been used to arrive at estimates of the proportion of all registrants who may expect to serve by age 26, a fact recently the subject of public congressional consideration.

Data on the distribution of workload acquired in the survey has been frequently used. A other information in the survey was valuable in arriving at estimates of the percentage of the population which may be expected to be found disqualified for military service. The survey also indicated the effect of deferments and inductions on critical industries.

The 1959 survey is expected not only to reflect similar information as of its date, but to yield additional information from comparison of identical cases involved in both surveys.

## Schenectady Inductee Sendoffs Well Established in Community

Community sendoffs for men entering the service from Schenectady, N.Y., have passed or are near the 100 mark. This well-established custom, by which the community pays tribute to those who serve, has been a regular community project practically since the present operation began.

Under the auspices of a representative community committee appointed by the mayor, regular sendoffs have been conducted. While

the occasion for the sendoffs usually is the departure of men for induction, the names of all men from the area who have entered service by other means are read as they are honored along with the draftees.

Hosts for the sendoff gathering have been a variety of patriotic fraternal, civic, military, and other organizations. Churches also take part in the going-away ceremonies.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume IX

WASHINGTON, D.C., JUNE 1959

Number 6

## Three Budget Problems All Arise at Once

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director, Selective Service System

This is the season of the year when the National Headquarters struggles with three budgets. Two are coming budgets and one is a going budget, almost gone.

The budget for the fiscal year of 1959 was unique in that at the time it was appropriated, the Congress knew laws had been enacted to increase pay of employees beyond the provisions of the 1959 budget. This would require the absorption of the pay raises or a deficiency appropriation.

The Selective Service System received authority from the Bureau of the Budget to request \$28,000,000 for fiscal year 1959.

## Five Indonesian Army Officers Visit System

Five officers from Indonesia visited Selective Service National Headquarters Wednesday, May 20, 1959, as part of an orientation tour of the United States. Various aspects of the Selective Service operation were explained to the visiting officers by General Hershey and members of the National Headquarters staff.

The visiting officers are Lt. Col. Rukman, chief of staff, military district command; Lt. Col. Ahono, judge advocate general, Indonesian Army; Maj. Slamet Edibjo, office of the assistant chief of staff for logistics, Indonesian Army; Maj. Herlan, office of the adjutant general, Indonesian Army; and Maj. Darna Junus, commandant, signal school.

The tour was sponsored by the Military Assistance Program.

The visit and briefings at Selective Service National Headquarters were included in an itinerary for a month's visit to this country. The party arrived in San Francisco May 13. During their week's stay in Washington, the party of five officers visited in addition to Selective Service, the Pentagon and the Veterans' Administration. They were also scheduled to visit various military installations throughout the Nation before returning to Indonesia about the middle of June.

## Early Introduction Call for 8,000 Men Issued

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide 8,000 men for induction during July. The call is an increase of 2,000 over May and June.

## What a Man CAN Do Vital, Director Tells Committee

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey was a principal speaker at the annual meeting May 7 and 8 in Washington of the President's Committee To Employ the Physically Handicapped. The Director's subject was "A Yardstick for Physical Standards."

In preparation for the event, an expression of the Director's views on the subject was prepared, and was distributed at the meeting by the committee. Although the paper was not an advance copy of the Director's speech, it is reprinted below as representing the views he expressed at the meeting and has expressed on other occasions.

In this present day of a well advanced science and technology we are indeed proud of our ability to analyze and evaluate practically

every conceivable situation, material, and resource. Nevertheless it most certainly appears that, despite our acknowledged and vaunted know-how, we are woefully lacking in our analysis of our manpower resource. Just how much do we know about this great potential wealth, so necessary to the welfare and to the security of our Nation? Note that I have used the adjective "potential" in describing this wealth. I have done this deliberately. To date we do not know the actual value of this resource, nor will we know its value until we have measured it realistically and completely.

This observation would appear to be so basic as to be discounted. Yet, it is a basic consideration which we are most surely overlooking. The sad fact is that we have never attempted to acquaint ourselves with the full nature and complete characteristics of this resource. Nor have we viewed it in terms of its full utilization. We know its size. We know a few of the things some segments of it can do. That is about all. In order to achieve the fullest possible utilization of any resource or thing we must have some idea of what we are looking for in terms of the use we plan to make of it. We must arrive at some practical means of measurement to find what we have. We must revise our present concepts of human appraisal if we are to utilize fully the resources at our command.

All of us are to a greater, or limited degree handicapped. In a wartime emergency national survival will be dependent upon the utilization of this country's total population and consequently the prudent use of the entire manpower resource becomes imperative. The negative approaches of the past must be abandoned. We must accept a man for what he can do rather than reject him for what he cannot do. This objective could be accomplished through use of a functional standard of classification which would divide our manpower into categories depending upon their ability to do useful work. We have need for a yardstick of usability.

How are we to use this yardstick in relation to what we want to know? I think we are agreed that we need to know just as much as possible. It is right at this point that we are apt to err. To put it simply, we can't measure the characteristics of an automobile simply by measuring the capacity of the gas tank. Yet this is the very thing we have been do-

The House of Representatives authorized \$27,500,000, with restrictions on expenditures in State and National Headquarters.

The Senate disagreed and removed the limitation on use of funds by State and National Headquarters but did not restore any of the \$500,000 cut by the House.

The final amount appropriated was \$27,500,000 without limitation.

The Bureau of the Budget circularized all agencies in the autumn of 1958 to urge all agencies to absorb as much of the salary increase as possible. The Director of Selective Service outlined the reasons for the inability of the Selective Service System to initiate any further economies without reducing necessary service.

The Bureau of the Budget authorized the Selective Service System to request \$2,165,000 in the Deficiency Bill. The House reduced this to \$1,948,500. The Senate restored it and the conferees allowed \$2,056,800. With some restrictions of necessities the Selective Service System can finish fiscal year 1959 with available funds.

Fiscal year 1960 budget was authorized for the Selective Service System at \$30,650,000. The House reduced this to \$29,000,000. As this is written a request has been made by the Director of Selective Service to testify to the Senate Appropriations Committee to ask restoration of the figure, \$30,650,000.

The Senate may concur in the amount that has been voted by the House for fiscal year 1960. In this situation there would be a real problem for the Selective Service System to carry out its functions during fiscal year 1960. The Senate could restore all or part of the funds cut out by the House. In this case the final amount appropriated will depend on the action of the conferees. In some cases the House conferees might recede and the Senate figure be adopted. This tends to be wishful thinking as the final figure is generally a compromise between the House figure and the

(Continued on page 2)

## Army Suspends Screening Out Least Trainable

The Army has ended its program of screening out men with low potential, it was announced recently. The program was completed early in April after having been once halted then revived.

Approximately 75,000 men were screened out of the program since it was instituted in July 1957. By the end of the fiscal year, approximately 70,000 men had been screened.

An additional 1,000 were screened out by July 29, 1958, when the program was first suspended. It was later revived, the Army said, in order to complete the screening of those men whose evaluation was in progress at the time the program was first suspended. The additional 4,000 screened out under the revived program were primarily those whose evaluation had already been started.

The program was declared completed in April when the Army came to the conclusion that there was no further need for it.

The Army reports:

"Surveys conducted during the program have supported the conclusions that (1) significant overall improvement in trainability and job performance has been achieved; (2) there has been a major upward trend in taking of elementary education courses and in courses which increase MOS proficiency; and (3) there have been fewer disciplinary incidents as manifested by declines in courts-martial and prisoner populations."

DOCUMENTS DEPT. (Continued on page 3)

JUN 9 1959



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957. This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress. Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## Budget Problem

(Continued from page 1)

Senate figure. It might be a figure half way between.

The amount to be appropriated for the Selective Service System for fiscal year 1960 has a minimum of \$29,000,000 and a maximum of \$30,650,000. In any case an austere year in funds is indicated.

The third budget under consideration is the one of fiscal year 1961. This budget is in the process of being put together in National Headquarters. It is difficult to forecast what will occur in fiscal year 1960. It is infinitely more difficult to project ahead to the year which will not begin until a year from July first, 1959.

The Selective Service System, in its request for appropriation, is continually confronted with the problem of explaining what the System does in addition to ordering a few men for induction each month. The hours spent in registering, in classification, in hunting Standby Reservists, in keeping track of students, in the never-ending support of industry and government by the deferment of engineers and scientists, in the aid to school systems in the deferment of teachers, and by the plans to enable the Selective Service System to play a full role in the measures necessary to insure survival in an emergency.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the United States Savings Bonds purchased as of March 31, 1959, number 25.

Relative standing of the 25, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Virgin Islands.....	14.12
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Wisconsin.....	9.20
Hawaii.....	8.96
Nebraska.....	8.13
Washington.....	7.90
Maryland.....	7.02
Oklahoma.....	6.83
North Carolina.....	6.82
Minnesota.....	6.65
Ohio.....	6.61
South Carolina.....	6.50
Missouri.....	6.28
North Dakota.....	6.23
Maine.....	5.95
Rhode Island.....	5.93
District of Columbia.....	5.51
Vermont.....	5.50
Florida.....	5.29
Michigan.....	5.08
Connecticut.....	4.64
Arizona.....	4.62

## New Procedures Are Adopted To Insure Acceptance of Volunteers Under 18½

A duplicate of the Application for Voluntary Induction by registrants under age 18½ will be attached to the Record of Induction, when such a registrant is delivered for induction, under the provisions

of Operations Bulletin No. 208 issued May 11, 1959.

The duplicate application will go into the inducted man's military file as evidence that his induction was proper under the Selective Service law.

The previous procedure has been to maintain the Application for Voluntary Induction only in the registrant's Selective Service file.

The new procedure was instituted as a result of some induction stations interpreting service regulations as a prohibition against the induction of registrants under the age of liability fixed in the law. Such registrants' service records contained no evidence that he was a volunteer for induction.

There is no requirement that volunteers for induction between 18 and 18½ are required to have parental consent, it was pointed out. Parental consent still is required only for men 17 to 18.

Induction station commanders are being advised by the Army of the new procedure and of its purpose of avoiding mistaken refusal to induct men under the age of 18½.

The inclusion of an Application for Voluntary Induction in the registrant's military file will also preclude his discharge on the basis of a minority entrance into military service.

## Air Force Reserve Publication Sees Gains in Use of Reports By System on Standby Reservists

An article in the Air Reservist for April 1959, published for the Reserve components of the Air

Force, comments favorably on the new procedures recently instituted for reporting on the Standby Reserve.

The procedures were worked out cooperatively by the Selective Service System, the Department of Defense, and the armed services.

After advising Air Reservists, Ready Reserve screening policies the article continued:

"The greatest changes in survey procedures are those that have been initiated to maintain, in current status, the personnel records of Reservists assigned to the Air Reserve Records Center. \* \* A major role in the innovation adopted will be that carried out by the Selective Service System. It will law the Selective Service System queries all personnel assigned Standby status, i.e. NARS (non-affiliated Reserve station), and ISLRS (inactive status list Reserve section) for the Air Force and, on the basis of replies to their questionnaire, determines an individual's availability for active military service in time of national emergencies and furnishes this information to each service. Through agreements worked out between the Defense Department, the Armed Forces, and the Selective Service System, the Selective Service System will broaden the scope of the questionnaire and thus disseminate greater information to the service. Now let us see how the change affects each category.

"Personnel assigned to ISLRS will be surveyed each year by the Selective Service System through the medium of a Selective Service Questionnaire. The Selective Service System, in turn, will furnish the Air Reserve Records Center with data on civilian occupation, dependency status, civilian employment, etc., thus eliminating the need for survey action by the Air Reserve Records Center of some 250,000 Reservists.

"Personnel assigned to NARS will be surveyed each year by the Selective Service System as outlined above for personnel assigned to ISLRS. In addition, they will be surveyed by the Air Reserve Records Center once every 2 years in order to secure personnel data not furnished by the Selective Service or other survey means.

"Personnel assigned IRS will be surveyed only by the Air Reserve Records Center once every 2 years. In addition, obligors will not be surveyed during the last year of their Reserve obligation. The quadrennial medical examinations required by law are not affected by the changes in survey procedure that have been adopted.

"The streamlining of administrative procedures to effect survey of both Ready and Standby Reservists will result in considerable monetary savings. These savings are effected through the elimination of printing specific forms each year; cost of postage; cost of follow-up actions; and better utilization of personnel."

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

May 1, 1959—Packet No. 69 of the Selective Service Regulations, containing revised pages of Parts 1613, 1617, 1622, 1623, 1625, 1630, 1642, and 1690 to reflect the provisions of Amendments Nos. 78, 79, and 80 of the regulations and the provisions of Executive Order No. 10809 of March 19, 1959, which constituted Amendment No. 81 of the regulations.

May 4, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 206, Subject: "Completion of Section II of Record of Induction (DD Form 47)," advising that section II of DD Form 47 shall in every case be signed by either the local board medical adviser or a local board member. This operations bulletin was amended on May 8, 1959, to provide that the clerk of the local board may sign section II when authorized to do so by the local board.

May 4, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 207, Subject: "Retention by State Directors of Copies of DD Forms 47 and Standard Forms 88 for Registrants Rejected on Transfer for Physical Examination or Induction," concerning a change in procedure whereby State Directors shall retain one copy of both the Record of Induction (DD Form 47) and the Report of Medical Examination (DD Form 88) for each registrant rejected on transfer for physical examination or induction so that these copies will not have to be returned to him by the local board.

May 11, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 208, Subject: "Volunteers for Induction Who Are Under 18 Years and 6 Months of Age," concerning the forwarding of a completed signed copy of the Application for Voluntary Induction (SSS Form No. 254) to the induction station for each registrant under the age of 18 years and 6 months who is being inducted as a volunteer.

May 13, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 185, as amended, Subject: "Status of Quotas for Enlistment in the Critical Skills Program," which was amended to advise that the Marine Corps has filled its quota of enlistments for the fiscal year 1959.

## Quonset Point Conference For Reservists

Selective Service Training conference No. 6 opens June 13 at the Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R.I. The conference will conclude June 27.

Attending the conference, one of a series of 12 scheduled during the year, will be the Selective Service Reserve units from Augusta, Maine; Detroit, Hartford, Montpelier, and New York City.

National Guard Selective Service sections will attend from Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, and Rhode Island.

The conferences this year are conducting training primarily in planning for operations under possible emergency situations.

About one-third of the approximately 7,000 new physicians being produced by the United States yearly receive training in Veterans' Administration hospitals.



# What a Man CAN Do Vital, Director Tells Committee

(Continued from page 1)

ix in the fragmentary, partial way in which we have been examining our manpower. We must look not only at the whole resource but also we must look at each individual as a functioning unit of the whole resource. This must be done in a positive way; not in a negative way. We must look at each man in his entirety in terms of what he can do. We can no longer afford to look at some less than perfect part of the man and then finding condemn him in his entirety.

We have need for an examining process which gives recognition to the demonstrated functional fitness of each individual regardless of defects. This process must measure functional fitness in terms of his ability to perform any useful service.

It should be noted that the examination to determine the acceptability of men for service in the Armed Forces currently in use reflects the present state of need for men in the Armed Forces. Through the years from the very birth of our country these standards of acceptance have varied as the needs

of the moment have dictated. In colonial days when need was immediate and pressing ability to shoot and walk were about the only criterion. This criterion has become increasingly more complex. Today we have the remoteness and we think we have the time for highly specialized examinations for use in an attempt to uncover a variety of characteristics deemed essential in the modern fighting man. This concept, exhaustive and revealing as some believe it to be, is in fact woefully inadequate in that it does not begin to tell us everything a man can do, and too often disregards what we already know he can do. This approach is decidedly negative. The individual is examined by specialists as if he were only a collection of several poorly fitted components, described generally by such terms as physical, mental, educational and moral. These specific components are foremost in the mind of the analyzer depending upon his specialty. The narrow determination as to the current acceptability of a man for service is based on several judgments of these specialists, gained from an examination of only a part of the individual if the examination is a so-called physical examination; an examination with pencil and paper, if it is an educational examination; a study of records, often fragmentary, if it is a moral examination; and impressions, too often rapidly arrived at, if it is an emotional examination. The composite is overlooked. The entire emphasis is to discover something which might disqualify the individ-

ual, rather than to determine the type of contribution he might make towards the survival of the nation. In other words, we search for what is wrong in the individual at the expense of ignoring completely the favorable attributes which are present. It is unfortunate that the examining of the individual, both physically and psychologically, and, probably to a large degree, psychiatrically, is done by specialists who have little experience in observing the actual functioning of the individual on a job. There is a minimum of opportunity to give consideration to determining acceptability on the basis of what the man has been able to accomplish with the combination of all the capabilities which he possesses, in spite of any restrictions which he might have. I suggest that the past performance record of an individual should be a better indication of what a man can do than is any consideration of an inventory of obvious characteristics.

I might also at this point mention that there are certain attributes that men have that we have not so far discovered a method of testing. Our psychologists have yet to evolve a method of determining a man's courage, his character, his willingness, his reliability or his stamina. I submit that a man who may have overcome a handicap in all probability would have needed a goodly share of these virtues.

In an emergency there will be a great need for knowing the functional capacity of all our citizens. To examine all citizens, of course,

involves a very large project. Perhaps we can never examine all, but we shall examine nearly all of military age and there are many reasons why the citizens who are thus examined should be measured in their overall ability to function rather than just to determine their ability to meet the limited current need of the active military forces. This cannot be done until the functional fitness of every person can be clearly demonstrated by the yardstick we use.

The necessity for examining the whole man on the basis of his ability to function is not only essential as far as the Armed Forces are concerned but it also has an immediate and continuing applicability in the civilian economy. Employers of civilian manpower as well as the military establishment must view the man in terms of what he can do instead of in terms of what he can't do. Any other approach simply results in a wholesale waste of a very large part of the total manpower resource.

More than this I believe we have a positive obligation under the Universal Military Training and Service Act to search for every reason to accept a man instead of being content to look no further when we find one reason to reject him. By the same token civilian users, now and in the event of an emergency, must find every possible way to use a man instead of finding reasons not to use him. I am convinced that we may no longer indulge the luxury of such extensive casting out as results in the disqualifying of over 3,000,000 young men under 26 years of age. We must capitalize on our entire manpower potential.

The Selective Service System with the cooperation of Headquarters Second Army has recently completed a study designed to arrive at a practical solution to this problem. The effort involved a review of the records of some 14,566 rejected individuals; a tabulation of the causes for their rejection; the arrangement of the registrants into categories such as levels of educational achievement, occupations pursued, mental categories, physical evaluations, and other pertinent subjects.

An analysis of information thus made available indicates that 86% of those rejected for military service lead perfectly normal lives; that 9% are capable of making substantial contribution to the national effort, and that of the remaining 4% almost half are gainfully employed. The study also reveals the practicality of creating functional measurements which will show nearly everyone to be acceptable in some degree by a yardstick of usability.

This nation's manpower resource includes everyone who can do anything in the military or in the civilian economy in the defense effort. In a great national emergency we would need to employ the manpower resource entirely and effectively. We must do everything possible beforehand to achieve acceptance and understanding of this basic concept.

## New Grades for Reserves, National Guard

Top pay grades (E-8 and E-9), with new titles and insignia for noncommissioned officers and specialists, are being introduced into the Army Reserve and National Guard starting in June 1959.

The new pay grades went into effect for the active forces a year to with the passage of the Military Pay Bill by the 85th Congress. Pay grades E-8 and E-9 will be used to accommodate key leadership positions in the Reserve Components similar to that of the Active Army, such as First Sergeants, Sergeants Major and positions occupied by technically qualified noncommissioned officers in critical areas and selected critical specialist personnel.

Promotions into the newly authorized grades will be phased over years, with initial promotions being limited to pay grade E-8 for personnel selected to occupy First Sergeant and Sergeant Major positions. The phasing of subsequent promotions into other key leadership and critical specialist positions will be initiated during Fiscal Year 1961.

The titles for noncommissioned officers of these two grades are the same for both the Active and Reserve Components of the Army. E-8 will be known as a Master Sergeant or First Sergeant, and E-9 will be known as a Sergeant Major.

Initial quotas for 871 Army National Guardsmen and 880 Army Reservists for promotion to E-8 have been authorized commencing June 1.

### Classification Picture April 1, 1959

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	19,782,132
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	108,100
Not Examined.....	1,248,863
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	70,181
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	4,375
Fathers 19 through 25.....	433,254
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	72,851
Under 19 years of age.....	232,237
I-C	
Inducted.....	234,546
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,203,884
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	1,014
Not Examined.....	4,866
Fathers.....	2,147
I-W	
At Work.....	1,876
Released.....	5,482
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	577,583
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	36,191
College.....	5,984
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	44,768
II-A Apprentice.....	4,568
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	21,706
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	169,443
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,398,676
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,226,711
IV-B Officials.....	19
IV-C Aliens.....	6,869
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	60,081
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	3,003,677
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	8,602,180



## Oregon Names State Director

Sprague H. Carter, operator of a Pendleton, Oreg., insurance agency, has been appointed State Director of Selective Service for Oregon as of May 11, 1959.

Mr. Carter is a native of Baker, Oreg., and a graduate of the University of Oregon.

He was a member of the Army Reserve from 1918 to 1929, and served on active duty in World War I.

The new State director is a member of many civic, service, and fraternal organizations including the Rotary, American Legion, Toastmasters, Masonic Order, Red Cross, and Elks.

## South Dakota Director Named

Col. Homer E. Jensen, recently appointed adjutant general of South Dakota has been appointed State Director of Selective Service for that State. The appointment as State director was effective May 9, 1959. Colonel Jensen was named adjutant general in January of this year.

The new State director served with the 9th and 90th Divisions during World War II. He served as company officer, on battalion staff, and as battalion commander.

Since his release from active duty, Colonel Jensen has engaged in ranching and farming. His home is in Yankton, S. Dak.

## Local Board Clerk Welcomes Grandson

Following publication in SELECTIVE SERVICE some months ago of an item concerning the registration by a local board clerk of her son, a number of such instances were reported.

Now, another somewhat unusual registration has been reported.

Mrs. Marie Welch, clerk of the Gentry County, Mo., Selective Service local board, recently registered her grandson, Curtis Ray Welch, a high school senior.

## Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were:

Mrs. Alice Houser of State Headquarters in Columbus, Ohio, accompanied by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. William Houser and granddaughter, Heidi.

Mrs. Carl Swisher formerly a coordinator in Florida, accompanied by Mrs. Amy Cavanaugh.

Mrs. Mary L. Gruwell, Clerk of Local Board No. 13-91 of Ottumwa, Iowa, accompanied by her husband, Mr. Ray H. Gruwell.

Mrs. Charlotte R. Langmack and Miss Vera Remes of New York City Headquarters.

## Portrait of Director Displayed at National Headquarters



The portrait of the Director of Selective Service, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, reproduced in this issue, is on permanent display at National Headquarters following its unveiling at the recent State Directors' Conference.

The unveiling ceremony last month culminated a project undertaken by personnel of the System and carried out by a committee of State Directors and members of the National Headquarters staff, named a year ago.

Ceremonies unveiling the portrait were conducted at the opening session of the 1959 State Directors' Conference on May 18, at National Headquarters. Lt. Col. Henry M. Gross, State Director for Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee which arranged for the portrait on behalf of the System's personnel, formally unveiled the portrait with the assistance of Nancy and Richard Layne, grandchildren of General and Mrs. Hershey. The response on behalf

of members of the System was Col. Daniel O. Omer, General Counsel, and committee members. General and Mrs. Hershey were honored guests at the ceremony.

Other members of the committee are Capt. Thomas White, State Director of Virginia; Brig. Gen. Henry C. Stanwood, State Director of Maryland; Mr. Frank D. Norton, Director for the District of Columbia; Col. Charles Grahl and Col. Joel D. Griffing of the National Headquarters staff.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

Volume IX

JUL 16 1959

WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 1959

Number 7

## Skilled Manpower Misuse Aggravates Shortage

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director, Selective Service System

The President's Science Advisory Committee has recently made a report which has been released by the White House. In this report, the need for engineers, scientists, and teachers has been emphasized.

The members of the Selective Service System can find satisfaction in the report because it indicates that the deferments which they have given in these fields anticipated the policies of the Federal Government as they related to the encouragement of measures to increase the numbers of engineers, scientists, and teachers.

The need for more engineers, more scientists, and more teachers is generally accepted. How successful the measures which have been taken to accomplish these objectives only the future will determine. Whatever the success of the measures now under way time will be required to train the professional people in these fields. The quickest method of securing additional man-hours in these several professions is by greater utilization of those already competent in these several fields.

It has been observed that we, as a people, are quick to declare we cannot compete in numbers with other nations, especially those whose actions give us concern. There has been much said and written about the large numbers of youth who are being trained in the engineering, the scientific, and the teaching professions in the USSR. Properly, we believe that we, too, should train more. But not enough attention has been paid by us to the proper utilization of those who are already in these professions in the United States.

It is realized that the problem of effective utilization is far more difficult to solve than it is to determine a need exists for members of any given profession. The difficulty of the solution of this problem is increased by a general attitude in wide areas among the people of the United States to seek means by which they can live without excessive effort. It is not easy to secure maximum utilization in the face of demands for less and less hours in productive activities.

The use and misuse of our engineers and scientists demonstrate the conflict which is continually being fought between survival and luxury.

It is realized that it is our custom to associate our many comforts and our entertainments with the American way of life. It is too infrequently debated whether or not these comforts are a basic part of the concept which we call "the American Way of Life." If they are, in fact, fundamental parts of this concept, it is high time that we reexamine and reevaluate what we mean by the use of the term. There is no doubt of our fundamental and continuing desire to perpetuate what we believe to be the American way of life, but to do so requires, first, that we have a keener appreciation of the essential elements of this concept and, secondly, that we take stock in the degree that this concept comes in conflict with the elements which make for our survival. It goes without saying that the American way of life will not persist if we fail in the fundamental mission of maintaining a pattern of life which will insure its continuation. Now is the time when we should calculate carefully the cost of our material comforts and the extent to which their enjoyment jeopardizes our future hopes for survival.

(Continued on page 2)



Col. Daniel O. Omer

## Colonel Omer Is Appointed As Deputy

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has announced the appointment of Col. Daniel O. Omer as Deputy Director of Selective Service effective June 18, 1959.

Colonel Omer, General Counsel at National Headquarters since July 1946, fills a post vacant since the retirement May 1, 1957, of Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow.

After being commissioned in the Army Reserve in 1924, Colonel Omer served in a reserve status until ordered to active duty in October 1940. He was assigned to the Selective Service System National Headquarters in October 1940, and has served since that time. He has also served as assistant chief of the Legal Division; Chief, Communications and Records Division; Regional Field Officer; and Assistant Chief, Field Division.

Since 1957, he has served also as Acting Director in the absence of the Director.

In civilian life, Colonel Omer was engaged in legal work primarily with the West Publishing Co., of St. Paul, Minn., a well-known legal publishing firm.

He was graduated from the University of South Dakota law school in 1925, and studied prelaw at Knox College.

4 March 1801—The United States Marine Corps Band, the oldest military band in the United States, played its first official concert at the inauguration of President Thomas Jefferson. The band has played for every President except George Washington.

## System Plans For Emergency Radio Net

As a part of the Selective Service System's overall preparation to insure continuity of operations under any emergency condition, National Headquarters has completed arrangements for the acquisition, on an indefinite loan basis from the Department of the Navy, of a quantity of radio equipment for placement at eleven strategic locations within the continental United States. At the time of this writing, the equipment is in transit to the addressees and the installations should be completed in the near future.

These stations will provide the nucleus of a nationwide communications network which will be capable of functioning as an effective backup system to the land lines in the event of a communications emergency.

Present plans call for the equipment to be operated by licensed amateur radio operators who, it is contemplated, will be appointed as uncompensated members of the Selective Service System with the title of Communications Advisor.

It is planned to organize the facilities and conduct periodic drills on amateur frequencies, however, negotiations are now underway to arrange for emergency frequencies and emergency authorization operations.

## System Newspaper Won't Abandon Well-Known Term

The Selective Service System has NOT abandoned one of its most familiar technical terms.

Registrants still are being delivered for "induction," not for "introduction" as indicated in last month's issue.

For those who missed it, the first line of headline over the item reporting the July call was "July Introduction Call." The word "Introduction" helped fill out the line of type and aptly describes the experience of the inductees, but *Selective Service* will nevertheless keep the proper and more familiar term.

## Defense Requisitions 7,000 Men for August

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to deliver 7,000 registrants for induction during August.

The call is 1,000 less than the July call. All inductees are for the Army.



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957. This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress. Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## Skilled Manpower Misuse

(Continued from page 1)

The efforts of the American people to produce articles which contribute unnecessarily to their comfort are prominent factors in the improper utilization of our engineering and scientific manpower. The products which are used for our entertainment have used millions of hours of the kind of manpower we profess to believe to be in very short supply.

In addition to the use of professional competence in the design and manufacture of useless products, there is a large loss of professional manpower in the refinements which go with the production of useful items. The automobile is one of many examples in this field. Without debating the need for as much transportation as we possess, there can be no question that many, if not most, of the major changes which required engineering capacity in the past few years had little or nothing to do with the vehicle as a mode of transportation. If the Nation suffers from the lack of engineers, their use in yearly remodeling of a wide range of automobiles is indefensible.

The past several years have seen the growth of enormous systems of recruiting of engineers and scientists. Much of this is, of course, directed toward the graduating classes in the engineering schools and those maintaining scientific courses. There appears grave doubt of the soundness of the systems now in use. A complication in the formation and operation of these recruiting systems has been the fact that large numbers of these corporations supporting the recruiting programs have been engaged in the manufacture of defense materials for the Federal Government. Inevitably this has resulted in the Government financing competition for engineers and scientists and has promoted the attempts to outbid each other using funds which ultimately come from the American taxpayer to carry out these competitive activities.

Almost unbelievable incentives have been offered, not alone in pay but in different forms of fringe benefits. The frequent movement of engineers and scientists has been and remains a serious factor in consistent and effective use of these individuals. The source of the funds promotes stockpiling of scientific and engineering personnel by firms engaged in the production of defense items.

The production of luxury items that are in no way essential for our survival provides an area in which the utilization of our scientists and engineers is poor. Any casual reading of the daily papers with the descriptions of luxury items offered for sale, will make

possible a realization of the volume of man-hours of professional knowledge that is used for products which in no way add to the safety of this Nation, and conceivably detract materially by the fact that their possession and use make our citizenry less able and certainly less willing to face the sacrifices which are necessary to meet the challenges of competing nations in the world in which we live.

The campaign for more boys and girls to train to become engineers, scientists, and teachers must go on. There must be encouragement to function as engineers, scientists, and teachers once they have been trained. It is the responsibility of the Selective Service System to support to the utmost the accomplishment of these objectives. The Selective Service System will not fail.

But none of the measures can provide an adequate supply of engineers, scientists, and teachers unless there is utilization of what we have, otherwise there will never be enough.

The people of this Nation must decide what is essential to their survival and then use effectively professional manpower to produce these things. The wastage of critical manpower must stop. As a people we must understand what to do and then use the will to do it.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the United States savings bonds purchased as of April 30, 1959, number 24.

Relative standing of the 24, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Virgin Islands.....	14.12
Idaho.....	12.72
Puerto Rico.....	12.49
Alabama.....	9.58
Nevada.....	9.24
Wisconsin.....	9.09
Hawaii.....	9.00
Nebraska.....	8.16
Washington.....	7.74
Minnesota.....	7.09
Maryland.....	6.95
Oklahoma.....	6.83
North Carolina.....	6.77
South Carolina.....	6.46
Missouri.....	6.39
Ohio.....	6.25
North Dakota.....	6.20
Rhode Island.....	6.13
Maine.....	6.12
Vermont.....	5.91
District of Columbia.....	5.57
Florida.....	5.30
Michigan.....	5.12
Connecticut.....	5.03

## Official Notices

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May 22, 1959—Transmittal Memorandum No. 100, containing: (1) Local Board Memorandum No. 38, as amended, Subject: "Extended Liability of Deferred Registrants," which was amended (a) to include, in clauses (1) and (2) of paragraph 3(a) and in subparagraphs (c), (d), (f), and (h) of paragraph 4, references to section 6(c)(2)(F) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, which was enacted on August 21, 1958, and provides for the retention of deferment or exemption upon change of membership in reserve components of the Armed Forces; (b) to reflect in clause (4) of paragraph 3(b) the current provisions of section 1622.13(1) of the regulations which afford deferment in Class I-D to members of any of the reserve components who are serving satisfactorily; and (c) to delete in clause 9 of paragraph 3(b) the words "and privation" from the term "extreme hardship and privation to dependents."

(2) Local Board Memorandum No. 43, as amended, Subject: "College Student Deferements," which was amended to furnish instructions for the use of the new Graduate or Healing Arts College Student Certificate (SSS Form No. 103) and SSS Form No. 109 which has been revised as the Undergraduate College Student Certificate.

## Uncompensated Personnel Ceremonies Win Recognition for Board Service

Many States have experienced good results in publicizing the presentation of length of service awards to uncompensated members of the System. Most news media welcome stories pointing out the unusual—and the service of the 40,000 unpaid members of the System is in that category.

### Board Member Wins Veterans' Award

An award for more than a quarter of a century of service to veterans was recently presented to Clyde E. Stoops by the Alameda County, Calif., Veterans Employment Committee.

Mr. Stoops has been a member of local boards in his community since June 10, 1943. He served first as a member of a special panel of Local Board No. 51, then as a member of Local Board No. 63 and then as chairman of Local Board No. 53.

## State Director Is Appointed In New Mexico

Col. Samuel F. Gray, former chief of the Selective Service Station of the New Mexico National Guard has been appointed Director of Selective Service for that State. The appointment was effective May 31, 1959.

Colonel Gray was recalled to active duty from retired status. He had retired May 31, 1957.

The new State director's military career dates from 1925. He was first commissioned in that year, saw extensive service in World War II and immediately thereafter as a military censor and in military postal service in both European and Pacific theaters.

He was discharged from active duty in November 1947.

Colonel Gray had been engaged in the dry cleaning and real estate business successively in Albuquerque, his home, and for a time had been employed by the Post Office Department.

## Many Clerks' Sons In Service, But Few Daughters

After reading many items Selective Service concerning sons of local board clerks registering serving, Mrs. Charles Nesselthaler, clerk of Local Boards 115 and 1 of Fredericksburg, Va., writes:

"\* \* \* I feel very proud that my daughter Jane has been commissioned in the Army Medical Specialist Corps and will enter on active duty August 1, 1959 \* \* \*"

Mrs. Nesselthaler has been clerk of the Fredericksburg board since 1940, and of the Spotsylvania County Local Boards since 1948.

Recent examples of the kind of public notice this service is receiving all over the Nation have been reported by Arizona and Montana.

In Arizona, presentations by Lt. Gen. Frank E. Fraser, State Director, to L. C. Dingess and Henry Colman in Yuma; and to L. C. Smith, in Mesa, received picture and news coverage in the local press.

In Kalispell, Mont., presentation of awards to members of the local board by Maj. Gen. S. H. Mitchell, State Director, at ceremonies by the United Veterans Council of Flathead County honoring the board members, received picture and news coverage. The members are A. I. Ilgen, R. E. Ward and A. I. Mercer.

Advance news releases concerning the ceremony also received widespread publication in northwestern Montana newspapers, in the Spokane, Washington's paper and radio and television.



## State Directors Seek Answers For Emergency

How well Selective Service is performing its present job, and how all it is prepared for the future occupied the State Directors at a week long conference in Washington May 18 to 22.

Six committees studied ramifications of these two main questions under six sets of assumed circumstances ranging from cold war to all out conflict. Conclusions and commendations of the committees were presented at general conference sessions. Members of the National Headquarters' staff and the regional Field Officers participated in the conference as committee members.

In approaching the assigned problems, the committees conducted inquiries designed to answer these questions:

What should the System be prepared to do in any situation? and; What can be done now to improve at preparedness?

Interest by the State Directors as expressed in obtaining and maintaining more current information in the files of registrants not presently likely to be inducted, but who might be needed in a number of capacities in an emergency.

With the same emergency situations in mind, State Directors devoted considerable discussion to whether files of registrants not liable under present law should be transferred to current States of residence.

Frequently discussed during the sessions was the problem presented by what General Hershey has described as "the expanding concept of service." The subject grows out of the channeling effect of the System's deferments for activities in the national interest, and involves the question of recognition of such civilian service.

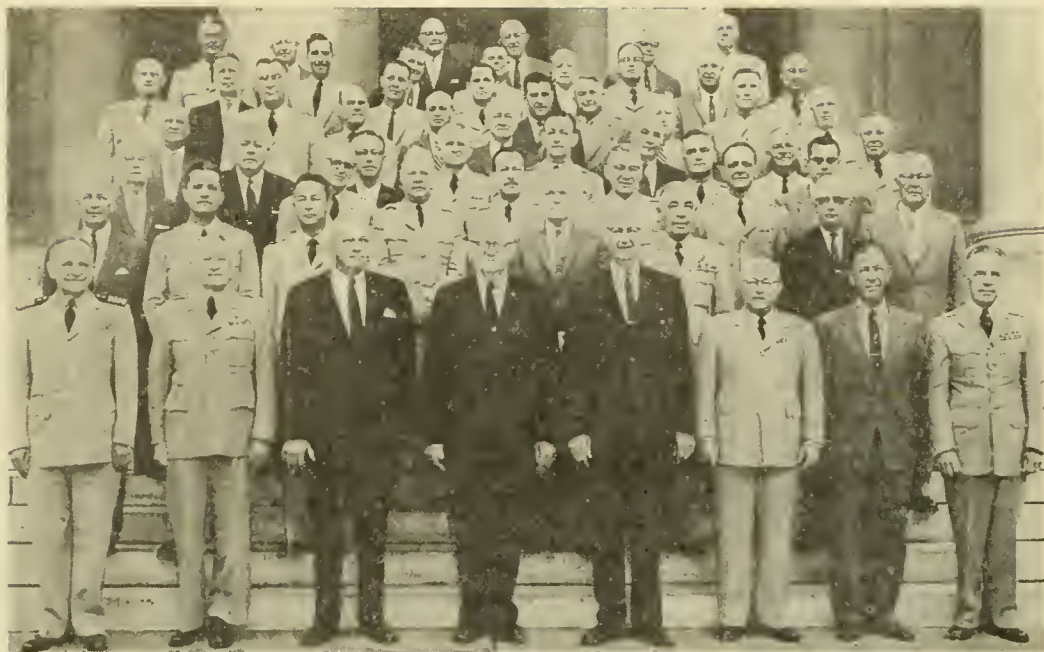
Numerous other aspects of the complex problem of operating under an emergency were discussed, as well as how the System should prepare itself for functions it may anticipate it will have under such conditions.

## Illinois Board Records Restored

For the second time since 1940, the Illinois Selective Service System has found its emergency records invaluable.

These records have enabled it to restore to operation Local Board No. 156 at Pontiac after a fire in April destroyed virtually all the board's records.

A complete new set of cover sheets and registration cards was prepared from the records, and new questionnaires are being mailed to all registrants. Mrs. Marilyn J. Black, clerk, and the staff of State Headquarters worked on the task of restoring the board's records.



PICTURED ABOVE at the STATE DIRECTORS' CONFERENCE, MAY 18-22, 1959, are: First Row, left to right, Capt. Chester J. Chastek, Washington; Col. Samuel F. Gray, New Mexico; Col. Raymond T. Finks, Missouri; Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director; Maj. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, Nebraska; Col. Thomas H. Up-ton, North Carolina; Col. John W. Patton, Jr., Mississippi; and Lt. Col. George W. Dodge, New York.

Second Row, Col. Elbert T. Kimball, Vermont; Lt. Col. Luis Torres-Massa, Puerto Rico; Lt. Col. Joseph A. Christmas, Virgin Islands; Col. Donald A. MacGrath, New Jersey; Maj. Gen. Rodolph L. Esmay, Wyoming; Lt. Gen. Frank E. Fraser, Arizona; and Mr. William E. Leahy, New Hampshire.

Third Row, Mr. Frank D. Norton, District of Columbia; Brig. Gen. Ernest E. Novey, Connecticut; Col. Kenneth H. Leitch, California; Mr. Willard A. Manning, Illinois; Col. Harold C. Wall, Florida; Col. Bentley Courtenay, Wisconsin; Col. Glenn R. Bowles, Iowa; Col. Harold L. Hays, Ohio; Col. Lloyd Charles Wilson, Rhode Island; Col. Donald H. Collins, South Carolina; Col. Jack C. E. Blair, West Virginia; Mr. Forrest G. Dunsmoor, Canal Zone; Capt. Robert E. Card, Alaska; Brig. Gen. Homer E. Jensen, South Dakota; and Col. Howard E. Reed, Colorado.

Fourth Row, Mr. Sprague H. Carter, Sr., Oregon; Col. Fred M. Croom, Arkansas; Col. Paul V. Akst, New York City; Mr. Aronld L. Malone, Tennessee; Lt. Col. Henry M. Gross, Pennsylvania; Brig. Gen. Harry B. Van Seiver, Delaware; Col. Evan P. Clay, Utah; and Maj. E. J. Quine, North Dakota.

Fifth Row, Col. Francis W. Mason, Oregon; Brig. Gen. Henry S. Stanwood, Maryland; Maj. John A. Livingston, Oklahoma; Lt. Col. Wayne E. Rhodes, Indiana; Maj. Gen. S. H. Mitchell, Montana; Col. Mike Y. Hendrix, Georgia; Mr. Richard B. Laing, New Mexico; Mr. Walter M. Thompson, Jr., Alabama; Mr. Frederic L. Nyhan, Massachusetts; Lt. Col. Sam E. Hicks, Kentucky; Maj. Paul B. Merrick, Maine; Maj. Gen. James A. May, Nevada; and Capt. Thomas White, Virginia.

Sixth Row, Col. William A. Boyen, Hawaii; Col. Morris S. Schwartz, Texas; Col. Arthur A. Holmes, Michigan; Maj. Gen. John E. Walsh, Idaho; Lt. Col. Murley A. Reep, Minnesota; and Maj. Gen. Joe Nickell, Kansas.

## Supreme Court Denies Review in Conscientious Objector Case Where Claim Was Based on Belief in Vegetarianism

On March 2, 1959, the United States Supreme Court denied the registrant's petition for a writ of certiorari in the case of *Tamarkin v. United States*. This left in effect the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit which held that the evidence submitted by the registrant himself in his initial written statement to the board furnished a basis in fact for the board's decision that the registrant's belief in vegetarianism represented "essentially political, sociological, or philosophical views, or a mere personal moral code," as distinguished from "belief in a Supreme Being involving duties superior to those arising from any human relation."

In the same case, the registrant had alleged that he was entitled to another physical examination and 21-day waiting period following his last Notice of Classification which had been sent him after the

United States Attorney had declined prosecution of an earlier delinquency because of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Gonzales v. United States*, 348 U.S. 407, 75 S. Ct. 409, and his case had again been considered by the local and appeal boards. Upon this point the Court stated:

"Appellant claims that upon the final notice to him of the adherence by the local board to its I-A classification, he was thereafter entitled to a preinduction physical examination and 21 days' delay. This contention is predicated on the provisions of section 1625.11 of the Selective Service Regulations, 32 C.F.R. 1625.11, and section 1631.7, 32 C.F.R. 1631.7.

"Appellant contends that notwithstanding his having received a certificate of acceptability and his preinduction physical examination at least 21 days before the date fixed for his earlier induction order, and

thus, of course, much more than 21 days before the date fixed by the induction order of July 6, 1956, he was nevertheless entitled again to such preinduction physical examination and 21 days' delay after the termination of the appeal procedure which has been recited above.

"Appellant cites no authority for the proposition that a failure to provide the second physical examination and the 21-day delay would so materially affect the rights of a selectee as to nullify an order of induction, even though it be assumed that the regulations require such proceedings. We need not decide this point, however, because reference to the regulations themselves compels the conclusion that the local board did not 'reopen the registrant's classification' and it did not 'again classify the registrant,' which alone would bring to bear the provisions of 1631.7, upon

(Continued on page 4)



## Victor A. Olsen Scored Success In Trying Post

The death of Victor A. Olsen on June 8, 1959, deprived the System of a man who had made significant contributions to the success of a particularly difficult phase of the System's responsibilities.

Mr. Olsen had served since early 1957 as Chief of the Administrative Division. But he was even more closely identified with the conscientious objector program which he had supervised since its authorization by Congress in 1951. For his performance in launching the program and seeing it through to its present widely accepted status, Mr. Olsen received in 1956 the Selective Service Certificate of Merit for Distinguished Service together with a cash award.

Mr. Olsen first became associated with the conscientious objector program during World War II. In 1941 he joined Selective Service from the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture. He served as a field officer in the Camp Operations Division throughout the 1940 operation.

When the conscientious objector program was authorized by Congress in 1951, Mr. Olsen was assigned as administrator to put the program into effect.

The current work program has stressed activities contributing directly to human welfare. Objectors are at work in health and research programs from which benefits to all mankind may develop. The type of service performed is similar to, but an extension of, much of the work done under the World War II conscientious objector program.

Mr. Olsen's success with the conscientious objector work program was emphasized in a letter to the Director of Selective Service from J. Harold Sherk, executive secretary of the National Service Board for Religious Objectors, on Mr. Olsen's death.

Mr. Sherk quoted from remarks delivered at the funeral service as they reflected on the success Mr. Olsen achieved:

"There are those \* \* \* who will long remember the encouragement he gave them when they seemed to stand alone, misunderstood by their fellows because they could not be disloyal to the voice of conscience."

Mr. Olsen is credited with the development of the conscientious objector work program and with the formation of the policies and principles on which it is based.

He had also been presented the Presidential Certificate of Merit and the Selective Service Medal and Certificate for Faithful and Loyal Service performed without compensation, the latter award for services before he began his duties with the System.



Victor A. Olsen

## Sixth Conference At Quonset Point

Training conference No. 6 for National Guard and Reserve officers earmarked for Selective Service was held June 13 to 27 at the Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R.I.

Reserve units from Augusta, Maine, Detroit, Hartford, Montpelier and New York City attended. National Guard Selective Service Sections from Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York and Rhode Island participated.

## Local Board Clerks Aid Recruiters

Recruiting services of the various Armed Forces continue to recognize the aid given them by local board clerks with the award of certificates and other honors. In addition to the names reported from time to time, many States note that such awards have been too numerous to permit listing of individual recipients.

Recently honored were:

Texas: Mrs. Virginia M. Wyer, Navy; Mrs. Mae R. Williams and Mrs. Alta L. Childress, Army; Mrs. Bertha Lockhart, U.S. Air Force.

Montana: Vera Ahola, Vida Graham, Sheila Bowles, Jeanne Delano, Lorraine Petronek, Shirley Salois, Lucille Thien, Beverly Beadle, Chester Francis, William G. Poole, Mrs. Ruth Ellenwood, Mrs. Rodney Bozarth, John E. Grauman, E. A. Bump, Virginia Hart, Kathryn L. Christensen, Mark La Rowe, and Norma A. Ohnstad, Army.

South Carolina: Mr. Wyman E. Shuler and Mrs. Blonde B. Shuler, Army.

Connecticut: Mrs. Marion M. Sullivan, Mrs. Mary N. Dowaliby, and Mrs. Helen F. Bergeron, U.S. Army.

In addition Mrs. Freda H. Martinez has received a certificate of commendation from the National Guard Bureau in recognition of her patriotic services to Co. I, 102d Infantry Regiment, Connecticut National Guard.

## Classification Picture May 1, 1959

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	19,885,949
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	106,143
Not Examined.....	1,289,591
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	60,858
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	3,884
Fathers 19 through 25.....	425,080
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	73,957
Under 19 years of age.....	230,818
I-C	
Inducted.....	228,594
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,198,057
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	971
Not Examined.....	4,997
Fathers.....	2,134
I-W	
At Work.....	1,878
Released.....	5,505
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	584,940
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	39,785
College.....	5,959
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	44,596
II-A Apprentice.....	4,542
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	21,622
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	171,119
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,415,917
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,225,609
IV-B Officials.....	20
IV-C Aliens.....	6,815
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	60,164
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	3,024,441
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	8,647,953

## Director Approves Cash, Certificates For Nine Employees

One cash award and eight certificates of adoption for suggestions presented through the Incentive Awards Program have been made by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service.

The awards, announced in May, were:

Cash award to Mrs. Margerete E. Andrew, Clerk, Oregon Local Board No. 15.

Certificates of adoption to Mrs. Marion M. Sullivan, Clerk, Connecticut Local Board No. 1; Miss Lolla B. Gilbert, Clerk, Missouri Local Board No. 16; Mrs. Ella Blount, Clerk, Ohio Local Board No. 25; Mrs. Esther I. Hutchins, Group Coordinator, Phoenix, Arizona; Mrs. Lillian P. Hornigold, Clerk, Wisconsin Local Board No. 80; Miss Janet M. Bacon, Clerk, New York Local Board No. 27; Miss Billie M. Corbin, Kentucky State Headquarters and Mrs. Virginia J. Osborn, Clerk, Missouri Local Board No. 62.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were:

Albert Messenger, retired clerk of Hennepin County, Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Hildura C. Palmer, Clerk of Local Board No. 124, Braintree, Mass.

Miss Lolla Gilbert, clerk of Local Board No. 16, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

## Objector Case Review Denied

(Continued from page 3)

which appellant so strongly relies Section 1625.2 provides the circumstances under which a registrant's classification may be reopened and considered anew. The record of the board, which is here before us clearly shows that neither 'upon the written request of the registrant,' nor 'upon its own motion did the local board reopen Tamarkin's classification anew at the time it sent him the notice on October 20, 1955, from which he subsequently appealed. In fact he later requested the board to reopen his classification and this request was denied by the board's letter of January 12, in which it stated 'the board declined to reopen your classification.' Thus there has been no reopening by the board as contemplated under section 1625.11, and therefore the rights that would have accrued to Tamarkin if there had been a reopening and reclassification did not arise.

"The error underlying appellant's argument on this branch of the case lies in his assumption that the notification sent him by the board on October 20, 1956, amounted to a reopening and reclassification in the sense in which the terms are used in section 1625.11.

"Concluding, therefore, that there is no merit in the contention that the board's decision lacked a 'basis in fact' and that no procedural rights of appellant were denied him, we affirm the judgment of the trial court."



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume IX

WASHINGTON, D.C., AUGUST 1959

Number 8

## Services Praise Reserve Bill; Ask Extension

Department of Defense spokesmen expressed strong approval of the 6-month reserve program in its extension for 4 years in testimony before Congress. Extension was urged of section 262 of the Reserve Forces Act which provides for the program, including critical skills enlistments.

Congress voted the extension and measure was approved by the President on July 17.

The spokesmen told Congress that 10 percent of those in the Ready Reserve were basically trained. They also stated that the quality of the Ready Reserve had been substantially increased under the program. The popularity of the reserve programs with the Nation was stressed.

Contrasts between the situation of the Reserve forces before the enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 and today were emphasized.

The Reserve components of the Army, which account for most of the Nation's military reserves, have attained the highest degree of mobilization readiness, deployment capability, and combat potential history, the Congress was told.

Charts presented showed that the Army Reserve had grown from fewer than 90,000 in 1954 to more than 250,000 in March 1959.

The spokesmen also took the occasion to review the comparable improvements made by the National Guard under provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, which are similar to those for the Reserve under section 262 of the Reserve Forces Act.

Commenting on the high state of readiness of the Reserve, the Defense Department spokesmen noted that for the first time in the history

(Continued on page 2)

## Services Recognize Clerical Cooperation

Recruiting services continue to honor members of Selective Service for assistance and cooperation in recruiting programs. Recently reported were the following:

Pennsylvania: Ann N. Draheim, Marion B. Palmer, and Ruth R. Wilt, Army.

Texas: Mrs. Naomi L. Moody, Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and Mrs. Lucille K. Bading, Army. Kansas: Henrietta Brull, Army. Wyoming: Mrs. Mary F. Moore and Mrs. Lola A. Amundson, Army. Idaho: Mrs. Fae Brines, Army.

## Manning A Modern Army Is Complex Problem

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director, Selective Service System

"How We Man a Modern Army," as the subject for a panel discussion, raises more questions than it answers. This was the subject for a panel discussion scheduled during the Annual Meeting of the Association of the United States Army in Washington.

There are many ways the subject matter in this panel discussion could be arranged. A simple approach is an attempt to answer three questions: How do you get members for a modern Army? How do you train the members of a modern Army? (and) How do you keep members of a modern Army?

The question, How do you get members of a modern Army, involves the entire problem of the manpower pool of the Nation and the needs of the Armed Forces in the Regulars and in the Reserves. It involves all of the methods of procurement—voluntary, compulsory, and the combination of the two.

Before the question can be answered as to how we procure the members of a modern Army, some definite conclusions must be reached or assumed as to the size and character of that armed force—the numbers that are to be in the Regular Army, the numbers that are to be in the National Guard, and the numbers that are to be in the Army Reserves.

It is an almost unanswerable question as to what type of person can you secure and retain in the Regular Forces. The whole question involves building equipment for a modern army without regard as to whether or not it is possible to secure the type of people you must have to operate it, or whether you fit the so-called hardware to the type of individual available to operate it.

In these days of mass education by means of formal schools, we place a high value on the type of things learned in our school system. There are many unanswered questions as to the relative value in the Armed Forces of the individual who has had a great deal of formal training but is emotionally unstable in his attitudes, unfit to become and remain a part of a team which must fight, if necessary, and the individual with far less training who does possess attitudes, inclinations, sense of obligation, and willingness not possessed by his more schooled brothers.

The long-range interest of a modern army, in conflict with its short-range interest, constitutes a problem generally receiving far too little attention. This, in turn, depends to a very large measure on

(Continued on page 2)

## States Report On Exercises For OPAL 1959

Excellent results were experienced in the State and local phases of Operation Alert 1959, based on reports to the Director of Selective Service by State Directors.

The exercise this year stressed cooperation and planning at the local, State, and regional level for operations under emergency conditions. State Selective Service organizations joined with other State and Federal agencies in exploring capacities and avenues of cooperation under conditions existing during and after an attack.

Detailed reports on the exercise have been received from State Directors and are currently under study at National Headquarters.

State activities during the exercise were directed primarily toward establishing liaison with other manpower agencies, to explore and discuss exercise problems, and how to solve them.

With respect to this objective, the following are excerpts from typical reports:

"Two meetings were held (during the local phase, with local employment service officials) in which the problems of this special mission were discussed. Employment service officials expressed interest \* \* \* the second of these meetings was held in a local board office."

"\* \* \* a meeting was held at our (Continued on page 2)

## Defense Requests Delivery of 7,000 During September

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide Armed Forces Induction Stations with 7,000 men during September 1959 for assignment to the Army.

The September call is the same as for the month of August and is based on attainment of approved strength after allowances have been made for enlistments and re-enlistments.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were:

Lt. Comdr. Oscar L. Bunker of the San Juan Selective Service Training Unit of Puerto Rico.

Howard D. Bryant, member of Local Board No. 17 of Chicago, Ill., accompanied by Mrs. Bryant.

## More Accurate Reports Sought On Rejections

More accurate statistics on rejection at induction will be acquired with the use of revised SSS Form No. 262, which State Directors began to use with July reports of deliveries, inductions, and examinations.

Also being revised to conform with the new Form No. 262 are SSS Forms No. 261 and No. 230.

The new procedures, and interim procedures until all forms are revised, were outlined in Operations Bulletin No. 209 of June 19, 1959.

Under the revised reporting, registrants previously found acceptable and those previously found not acceptable will be listed separately.

More accurate statistics on induction rejections will be useful for the purpose, among others, of allocating calls.

## Conference Series In Second Round

The seventh Selective Service general conference for the training of Reserve and National Guard officers earmarked for Selective Service was held at the Naval Air Station, Sand Point, Wash., July 25 to August 8.

The conference marked the beginning of the second round of training sessions. The year's series of 12 conferences will bring two for each Selective Service region.

Reserve units attending the Sand Point conference were those from Boise, Honolulu, Portland, Salem, and Seattle. National Guard sections from Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska participated.

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

AUG 13 1959



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## Improved Form Put Into Use By Armed Forces

A revised form for recording acceptability (DD Form 62) was put into use July 1, 1959, by Armed Forces induction and examining stations in accordance with Operations Bulletin No. 210 of June 22.

The revisions on the form were described by the Operations Bulletin.

Eliminated from the new form were subitems on the copy of the previous edition of DD Form 62 which indicated more specifically the reason for rejection. The change will save time by eliminating the need for making separate entries on the copy.

The change was also considered advisable because the information provided in the subitems already appeared on the Record of Induction (DD Form 47). Chances of error are expected to be decreased. Formerly, DD Form 62 and DD Form 47 occasionally showed conflicting data, presumably as a result of errors occurring because the original and the copy of Form 62 were completed, in part, independently.

On the new form, item No. 2 shows that a man is found unacceptable "under current standards" rather than "under UMT & S Act, as amended."

The change is in keeping with the act as recently amended to give the President the authority to vary standards of acceptability except in time of war or national emergency declared by Congress. The new phrase also emphasizes that the finding of unacceptability is temporary and is valid only so long as standards and their application remain unchanged.

The Department of Defense which revised the form in cooperation with the Selective Service System also changed the title of the form and its wording to give it the character of a statement rather than a certificate.

## States Report On Exercises

(Continued from page 1)

offices with representation from the Office of Civil Defense and the State employment agencies. Proposals for meeting manpower shortages immediately after attack were made and each agency assisted in establishing records of essential nature.

"It is believed that this getting to the grass roots is the most important type of exercise yet held. Problems are rapidly coming into focus and solutions, though not easy, are being developed."

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the United States savings bonds purchased as of May 31, 1959, number 27.

Relative standings of the 27, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Virgin Islands	14.12
Idaho	12.56
Puerto Rico	12.55
Wisconsin	9.08
Hawaii	8.95
Nevada	8.86
Alabama	8.67
Nebraska	8.24
Wyoming	7.86
Washington	7.52
Minnesota	7.33
Maryland	7.00
North Carolina	6.91
Oklahoma	6.62
South Carolina	6.48
Utah	6.46
Rhode Island	6.45
Missouri	6.40
Ohio	6.38
South Dakota	6.33
North Dakota	6.23
Maine	6.16
Vermont	5.90
District of Columbia	5.73
Florida	5.20
Connecticut	5.02
Michigan	4.97

## Services Praise Reserve Bill

(Continued from page 1)

of the Army's organized Reserves, selected units have begun basic unit training.

It was also pointed out that the mental caliber of these entering the program is high. More than 17 percent of those enlisting during fiscal year 1958 were in the highest mental grouping, compared to 9.6 percent for Regular Army enlistees and 7.8 percent for those inducted.

The next largest user of the 6-month program has been the Marine Corps, which has had comparable experience, and the Air Force has also found the program highly desirable.

It was pointed out at the hearings by the witnesses that the success of the program is due to its acceptance by the public. It is known, the witnesses said in prepared statements, that these programs, like those for the National Guard and Air National Guard, provide draft deferment and eventual discharge of the military obligation.

Nevertheless, in some States cooperation was incomplete. In a few instances, one or another of the manpower agencies did not participate, and, in isolated cases, no meetings were held.

# Manning A Modern Army Is Complex Problem

(Continued from page 1)

the accepted concept of the nature of any future possible wars. If the war is to be minutes, days, or a very few weeks in duration then, obviously, it is of little consequence how much training is possessed by those who are not in either the Regular Army or the Ready Reserve. On the other hand, if the war is to be protracted, then the more people who are trained, especially those who require long periods of training, prior to the emergency the sooner the Nation will be able to complete successfully any war in which it finds itself. It is unfortunate but true that those in normal times who are not considered for service because of the difficulty in training them, in a war of any great length must be used, and must be trained or used untrained because then time is of far more value than it is at the present time.

In the procurement of personnel for the modern army the whole question of how acceptability is determined becomes a problem of first importance. Our inability to measure successfully the capacity of the individual to function is a shortcoming that may sometime spell disaster for this Nation. One of the prices which we pay for high specialization is the loss of perspective on the individual as a whole. Our judgment of the acceptability of an individual at present must depend upon choosing those who remain uneliminated after others have been rejected for specific incapacities viewed generally without regard to offsetting strengths in the same individual.

How do we train a member of the modern army? This, of course, immediately raises the question as to how much the prospective member of the modern army has been trained before he was procured for the modern army. The spiritual qualities which we seek in the future member of the modern army cannot be inculcated in the individual if not already there before his or her entry into the service. This immediately involves discussion of the responsibility of the home, the school, the church, the community, and the Nation.

After the individual becomes a member of the Armed Forces then the question arises as to whether or not he or she should be basically trained with most emphasis on the general qualities required of a member of the modern army, or whether early in this training the highly specialized demands of the modern army should be recognized and the individual should be early started on a career as a specialist.

In the training it must be faced as to whether the aim is to provide technicians with a high capacity for specialization or whether greater emphasis and greater recognition shall be given to developing and maintaining the qualities of leadership on every level which have always seemed essential to the training of any kind of an army, modern or otherwise. There are some indi-

cations that the incentives in a service to become a specialist with only technical obligation or technical responsibility has been given more weight than in developing all levels leaders who would assume responsibility for positive, time and definite action which involves high risk of criticism and even punishment in case of failure.

How do you keep members in modern army? This raises first a question of what kind of people you want to keep in a modern army. What type of individuals should serve and then pass on to the next serve of one kind or another. What kind should be encouraged to remain and become permanent members of the forces? How long should different types of individuals be permitted to remain? There are nations in Europe that establish years as the maximum service; any grade of enlisted personnel.

Then there is the question of motivation and incentives. How much of it is pay? How much is prestige? How much in fringe benefits? How much in housing? How much of it is tied up with wide dispersion of Army units throughout the world?

It can be discussed and debated but probably will remain unsettled as to whether the modern army suffers from an abundance of discipline or a lack of it. Is the member of the modern army more or less content to serve in it if many of the support functions are performed by civilians? Will the soldier remain in the army longer or less time his feeding facilities are arranged by contract? Is he better content to have some of the unpleasant duties performed by nonmilitary personnel, or is he less content because their working hours are less arduous than his, and that whenever service outside of regular hours demanded they are many times restricted or unavailable?

Does he gain pride by the abundance of complicated equipment and weapons? Or does he feel himself a slave to this equipment? Can he gain the confidence that he will not be let down in an emergency weapons which have not yet established the reliability of many of the weapons of the army when they were not modern in our present use of the word?

To what extent does the attraction of wages by industrial firms engaged in the manufacture of weapons and equipment make him unwilling to remain in the Armed Forces? To what extent is his inability to feel himself a part, an important part, in a modern army a factor which causes him to decide to seek other permanent life's work? To what extent does the attitude of the public toward the army influence him in his decision to remain in the Armed Forces?

These questions and many others were given thought and provoked discussion at the annual meeting of the Association of the United States Army. They deserve thought and study by the public generally.



## Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

June 19, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 203, as amended, Subject: "Procedures Relating to Use of Standby Reserve Control (DD Form 889) and Standby Reserve Notice and Report (SSS Form No. 91)," which was amended to delete from paragraphs 1(a) and 4(a) references to the manner in which DD Form 889 and SSS Form No. 91 had been revised, to provide in paragraph 3 that DD Forms 889 notifying of removals from the Standby Reserve will be mailed to the State Director of Selective Service instead of the local board, and to revise in paragraph 6 the address listed to which SSS Forms No. 91 for Coast Guard Standby Reservists shall be mailed so as to permit mailing to the Coast Guard District Commander when specifically requested by the Coast Guard.

June 19, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 209, Subject: "State Monthly Report of Deliveries, Inductions, and Examinations (SSS Form No. 262), Delivery List (SSS Form No. 261), and Transfer for Armed Forces Physical Examination or Induction (SSS Form No. 230)," concerning the revision of SSS Form Nos. 230, 261, and 262 to provide for reporting information as to whether the registrants were or were not previously examined and the manner of reporting that information on SSS Form Nos. 230 and 231 pending the distribution of the revision of those forms.

June 22, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 210, Subject: "Statement of Acceptability (DD Form 62)," concerning the revision of that form on March 1, 1959, to change its title; to delete portions of item 2; and to provide that the original is the local board's copy and the duplicate is the registrant's copy.

June 23, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 191, as amended, Subject: "Instructions Concerning the Determination of Availability of Members of the Standby Reserve and the Procedures and Forms Relating Thereto," Part II of which was amended (1) to provide in paragraph 3(a) that the Standby Reserve Locator Card (SSS Form No. 92) shall be completed to the extent possible; (2) to provide in paragraph 4(a) that the military specialty need not be entered on SSS Form No. 92 unless desired by the State Director of Selective Service; (3) to provide in paragraph 4(c) that the Standby Reserve Fold-

## Classification Picture June 1, 1959

Class	Total
Total Classified	19,989,876
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	102,490
Not Examined	1,331,386
Not Available for Induction or Examination	52,002
Induction or Examination Postponed	3,092
Fathers 19 through 25	426,174
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	74,096
Under 19 years of age	230,960
I-C	
Inducted	221,176
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,193,224
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	960
Not Examined	5,083
Fathers	2,150
I-W	
At Work	1,886
Released	5,495
I-D Member of Reserve Component	598,106
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	39,645
College	5,805
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	44,568
II-A Apprentice	4,456
II-C Agricultural Deferment	21,606
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	170,611
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,431,775
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,222,542
IV-B Officials	21
IV-C Aliens	6,774
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	60,241
IV-F Unfit for Service	3,042,335
V-A Over Age of Liability	8,691,217

## Director's Letter Praises Interest Of Eighth Grader in Selective Service

The interest of an eighth grade student in Selective Service and the Nation's military manpower program was especially encouraged in a recent letter from General Hershey to Rodney Marble of Mountain Lakes, N.J.

Rodney requested material to help him write a term paper on Selective Service.

In his letter to the boy, stressing

the importance of youthful interest, the Director wrote:

"Your concern with the great problems facing our Nation and the methods which we take to solve them is most reassuring. In the trying years ahead the salvation of our Nation will rest in the hands of today's youths who will be tomorrow's leaders and there can be no question but that an informed leadership is an effective leadership."

ers (SSS Form No. 90) shall be filed in the manner prescribed by the State Director; (4) to revoke former paragraph 6 relating to the discontinuance of the use of the Standby Reserve Availability Record (SSS Form No. 83) and to renumber former paragraphs 7, 8, and 9 as paragraphs 6, 7, and 8; (5) to reflect in paragraph 6, as renumbered, the revision of the Standby Reserve Local Board Action Summary Sheet (SSS Form No. 84) so as to require the use of separate copies for male and female reservists; (6) to reflect in paragraph 8(c), as renumbered, the revision of the Standby Reserve Actions and Minutes (SSS Form No. 82) whereby the former column 5 was renumbered column 6; and (7) to refer in paragraph 8(c) to the lines on SSS Form Nos. 84 and 85 by line title instead of line number.

June 24, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 206, as amended, Subject: "Completion of Section II of Record of Induction (DD Form 47),"

which was amended to provide that Section II must be signed only on the original of DD Form 47 and that the signer's name should be typed on all copies.

July 1, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 185, as amended, Subject: "Status of Quotas for Enlistment in the Critical Skills Program," which was amended to announce that each Armed Force has an open quota of enlistments for the critical skills program for the fiscal year 1960, to provide that notifications to the Air Force under sections 1680.5(b) and 1680.7(b) of the Selective Service Regulations shall be sent only to the Air Reserve Records Center, and to delete Attachment 2 which listed the addresses of the Commanders of the numbered Air Forces.

Seven more universities and colleges will conduct flight training for Army ROTC students, jumping to 47 the number of institutions now teaching selected cadets flying fundamentals.

## Registrars Told Of New Forms In Newsletter

College registrars have shown a keen interest in student deferment procedures and have been urged by their association to continue to cooperate fully with the Selective Service System in matters affecting students. Recommendations that registrars familiarize themselves with Selective Service Regulations and establish liaison with State Selective Service personnel were included in the association's report, in its recent Newsletter, on the adoption of the new student forms (SSS Forms No. 109 and No. 103).

The spring 1959 Newsletter advised members of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers of the new forms which were developed by the System in cooperation with a committee of the association. The new forms were discussed and explained at a workshop at the 1959 annual meeting of the association in Pittsburgh in April.

The Newsletter told members: "The new forms are designed to be convenient and easy for the registrar to fill out, and at the same time to be convenient and easy for the local board to read."

After discussing the use of the new forms, the Newsletter continued:

"Selective Service and higher education are in business together. Selective Service has already shown its willingness to cooperate with agencies of higher education. It is, therefore, of great importance that college registrars assume their responsibility of meeting Selective Service at least halfway by learning the provisions of Selective Service Regulations, and by becoming personally acquainted with members of the Selective Service System. \* \* \*

Advantages of the new forms were pointed out in the Newsletter, and attention was called to the part registrars play in supplying information to local boards.

## Puerto Rico Honors Personnel With 15 Years Service

Out of the 754 uncompensated personnel in the Selective Service System in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, 153, or 20.2 percent received during 1958 an award for 15 years of service to the organization. Of 146 civilian employees, 39, or 26.7 percent received a similar award in the Commonwealth during the calendar year of 1958. This is one of the highest percentages of persons so honored throughout the Nation.

The lapel buttons and pins representing 15 years of service with Selective Service were presented personally by the Director of Selective Service for Puerto Rico, Col. R. Gimenez-de la Rosa, in special ceremonies held throughout the Island.



## War Production Problem Topic Of Army Book

(Publication of "The Army and Economic Mobilization" has been reported by the Department of the Army. The vast production and procurement task in mobilization of course requires proper utilization of manpower for its successful completion—a problem Selective Service constantly seeks to solve.)

The gigantic effort to turn America's peacetime economic potential into the actual capacity to produce and deliver war equipment is described in the latest volume of the War Department series on World War II.

The book, "The Army and Economic Mobilization," issued by the Army's Chief of Military History, describes the Army's major role in conversion of the Nation's civilian peacetime economy to meet the demands of modern technological warfare.

Written by Dr. R. Elberton Smith, the new book tells how the War Department operated as one of the principal agencies of the Government in administering and planning the American economic mobilization.

After World War I, the Army was, by law, assigned the principal responsibilities in assuring the country's industrial preparedness to meet a war emergency. The Army Industrial Mobilization Plan, painstakingly developed and carefully revised through the twenty-year period between World Wars, proved realistic and thorough. Though all phases of the Plan were not put into effect, even the unused elements suggested control agencies similar to those actually formed.

The global character of World War II, with its far-flung navies, immense land armies and massive airpower—for the most part all built from scratch—gave rise to total military requirements which for sheer bulk and quantity of equipment were without parallel in history. The role of the War Department is clearly indicated in Dr. Smith's work. As the largest of the war agencies, it spent \$167 billion out of a total expenditure of \$304 billion during the war years.

To support its peak force of 8,251,210, the Army procured over 128 million pairs of footwear, half a billion pairs of socks, 88 thousand tanks, almost 635 thousand jeeps and 1¼ million other trucks, over 231 thousand airplanes, 95 thousand railway cars, almost 2 million radio transmitters and receivers, over 23 million aircraft bombs, 300 million rounds of artillery and antitank ammunition, and 40 billion rounds of small arms ammunition. The amounts of required food and other equipment described in this book are equally staggering.

## SSS Form No. 109 Is Proper Report On Law Students

Some local boards have been requesting registrars and admissions officers to submit SSS Form No. 103 on law students, according to information reaching National Headquarters. It was pointed out that law students are treated as undergraduate students pursuing a 5-, 6-, or 7-year course under Selective Service Regulations, and that the proper student certificate for the schools to use is SSS Form No. 109 in accordance with Operations Bulletin 47.

## Warn Veterans Of Termination Of GI Benefits

Some Korea veterans, in night school or in part-time training under the Korean GI Bill, may have to start accelerating their courses if they want to finish up by the termination date of their GI training benefits, the Veterans' Administration points out.

Under the law, a veteran's GI termination date is 8 years from the date of his discharge. But in no event can he take GI training beyond January 31, 1965.

Veterans may not be paid GI educational allowances after their termination dates have passed, VA said.

VA pointed out that a veteran discharged in 1952 faces a termination date next year, in 1960. For a veteran discharged in 1953, his termination date would come sometime in 1961.

VA suggested that veterans taking Korean GI Bill training check their own individual termination dates. If the date is hard upon them, VA said, they may want to consider accelerating their courses by taking additional subjects or going to summer school.

Veterans working days and going to school at night part time may be particularly hard-put to finish their GI training before their deadline, since their training may extend over several years, VA said. They in particular should give thought to speeding up their courses in order to finish in time, VA advised.

## Eight Sons of Two Wisconsin Families Register in Bunches at LaCrosse Board

Two LaCrosse, Wis., families have added eight registrants to the rolls of Local Board No. 33 of LaCrosse County in just three trips to the board office.

A story in SELECTIVE SERVICE recently about the registration of quadruplets in Fargo, N. Dak., prompted the LaCrosse County board to check its own mass family registrations.

The Greene twins, Willard and

## Readers Outside of Selective Service Find Publication of Value, Interest

"Gentlemen:

"I certainly do request that we be kept on the mailing list for your publication SELECTIVE SERVICE. I continue to read it from one end to the other, as I find it invaluable for giving me a feel for the way the Selective Service System is managed. General Hershey's editorials comprise a high point in each month's issue. I know you all will keep up the good work."

The paragraph above is from a letter received from a reader engaged in student counseling in a famous university. National Headquarters was pleased to receive the letter, but it is NOT printed here in order to congratulate ourselves.

The letter emphasizes the point, made before, that SELECTIVE SERVICE may be valuable and helpful to many interested persons—not limited by any means to student counselors—who cannot be crowded into the strictly limited outside distribution list authorized for the publication.

Members of the System may find many individuals and organizations to whom their copies may be passed along and who would find it of value.

## Personnel of System Given Thanks For Armed Forces Day Cooperation

The following letters exchanged recently between Assistant Secretary of Defense Murray Snyder and Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey,

Director of Selective Service, a self-explanatory:

"Dear General Hershey:

"On behalf of the Department of Defense, I wish to thank you for the cooperation the Selective Service System gave to the 1959 Armed Forces Day observance. The program was highly successful.

"You may be sure that your support of the 'Power for Peace' effort was most helpful and is appreciated.

"Kindest regards and best wishes

"Sincerely,

/s/ Murray Snyder."

"Dear Mr. Snyder:

"It is gratifying to know that the 1959 Armed Forces Day observance was highly successful.

"I am pleased that the Selective Service System has been able to help in any way and assure you full cooperation in the future.

"It will be gratifying to be able to relay your expression of appreciation to members of the System military and civilian, throughout the Nation, who are always willing to lend any support to Armed Forces Day observances.

"Sincerely yours,

/s/ Lewis B. Hershey."

## Korea Veterans Urged to Speed Training Requests

Korea veterans planning to start school in the fall under the Korean GI bill are advised by the Veteran Administration to apply early.

VA pointed out that with nearly a half million veterans expected to be in training this fall, VA regional offices the Nation over will be operating at full speed to handle their papers. By applying now, a veteran can beat the rush and eliminate any chance of a delay at the last minute.

## Average Student Under War Orphan Program Sketched

The average student in school under the War Orphans Education program has passed his 19th birthday, is in his early years at college, and has a pretty good idea where he's heading in life.

In drawing this profile of the typical War Orphans student, the Veterans' Administration said that so far more than 9,000 sons and daughters of deceased war veterans have enrolled under the 2-year-old program.

While the age limits for War Orphans schooling generally run from 18 to 23, VA found that nearly two-thirds of all students were under 20. Average age of male students was 19.4 years; the women were a little younger, an even 19.

Nine out of every 10 War Orphans students enrolled in college, VA said. The tenth enrolled in school below the college level, also allowable under the program, to prepare for a vocational objective.

William, registered April 4, 1956. Within 19 months, their three brothers, triplets Gale, Gary, and Gordon Greene reported and registered on November 1, 1957.

Then less than a month later, on November 29, 1957, Marvin, Melvin, and Mylan Zuleger, triplets, added their names to the board's list of registrants.

All eight boys live in Onalaska, Wis.



U.S. Selective Service

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume IX

WASHINGTON, D.C., SEPTEMBER 1959

Number 9

## High Costs, Budget Cut Pose Stern Challenge

By Col. Daniel O. Omer

Deputy Director of Selective Service

The joint conference committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate has agreed on a compromise appropriation of \$29,278,400 for the operation of the Selective Service System for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960. This amount is \$278,400 less than that appropriated for the fiscal year 1959. The reduced figure, however, does not tell the whole story. Each year the cost of operating the various elements of the system, like the cost of maintaining our homes, increases over the preceding year. Whether we are business or professional men, employers or employees, or Government workers, each of us is aware that the cost of living has inched upward year by

year. The performance of almost any given task—in private business as in Government—requires more dollars in 1959 than in 1958 or 1957. And it probably will cost more per unit of performance in 1960. If the System were to accomplish in the fiscal year 1960 the same number of registrations, make the identical number of classification actions, mail the exact number of letters and forms, and forward for preinduction and induction the same number of registrants as in 1959, with the same number of employees, the cost would be a great deal more than it was in 1959.

Communication and transportation costs are higher. Equipment, supplies, and contractual services are more expensive. The overall cost of personal services throughout the System is greater, which means that the "matching" contributions paid by the agency for retirement, Social Security, and group insurance also advance. Postal charges alone represent an increase of more than \$100,000 over last year, due to the increase in postal rates.

So it is that we find ourselves in fiscal year 1960 with increased workloads and responsibilities but with considerably less purchasing power than last year.

What is the solution to this fiscal dilemma?

It appears we will not be able to finance operations as they have been carried on during the past fiscal year, and, therefore, we must find a method of increasing productivity with the personnel and facilities our limited funds will provide.

We should review some of the things we have been doing to determine if they still need to be done, or if what was once a necessary function is now merely a custom. If we then lack the manpower and facilities to do the things that must be done, we must arrive at a decision as to which things come first, and let the less exigent, and the

(Continued on page 2)

## Board Registrant Holds Office of Board Chairman

Perhaps many a registrant has sometimes impulsively wished to be a member of the local board.

Whether he ever so wished or not, Melvin F. Williams, a registrant of Mercer County Local Board No. 173 at Aledo, Ill., has not only made membership, but is the chairman of his own board.

Mr. Williams is a Navy veteran of World War II and of Korea. He was appointed a local board member in March 1955, and has been chairman since October 1957.

His classification is V-A.

## Local Board Clerk Wins Award in Fire Emergency

Courageous handling of an emergency by Mrs. Bette J. Sherman, Mandan, N. Dak., local board clerk, has earned her a Certificate of Merit and a cash award.

Mrs. Sherman was honored for her performance during and after a fire which destroyed her local board office and some records earlier this year.

Mrs. Sherman removed vital records of Local Board No. 30 despite personal danger when fire broke out in the building housing the board.

Although the fire was believed by officials to have been brought under control, it erupted again after Mrs. Sherman had been persuaded to leave the scene. By the time she returned, the fire barred any access to the office.

Plans for registration at her home were put into effect immediately by Mrs. Sherman with the result that only 1 day of operation was lost. After the office was reestablished in the post office building, Mrs. Sherman with the assistance of a temporary employee, performed hard and diligent work to reconstruct the Morton County Local Board.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were:

Mrs. Lois L. Helm of Local Board No. 59, Santa Cruz, Calif., Mrs. Jane B. Simonton, clerk of Local Boards No. 78 and 145 of Franklin, Ga., accompanied by her husband, and Miss Mary E. Davenport of Local Board No. 1, Pensacola, Fla.

## College Student Test Results of 1959 Reviewed

Approximately 18 percent of the 5,258 students taking the Selective Service College Qualification Test last April 30 made scores of 69 and below. This compares with 21 percent who scored less than 70 in 1957.

At the other end of the scale, only 0.1 percent scored higher than 95. And 27 percent of those tested scored 80 or above. Put another way, 55 percent scored 70 or more but less than 80.

By class in college, the numbers who were tested were: freshmen, 1,548; sophomores, 1,077; juniors, 1,204; seniors, 1,152; graduate and special students, 277.

Of all men scoring 80 and above, freshmen accounted for 10.45 percent, seniors for 5.88 percent; sophomores for 4.75 percent; juniors for 4.51 percent, and graduate and special students for 1.75 percent.

Of all men scoring 69 and below, 5.82 percent were freshmen; 4.91 percent were sophomores; 4.36 percent were juniors, 2.28 percent were seniors, and 0.38 percent were graduate and special students.

Composition of the 4,325 students scoring 70 to 79 inclusive was 13.27 percent freshmen, 10.82 percent sophomores, 14.04 percent juniors, 13.75 percent seniors, and 3.14 percent special and graduate students.

The proportion of each class which failed, scored 70 to 79, or who scored 80 and above was not computed.

The number taking the test is a relatively insignificant sample—0.379 percent of the nonveteran male student population estimated at approximately 1,385,000.

Applications for the 1959 test numbered 6,722. In 1958, 6,941 applied and 5,403 were tested. In the 24 tests given since 1951, approximately 609,000 students have taken the test.

## DOCUMENTS DEPT.

## October Induction Call for Army Placed at 9,000

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to deliver 9,000 men for induction during October. All are for the Army.

The call for 9,000 is the same as the January and February call, and is 2,000 larger than the calls for August and September. Calls for May and June were for 6,000 each.

## Service Award Ceremonies Draw Notice

Frequent reports of well-received ceremonies honoring members of the System for length of service received at National Headquarters. These events have served to draw attention to the functions of organization and particularly the patriotic, little-recognized service to the Nation given by compensated personnel.

National Headquarters realizes that not all such events come to its attention through press clippings or other information from State Headquarters. But the volume of awards of 15-year service pins and buttons indicate that many such ceremonies are held. More and more members of the System are accumulating 15 years and more of service.

Records at National Headquarters, for instance, show that since August 1, 1958, 2,901 buttons and pins have been presented by the System for 15 years of service, through June 1959. This figure is added into 2,466 buttons and 435 pins.

In addition, 10 awards for 30 years of service have been given.

Fifteen-year awards by months since August 1958 are: August, 173 buttons, 51 pins; September, 519 buttons, 55 pins; October, 268 buttons, 36 pins; November, 125 buttons, 68 pins; and December, 549 buttons, 48 pins.

January 1959, 119 buttons, 27 pins; February, 130 buttons, 36 pins; March, 124 buttons, 27 pins; April, 137 buttons, 25 pins; May, 5 buttons, 38 pins; and June, 217 buttons, 24 pins.



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## High Costs, Budget Cut Pose Stern Challenge

(Continued from page 1)

less important, take their respective places in the precedence of things to be done.

The local boards are the sinews and the backbone of the Selective Service System. Improved methods of doing things should begin there. We have the conviction that untapped resources of ingenuity can be found among the faithful and hard-working clerks of the local boards. The employee suggestion program is recommended as a means of bringing to light improvements in procedure that may well result in elimination of outmoded or unnecessary steps, forms, and time.

We expect the same review of present practices and techniques in State and National Headquarters. It is imperative in the national interest that we carry out our four basic functions: (1) To procure manpower for the Armed Forces, (2) to monitor the Standby Reserve, (3) to channel young men into scarce and critical skills through a judicious use of the de-

ferment process, and (4) to plan for a continued and uninterrupted operation in the event of national emergency. However, local boards should be requested to prepare only those reports and perform those functions that are required by law, regulations, and necessity to perform these primary functions. Other programs, however desirable, should be handled in that perspective.

In making the apportionment of the limited funds for the fiscal year 1960, local board requirements were given preference at the expense of National and State Headquarters. This is as it should be.

The Selective Service System faces a challenge. The program of the Government, aimed at balancing the budget, deserves the support of all of us. We can give more than mere lipservice by accomplishing the missions assigned to us with the funds appropriated by the Congress. In so doing, we will be making our contribution in the fight against inflation.

## Induction of Quadruplets Recalls National News Interest in Birth Of Three Boys, Girl, in New Jersey

The three male members of the Clifton, N.J., Kasper quadruplets, whose birth 23 years ago was a national news event, were scheduled to have been inducted in August.

They are Felix, Frank, and Ferdinand, registrants of Local Board

No. 38. Their sister, Frances, is the other quadruplet.

The pending induction of the trio was the subject of a feature story in the Passaic-Clifton *Herald-News* Saturday, July 25.

The *Herald-News* story recalled the interest in the birth of the quadruplets:

"The quads were born at St. Mary's Hospital May 9, 1936, to Mr. and Mrs. Emil Kasper. The boys still live with their parents at 51 Orono Street in the Athenia section of Clifton. Dr. Frank Jani, of Clifton, was the attending physician.

"The quadruplets' brother, Ralph, 24, will be released from the Army next month.

"All of the quads are working. Felix is a mechanic at Sadewitz's Service Center, 301 Clifton Avenue, Clifton; Frank is a clerk at Seabert's Delicatessen, 1151 Main Avenue, Clifton; Ferdinand is a construction laborer; and Frances is employed at a convalescent home in Bernardsville. None is married.

"The Clifton family was the subject of daily stories in the Nation's press for many months after their birth."

## Member of Board In New York City Is Active at 90

Members of the New York City Selective Service System are proud of the record of Timothy Francis Driscoll, dean of the city's local board members.

Mr. Driscoll, who was first appointed a local board member in 1940, is 90 years old and is a devoted participant in the twice-monthly meetings of Local Board No. 29.

Mr. Driscoll became a member of the New York City Fire Department in 1898, retiring in 1938.

His hobby is walking. Five miles a day is his stint. He is a widower. Six of his nine children are living.

## Claim of Conscientious Objection Must Be Filed With Local Board Before Issuance of Order to Report

A claim of conscientious objection must be filed with the local board before the order to report for induction is issued, according to a U.S. district court decision recently upheld on appeal.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, affirming the decision of the U.S. District Court for the District of Colorado, also noted that section 1625.2 of the regulations is applicable to claims of conscientious objection. This section bars consideration of the claim made after the induction order is issued unless the board specifically finds a change of status beyond the control of the registrant.

The appeals court also held that board proceedings are presumed to have been regular unless the contrary is shown.

The decision was reached on April 8, 1959, in the case of Keene v. United States. It is discussed in detail in a report on the case distributed recently by the Office of the General Counsel to State Directors.

In considering another issue involved in the case, the appeals court held that the original order to report was not invalidated by a post-

ponement of induction following request by the General Counsel that the local board consider whether there had been a change of status under section 1625.2 of the regulations.

In discussing necessity for a timely filing of a claim of conscientious objection, the court stated:

"Concededly, no one has a constitutional right to exemption from military service. It is a matter of legislative grace. It is granted recognition of the concept that it 'more essential to respect a man's religious belief than to force him to serve in the Armed Forces.' At the same time, we recognize the necessity of safeguarding the fountainhead of these ideals by force of arms. For the plainest of reasons, it is therefore incumbent upon one claiming to be conscientiously opposed to participation in war to prove the bona fides of his claim and the Congress provided the procedure for the determination of these subjective beliefs. But also recognized the necessity of leaving the administrative detail to the executive branch of the Government by expressly authorizing the President to 'prescribe the necessary rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this title.'

"It does not seem unreasonable or derogatory to the spirit and purpose of the exempting statute to provide by regulation that no request for reopening and classification shall be entertained after notice to report for induction is mailed. Otherwise, the whole machinery of the selective service process may conceivably be disrupted by last minute changes in status for purposes of avoidance. Such is the manifest purpose of the proviso in Regulation 1625.2. We think the regulations have application to a conscientious objector claim as all other claims for change in status. It seems entirely consistent with the procedural safeguards provided in the selective service process to say that the circumstances relied upon to show a change in status must have occurred after the induction notice was mailed. \* \* \*

"Our question then is narrower to whether the appellant is entitled to have his classification reopened and considered anew on the ground of a change of status due to circumstances beyond his control. This is to say, a change of status due to a change of conscience occurring after the notice to report was mailed. If such change did occur the board erroneously refused to reopen and review, and an appeal lies therefrom by force of the statute, although no provision in the regulations is made therefor."

The court concluded that from a letter written by the registrant and from the whole record that it was "unmistakably plain that the registrant's change in status due to change in conscience did not occur after the induction notice was mailed."

## Eighth, Ninth Conferences Held

The eighth and ninth Selective Service General Conference for the training of earmarked Reserve and National Guard officers were conducted during the past 5 weeks.

Conference No. 8 was held August 1-15 at Lowry Air Force Base, Colo., with Reserve units from Bismarck, Casper, Denver, Fargo, Omaha, Pueblo, St. Louis, and Topeka; and National Guard sections from Colorado, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming attending.

Conference No. 9 opened a week later at the Naval Air Station at Quonset Point, R.I., and concluded September 5. Reserve units from Boston and New York City; and National Guard sections from Maine, Massachusetts, New York City, New Jersey, Vermont, and Illinois were represented.

## Clerk Wins Award In Fire Emergency

Mrs. Viola Conley, Bennington, Vt., local board clerk, was recently presented a certificate of merit and a \$200 cash award for her action in saving vital records during a fire in February which threatened the local board office, and for devotion to duty under adverse circumstances.

Mrs. Conley, barred from her office by the fire, obtained necessary papers from the office with the help of the local authorities and met the board's call for physical examination without interruption.



## Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

July 22, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 211, Subject: "Change in Submission of Record of Military Status of Registrants (DD Form 44)," concerning the discontinuance of the submission of DD Form 44 to local boards on an annual basis.

July 28, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 81, as amended, Subject: "Jewish Holy Days," which was amended to set forth the dates of the Jewish Holy Days for the coming year.

July 31, 1959—Packet No. 70 of the Selective Service Regulations containing a revised Index to the Selective Service Regulations and the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, and current lists of forms used by the Selective Service System.

August 4, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 212, Subject: "National Institutes of Health Post-Sophomore Program," concerning the deferment in Class II-S of registrants who are participating in this research and training program for students who have completed their sophomore year in medical or dental school.

August 6, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 213, Subject: "Registrants Discharged From the Armed Forces, Including the Reserve Components, for Physical or Mental Disability," concerning the classification of such registrants and the delay or postponement of their physical examination and induction.

## Missouri Family Builds Tradition Of Service as Clerk of Local Board

It isn't unusual that the families of members of Selective Service establish outstanding records of service in various forms to the Nation.

It will be impossible to tell all such stories. Those which are told are presented as examples rather than exceptions.

For instance, when the World

## Texas Clerks Aid Recruiters

Local board clerks of Texas recently honored for their assistance to the Army recruiting program are:

Mrs. Maud E. Singleton, Mrs. Lola M. Grillietto, Mrs. Eleanor R. Thomas, Mrs. Lorna M. McCraw, Mrs. Margie G. McClendon, and Mrs. Naomi F. Petty.



"HOW WE MAN A MODERN ARMY" was the subject of a panel discussion before the recent annual meeting of the Association of the United States Army held in Washington, D.C. Presiding as moderator of the panel during a spirited discussion of a many faceted subject was Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey (center, above), Director of Selective Service. Other participants in the panel were, left to right, Brig. Gen. S. L. A. Marshall, USAR, noted military writer of the *Detroit News*; Dr. Meredith P. Crawford, Director, Human Resources Research Organization, George Washington University; General Hershey; Eli Ginzberg, Columbia University Graduate School of Business and Director, Staff Studies, of the National Manpower Council; and Sgt. Maj. Jack A. Jordan, USA, 82d Airborne Division. (U.S. Army Photograph)

August 6, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 214, Subject: "Use and Completion of Standby Reserve Notice and Report (SSS Form No. 91) and Standby Reserve Control (DD Form 889)," concerning the erroneous submission by local boards of SSS Form No. 91 to the Armed Forces for individuals who have ceased to be members of the Standby Reserve and the manner in which the First United States Army will make entries on DD Form 889 by use of machine methods.

August 12, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 215, Subject: "X-ray Films of Registrants Found Unacceptable for Induction," concerning the destruction of such films by the Armed Forces instead of forwarding them to local boards.

## Surgeon General's Report Shows Effect of ACB Tests

The effect of administering the Army Classification Battery tests to certain registrants at the induction and examining stations is reflected in a report on 1958 preinduction and induction examination results compiled by the Office of the Surgeon General.

The report shows separately the results for the period January through July 1958, and for the period August through December 1958. During the last 5 months of the year, the ACB test was given at the examining station.

The report first discussed preinduction examination results:

"In 1958," the report states, "41.9 percent of the examinees were disqualified: 1.6 percent for administrative reasons, 18.0 percent for mental reasons only, 3.3 percent for both mental and medical reasons, and 19.0 percent for medical reasons only. The rates in 1957 were higher than those in 1958 for both medical and mental reasons." (Rates in those two categories in 1957, according to the report, were 16.2 medical; and 16.5, mental.)

Increased medical disqualifications in 1958 resulted from a general policy of "more rigid or 'realistic' interpretation and application" of standards, the report states.

But the increased rejections for mental reasons on preinduction examination resulted from the introduction of ACB testing in August 1958.

Eliminating the "trainability limited" group, the rejection rates in 1958 for both periods of the year were about the same, 39.9 for the first 7 months, and 39.5 for the last 5 months. The report points out

that the ACB testing reduced by 5.9 percent the proportion found acceptable on preinduction examination.

In numbers, the ACB testing at preinduction accounted for the rejection of approximately 10,600 men during the last 5 months of the year. This was the number classified "trainability limited."

The testing at preinduction reduced the proportion of mental category IV men among those acceptable from 27 percent for the first 7 months to 19 percent for the last 5 months.

The Surgeon General's report notes that the ACB tests at preinduction resulted in 37 to 40 percent of mental category IV men being classified "trainability limited."

The report shows in chart form that while the rejection rate for medical reasons was relatively high during the year, the rejection rate for mental reasons, nevertheless, exceeded it after August 1958.

In discussing the results on induction examination during 1958, the report initially noted that: "The proportion of qualified registrants or inductees was much lower in 1958 than in 1957 (79.2 percent qualified in 1958 vs. 86.6 percent in 1957)."

Disqualifications at induction examination were only about 3 percent higher than 1957 for the first 7 months of 1958. But they were about 14 percent higher after the ACB testing was instituted in August. This increase was principally caused by the ACB testing, the report states, although there was some increase in medical disqualifications.



# Special Report on Modern Army Holds Man Key

A special section of the September 1959 issue of *Army Information Digest*, official U.S. Army magazine, is entitled "What Is a Modern Army?"

The section deals with a variety of subtopics such as "Organization," "Weapons and Equipment," "Mobility," etc.

One section of the special report is entitled "Personnel." Portions of the report under that subtitle are reprinted here as of general interest to members of the Selective Service System which have the responsibility of supplying men to the Army directly by induction, and to all Armed Forces, their Reserve components and the National Guard indirectly by inducing enlistments.

"As a result of the dramatic upsurge of new weapons, there often is a tendency to think of the Army primarily in terms of items—missiles, rockets, atomic warheads, aerial personnel carriers, airborne guns and tanks, flying platforms and all sorts of electronic devices—

which have captured the imagination of military men and the public alike.

"But in the final analysis it is MAN, the indispensable, who still must operate these weapons and use this equipment, who must meet the enemy on the ground, defeat or annihilate him and occupy his territory. Combat effectiveness will always be the product of men, equipment, organization, and doctrine. And of them all, MAN is the most important.

"History is replete with examples of determined, dedicated, well-trained forces who have triumphed over better equipped, larger armies. The advent of the electronic-nuclear-space age has actually enhanced the importance of the human element since it has introduced new dimensions to the problem of properly employing our human resources. Unless these factors are given proper consideration, the U.S. Army can scarcely hope to reach its full potential.

"Two factors are involved in any discussion of manpower in modernizing the U.S. Army—first, that of securing and retaining the best available personnel, and then of training such personnel to use the new weapons and equipment within the organizational framework developed to meet Army doctrine.

"A major problem that must be considered in procuring and retaining manpower is insuring that sufficient numbers of men and women are available with the required aptitudes and basic skills to permit introduction of the complex weapons now being evolved for the modern Army. We must also be certain that the required skills and aptitudes are identified in or developed from our manpower pool to permit the most effective utilization of high quality personnel. We must also develop the small unit leaders necessary to command the type of combat units envisioned for the near future.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Satisfactory screening devices must also be developed which will insure that the combat-unfit are assigned to units where they will be properly utilized.

"Screening out the combat-unfit is a challenging problem in the area of social and psychological research. Important findings have been achieved which will affect significantly the fighting quality of combat units. The Army has developed a Combat Aptitude Test which will aid in identifying the combat-unfit,

and is developing programs that will assist soldiers generally to withstand the disorganizing effect of combat stress.

"The foregoing efforts, it should be pointed out, are all based on a fundamental faith in the character and rugged adaptability of young American manhood.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Human engineering is becoming of increased importance in developing both new weapons and tactical doctrine. Besides insuring that weapons systems do not become too complex for the psychological and physical limitations of the men who will operate them, weapons and equipment items must be scientifically tailored to the physical limitations of the men who will use them.

"The technical services are increasingly emphasizing the human engineering factors in the entire development process, from design through user test. Weapons and doctrines cannot be accepted without evaluating their impact on qualitative manpower requirements, on training, and on leadership problems.

"Acceptability of weapons and doctrine must be keyed to the capability of men to serve effectively under adverse conditions of mud, cold, heat, fear, and confusion normally imposed by combat. If new concepts impose demands greater than can be met in terms of aptitude, training, leadership, and psychological considerations, then such concepts must be rejected."

## Mrs. Myrtle Carter Publishes Novel Of Maine's Historic Aroostook Valley

Mrs. Myrtle S. Carter, wife of the late Maj. Gen. George Milton Carter of Maine, is the author of a recently published novel on farm and village life in the fertile Aroostook Valley of this country's great Northeast. General Carter, as will be recalled, was Adjutant General of the State

of Maine from 1941 to 1958, and also State Director of Selective Service there during 1948 to 1958. Thus, Mrs. Carter through writing *The Light in the Valley*, joins those growing numbers of the "Selective Service family" who have found success in literary efforts.

Among a host of other things, *The Light in the Valley* truly captures that charm of New England's rural countryside which so many artists—literary and other—have ever sought to portray. The book not only does this but accomplishes it in the finer traditions of the American novel, that is, with the most intimate coverage of family life but without the overselection and presentation of the morbid or pathological which has become all too common with novelists. At a time like the present when this country's heritage, way of life, defense and security are being questioned severely from without and to a certain extent from within, it is indeed refreshing to find a literary contribution dealing with the lives of a father, his daughter and his grandson over the period since the Civil or States' War, which is fully and effectively appreciative of the cultural, social, economic and military fundamentals of the Nation.

Mrs. Carter is to be commended for the fine adherence to these basics throughout her book. Praise is likewise due the Comet Press Books, Inc. (200 Varick Street, New York 14, N.Y.), for its publication as a significant and important work.

Nearly 1,500 Lincoln, Nebr., families are participating in the adoption of airmen stationed there. The project was started to let the airmen "know that we appreciate the job they are doing," according to a local banker.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the United States savings bonds purchased as of June 30, 1959, number 29.

Relative standings of the 29, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Virgin Islands	14.12
Puerto Rico	12.64
Idaho	11.48
Nevada	9.24
Alabama	9.11
Wisconsin	9.08
Hawaii	8.68
Nebraska	8.43
Montana	8.27
Wyoming	8.01
Washington	7.93
Minnesota	7.42
Maryland	7.08
North Carolina	6.96
Texas	6.73
Oklahoma	6.68
South Carolina	6.42
South Dakota	6.36
Ohio	6.30
Missouri	6.30
Rhode Island	6.24
Maine	6.23
Utah	6.23
Vermont	5.82
District of Columbia	5.71
Florida	5.35
Connecticut	5.01
Michigan	4.94
Georgia	4.30

## Classification Picture July 1, 1959

Class	Total
Total Classified	20,080,248
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	97,697
Not Examined	1,378,271
Not Available for Induction or Examination	54,481
Induction or Examination Postponed	2,679
Fathers 19 through 25	424,061
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	75,161
Under 19 years of age	240,872
I-C	
Inducted	215,986
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,189,414
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	928
Not Examined	5,215
Fathers	2,168
I-W	
At Work	1,875
Released	5,506
I-D Member of Reserve Component	608,982
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	23,565
College	4,668
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	44,559
II-A Apprentice	4,365
II-C Agricultural Deferment	21,488
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	160,222
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,445,380
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,217,320
IV-B Officials	22
IV-C Aliens	6,736
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	60,375
IV-F Unfit for Service	3,056,776
V-A Over Age of Liability	8,731,476



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume IX

WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER 1959

Number 10

## Deferment Rare for Physicians in Residency

State directors have been requested to remind medical schools and hospitals of policies and regulations governing the deferment of physicians for residency training. The request was made in a State Director Advice issued recently, drawing attention to the fact that many medical schools and hospitals are accepting physicians for residency training without regard to their liability for military service. Local boards have been informed that physicians should not be deferred for such training unless the board finds that the physician's service is absolutely essential to the operation of the hospital, or he is participating in a Public Health Service or an Armed Forces residency training program. All other physicians who are not veterans may be ordered for induction if a call for the induction of physicians received by the System. Hospitals and medical schools will be reminded of these matters by State Directors.

## Long Study of Ineffective Soldier Begun by President, Is Published

Three significant books under the group title of *The Ineffective Soldier: Lessons for Management and the Nation*, have recently been published by the Columbia University Press, New York City.

Individually these volumes are titled *The Lost Divisions*, *Breakdown and Recovery*, and *Patterns of Performance*, and they are the result of a Conservation of Human Resources Project established by President Eisenhower at the University in 1950 when he was head of that institution. The various studies of the project and the development of the three books from these studies are the work of a group of specialists from many fields led by Dr. Eli Ginzberg, economist. The foreword is by Major General Howard McC. Snyder, Medical Corps, U.S. Army.

For Selective Service reading *The Ineffective Soldier* is very much like living again the System's vast experience of World War II. In *The Lost Divisions*, local boards and state and National headquarters will see again the familiar faces of registrants who in the 1940-47 operation were rejected for military training or service or prematurely separated from such active duty by reason of inaptitude, personality defects, or psychoneurosis. Mem-

## President Asks Campaign For Traffic Safety

By Col. Daniel O. Omer  
Deputy Director of Selective Service

President Eisenhower's concern about traffic safety, which led him to appoint "The President's Action Committee for Traffic Safety," is borne out by our current statistics. It appears now that the Nation is facing a possible all-time record traffic death toll of approximately 40,000 this year. This would be more than nine times the number of battle deaths suffered by American forces in the Revolutionary War and more than five times the combined total of battle deaths for the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the Spanish-American War. It would equal the battle deaths of World War I for any comparable period of time.

With a traffic death in America every thirteen minutes, an injury every twenty-three seconds, and a property damage accident every three seconds, the purpose of the present nation-wide crusade is to obtain traffic safety organizations in every community. This is so because there must be solid citizen

support for any effort to correct the present alarming situation.

Perhaps the most important step is to secure enforcement of our traffic laws, since most traffic deaths involve a driver who is violating these laws. This enforcement, however, is impossible without public support. It is unfortunate that too many of us, who would never consider violating any other law, are careless about speed limits and traffic signs when we are sure no highway patrolman is around. Actually we, the citizens, are not giving enough respect to the law, and we must admit that traffic violations are those in which a substantial part, if not a majority of our population, is involved from time to time.

Other means of reducing traffic fatalities have been proposed and deserve the support of all of us. These include such things as a closer check on the issuance of driver's licenses, and the establish-

(Continued on page 2)

## Taiwan Officers Visit System On Tour of U.S.

Three Taiwan officers recently received a day-long briefing at National Headquarters on the organization and functioning of Selective Service as part of an orientation visit to the United States under the Military Assistance Program.

The officers are Lt. Gen. Mao Ching-Pao, Deputy Chief of General Staff, Personnel, Ministry of National Defense; Lt. Gen. Ling Hsiu-Luan, Director of Mobilization Bureau, Ministry of National Defense; and Lt. Col. Tsao Tsen-Hoo, aide-de-camp.

The visit of the Taiwan officers to the United States began September 11 and will end October 13. They were briefed at National Headquarters on September 21.

In addition to the visit to the Selective Service System, the three officers were scheduled for orientation sessions at the Department of Defense; Department of the Army; Veterans' Administration; National Guard Headquarters; U.S. Military Academy; Headquarters, CONARC at Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Jackson, S.C.; Headquarters, Third Army, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Headquarters, XII Army Corps (Reserve); ROTC, Georgia Tech, Atlanta; and Fort Benning, Ga.

At National Headquarters, the Taiwan officers were briefed on the Selective Service System as a Federal agency, operations in World War II and present adaptability, state organization, function and organization of National Headquarters, the processing of registrants, the Standby Reserve program, and other topics of special interest.

## Selective Service Career Launched In World War I

When Mrs. Marie C. Cox retired recently as clerk of Local Board No. 126, Westmoreland County, Va., she ended a career which began with Selective Service 41 years ago.

She first worked with Selective Service during World War I, as a young woman of 21. Mrs. Cox received a cash award for a suggestion beneficial to the entire System in 1956.

Looking back on her many years of intermittent employment with the System, Mrs. Cox on retirement observed:

"My first job was with the draft board and my last one, and I will always be interested in all matters pertaining to the Selective Service System."

## Selective Service Asked to Call 9,000 for Army

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide Armed Forces Induction Stations with 9,000 men during November 1959 for assignment to the Army.

The November call is the same as for the month of October and is based on attainment of approved strength after allowances have been made for enlistments and reenlistments.

The Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force do not intend to place calls with Selective Service during November.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were:

Major Marshall A. Sanders, Manpower Division, Kentucky State Headquarters.

Mrs. Evelyn C. Junkin, Clerk Coordinator of Southwest Ohio and Clerk of Local Board No. 9 of Butler County, accompanied by her daughter, Sue Anne, and Mrs. George Brown and her daughter, Betty.



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue N.W., Washington 25, D.C.

## President Asks Campaign For Traffic Safety

(Continued from page 1)

ment of driver improvement schools and psychiatric clinics as adjuncts of modern traffic courts. The chronic traffic violator has been described as "social problem child," and those who have studied this question feel that much driving misbehavior is attributable to emotional instability, day-dreaming,

alcoholism, and inferiority complexes.

The traffic courts themselves should be studied. Routine handling of traffic violators may create a dangerous attitude, and lead us to believe that to break a traffic regulation is not a violation of law but simply a social error which need not be taken seriously.

Many citizens have their first or only court experience in traffic cases, and trial procedures should be arranged accordingly. The failure of traffic courts to advise defendants of their rights and of trial procedures leads to misunderstanding of the judicial system. In addition to this, inadequate physical facilities in the court may be unfortunate. A judge who is keenly interested in this problem, recently described one traffic court room as having the general appearance of a pit into which the defendant or witness "must enter like an unprepared gladiator." The traffic court is often the step-child of the judicial system, despite the fact that it is the one court which the large majority of people see.

We may ask ourselves what we can do about all this. We must remember that no public official will proceed with reforms unless he feels that the public wants them. Our Selective Service family, as representatives of the Government can wholeheartedly support the President's campaign. As responsible citizens of their communities, they can help by supporting the efforts of those who are seeking ways to curtail deaths on our highways.

## Tenth Training Conference Held

The tenth of this year's 12 Selective Service training conferences for Reserve and National Guard officers was held September 19 to October 3 at the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va.

It was the second conference held in Region II, and the second at Norfolk. The officers are studying problems related to emergency operations.

Reserve units attended from Hagerstown, Md., Louisville, Philadelphia, Richmond, Roanoke, and Wilkes-Barre.

National Guard sections from Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, and West Virginia participated.

## Awards Recognize Support Given Manpower Program

Certificates recognizing support of the Nation's defense manpower program as reflected in Selective Service operations have been presented by Selective Service to a number of civic, patriotic, and veteran organizations during recent weeks.

The organizations are among those which demonstrated during the preceding year an active concern with the maintenance of a national capacity to mobilize and utilize its manpower for military security.

Presentations were made on behalf of the Director of Selective Service at annual conventions of the organizations. Those presented the certificates, the date and place are:

Widows of World War I, April 24-25, Pittsburgh; General Federation of Women's Clubs, June 1-5, Los Angeles; Reserve Officers Association, June 24-27, Denver; Jewish War Veterans, August 3-9, New York City; Catholic War Veterans, August 14, Pittsburgh; Disabled American Veterans, August 19, Miami Beach; Regular Veterans Association, August 22, San Francisco; The American Legion, August 27, Minneapolis; The American Legion Auxiliary, August 27, Minneapolis; American Veterans of World War II, August 28, Grand Rapids; The National AMVETS Auxiliary, August 28, Grand Rapids; Veterans of Foreign Wars, August 31, Los Angeles; The Ladies Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, August 31, Los Angeles; and Veterans of World War I, September 20-23, Louisville.

Similar certificates were scheduled for presentation this month to the National Guard Association, October 5-8 at San Antonio, and the Military Order of World Wars, October 13-16 at Detroit.

## Service Certificate Valued Keepsake To Healy Family

The late Charles E. Healy, chairman of Local Board No. 66, Marshall, Minn., served 16 years with the local board. His certificate of appreciation for 15 years of service was posthumously presented to Mrs. Healy.

The signature of President Dwight D. Eisenhower made it an especially valued keepsake to the Healy family.

The certificate will share a place of honor with Mr. Healy's discharge from service in World War I on December 3, 1918, which was signed by Maj. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

## Sample Study Yields Data On Registrants

A second release based on data gathered in the Selective Service System's January 31, 1959 up-dating of its 1953 one percent sample study has been issued by National Headquarters.

The latest release is concerned with men who registered since the 1953 sample inventory was made. It shows the classification distribution of the sample of the post-1953 survey registration. The release also combines the data on this group with the 1959 data on the group inventoried in 1953.

The sample of registrations since 1953 contained 74,936 cases. Of this slightly more than one percent of the total 543 had died and 212 had been canceled, leaving 74,181 living registrants in the sampling.

The sample, of course, included a large proportion of younger registrants, and consequently about 23 percent of them were unclassified.

Of the classified registrants, about 36 percent were classified as available and most of these were nonfathers 19-25, not examined—about 21 percent of the total classified.

Of the remainder of the classified group, the largest numbers are found in Class I-C, 16.2 percent; Class IV-F, 15.2 percent; Class IV-A, 12.9 percent; and Class I-D, 8.5 percent. Four percent were in Class III-A; 2.8 percent in Class V-A; and 3.5 percent were deferred as students.

Veterans, men in service, and members of the Reserve accounted for about 37.6 percent of the sample registered since 1953. And 28.3 percent were Class I-A and Class I-A-O nonfathers, 19-25.

The sample of the registration since the 1953 study, shows a scattering of men born in 1934 and earlier, who ordinarily would have been expected to register prior to the 1953 sampling. The approximately 4.7 percent such registrants are in the main probably men who entered service before age 18 and then registered later upon separation.

## Gains Noted In Readiness For Emergency

Substantial gains in region state, and local readiness for emergency are noted in evaluation reports on Operation Alert 19. The four-phase operation also spotlighted the need for continuing planning and preparation and emphasized serious problems to overcome at all levels of government.

Guidance materials have received wide dissemination, state legislative enactments have increased many new state, area, and local government survival plans have been formulated, and more emergency equipment has been acquired at the state and local level during the past year, the reports point out.

One objective of the exercise was to promote cooperation among Federal, state, and local agencies, to explore capabilities at various levels for effective cooperative action in an emergency. Selective Service elements participated particularly in this phase, and in many cases established initial associations with local and state agencies concerned with manpower and defense.

While the reports recognize such advances, they point out that much remains to be accomplished in the direction. State and local officials should know more about Federal capabilities at the local, state, and regional levels, the reports note. And they recommend that additional efforts be expended by Federal agencies at those levels to acquire the local and state government with those capabilities.

Overall, the evaluation reports recognize a need for planning and preparation at the local level to greater degree than has been accomplished to date.

Another matter which emerged from the exercise was the existence of an interest by several agencies in conducting a registration in an emergency to obtain various kinds of information. The reports recommended that as a first step in studying the matter, a determination be made of the information required by various Federal, state, and local government agencies. Only after such a study is made will it be possible to determine the best way to obtain the needed information.

## Notes Value Of SS to Army

Understanding within the Armed Forces of the role Selective Service fills in the Nation's defense effort is aided by such items as the following from the Fort Lewis, Wash. *Ranger*, for Friday, June 5, 1959.

"The Selective Service law brings to the Army some of its best soldiers who, because of their educational and technical backgrounds are most useful in meeting the specialized personnel requirements of a modern Army."



## Degrees Earned in Engineering, Science, Gain

The Nation's colleges and universities continue to increase the number of engineering and science degrees granted, an objective toward which Selective Service policies have been aimed. The System's cool deferment policies have been established in the spirit of the declaration in the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, that: "National security requires maximum effort in the fields of scientific research and development, and the fullest possible utilization of the Nation's technological, scientific, and other critical manpower resources."

Earned degrees for the academic year 1957-58 exceeded those of the previous year, continuing a recent trend. Bachelor's degrees in science and engineering numbered 86,258 compared to 77,693 for the previous year; master's degrees, 14,224 compared with 13,347; and doctor's degrees, 4,599 compared with 4,525. Science registered a gain of 9.5 percent in bachelor's degrees; and engineering showed a gain of 13.1 percent.

There was also registered a gain in degrees granted in all fields. Bachelor's degrees granted in 1958 numbered 365,748 compared with 30,347 the previous year; master's, 6,614 compared with 61,955; and doctor's, 8,942 compared with 8,756.

## Recruiters Honor System Members

Recruiting services of the various Armed Forces continue to recognize the aid given them by local board clerks with the award of certificates and other honors.

Recently honored were:

California: Mrs. Mary T. Mayt, Army; Mrs. Juanita Neyens, Army; Mrs. Dorothy Fishback, Army; Mrs. Zelma Jensen, Army; Mrs. Mae Snyder, Army; Mrs. Shirley Keegan, Army; Mrs. Hallie Cum, Army; Mrs. Rachel Thompson, Army; Mrs. Dawn McAlip, Army; and Mrs. Nelda E. Rourke, Army.

Georgia: Col. Mike Y. Hendrix, Army; Merna J. Adams, Army; Mrs. Phoebe C. Dillashaw, Army; Frank Ashford, Army; Mrs. Charlotte G. Cook, Army; Mrs. Nellie L. Free, Army; Mrs. Louise M. Lick, Army; Mrs. Laura L. Sutton, Army; Mrs. Helen F. Pope, Army; John H. Cook (Auditor), Army; Mrs. Amelia S. Estes, Army; Mrs. Edna W. Tucker, Army; Mary F. Brown, Army; Mrs. Nellie C. Sims, Army; Mrs. Annette W. Alexander, Army; Claude L. Brown, Army; Mrs. Deane M. Mann, Army; Charles H. Nichols, Army; Mrs. Nellie P. Terrell, Army; Mrs. Freddie W. McIlroy, Army; Mrs. Sarah E. Davis, Army; Mrs. Anna K. Andrews, Army; and Mrs. Wilma F. Winckle, Army.

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

August 20, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 216, Subject: "Request for Duplicate Registration Certificate or Notice of Classification (SSS Form No. 6)," concerning the use of the new SSS Form No. 6 in lieu of the Application for Issuance of Duplicate Registration Certificate (SSS Form No. 5) and the Request for Duplicate Notice of Classification (SSS Form No. 113).

September 1, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 0, as amended, Subject: "List of Operations Bulletins and Table of Cross-References of Local Board Memorandums and Operations Bulletins to Selective Service Regulations," containing the list of current bulletins, the list of bulletins which have become no longer current or in effect since March 1, 1959, and the current table of cross-references to the regulations.

September 2, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 153, as amended, Subject: "Certification Required Before a Registrant Is Forwarded for Induction Under Section 1631.8 of the Selective Service Regulations," which was amended to add a new paragraph 4 providing that Naval Reservists should not be inducted under section 1631.8 of the regulations, to renumber former paragraphs 4 and 5 as 5 and 6, and to reflect in paragraph 5, as renumbered, the changes in the Record of Military Status of Registrant (DD Form 44), as revised on March 1, 1959.

## Fewer Korea Veterans Attend College, But One of Seven Last Term Was GI

Despite a 20-percent drop under last year in the number of veterans training under the Korean GI bill, well over half a million Korea veterans were enrolled in the spring school term just ended, the Veterans' Administration has reported.

One in every seven males on the college campus this spring was a veteran attending under the Korean GI bill.

Last year's total for the spring term was nearly 700,000. This figure

Oklahoma: Mrs. Juanita Robertson, Army; Mrs. Kathryn S. Osborne, Army; Mrs. Marjorie K. Walker, Navy; Virginia Askew, Army and Navy; Mrs. Mayme L. Craig, Navy; Hardin I. Meadows, Navy; Mrs. Rose Thomas, Army and Navy; and Baxter Fry, Army.

Classification Picture August 1, 1959	
Class	Total
Total Classified.....	20,168,753
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	90,805
Not Examined.....	1,415,783
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	60,414
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	2,538
Fathers 19 through 25.....	417,961
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	77,710
Under 19 years of age.....	237,846
I-C	
Inducted.....	211,374
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,188,285
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	931
Not Examined.....	5,300
Fathers.....	2,171
I-W	
At Work.....	1,825
Released.....	5,548
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	620,006
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	19,191
College.....	2,723
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	46,208
II-A Apprentice.....	4,315
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	21,410
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	150,954
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,462,052
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,214,894
IV-B Officials.....	23
IV-C Aliens.....	6,784
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	60,380
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	3,069,803
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	8,771,519

September 11, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 27, as amended, Subject: "Armed Forces Physical Examination Outside the United States," which was amended to delete the list of available examining facilities and to provide that registrants desiring to be examined overseas in the Pacific, European, and Caribbean areas shall obtain from the Army commanders of the areas information as to when and where to report for examination which information will also be furnished to the local boards concerned by the Army commanders. The bulletin was also amended to reflect changes in the distribution of the forms used in accomplishing these physical examinations.

## Army Program Graduates First Enlisted Men

The first enlisted men to graduate under the Army's college training program received degrees in June.

Under auspices of the new program, started in 1958, enlisted men may volunteer for up to 4 years of civilian college training in technical, scientific or managerial fields. The training is available in 1- and 2-year increments. Those accepted for 1 year of training are required to enlist for a 3-year enlistment. Those selected for 2 years training are required to enlist for 6 years. A third and fourth year of training toward a degree can be requested during the last 6 months of obligated enlistment service.

## Science Attracts War Orphans In College Study

Young men and women in school under the War Orphans Education program are studying science in large numbers, but at the same time they aren't overlooking the humanities.

Releasing its first survey of the 2-year-old educational program for the children of deceased war veterans, the Veterans' Administration said that one out of every five War Orphans students has been attracted to the fast-growing field of science.

ure wasn't far below the all-time peak of the Korean GI bill in 1957, when more than three-quarters of a million veterans were attending the Nation's schools and colleges.

Veterans' enrollments this coming fall will be near the half-a-million mark, VA predicted.

In the years ahead, under the present law the numbers will decline still further. The Korean GI bill education and training program, now in its seventh year, comes to an end January 31, 1965.

So far, 40 percent of all Korea veterans—or 2,266,000 of the 5,443,000 veterans who served during the period of the Korean war—have made use of their GI training benefits, VA said.

One-half of the GI trainees have gone to college.



# Army Association Panel Views Manpower Issues

"How We Man A Modern Army" was the subject of a panel discussion moderated by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, during the recent annual meeting in Washington of the Association of the United States Army.

Portions of the panel discussion deemed of interest to members of Selective Service are reprinted here in two installments from a condensed version of the discussion published in the September 1959 issue of *Army*, AUSA magazine.

Members of the panel in addition to General Hershey were Brig. Gen. S. L. A. Marshall, military writer, *The Detroit News*; Dr. Meredith P. Crawford, Director, Human Resources Research Organization, George Washington University; Dr. Eli Ginzberg, Graduate School of Business, Columbia University; and Sgt. Maj. Jack A. Jordan, Sergeant Major, 82d Airborne Division Artillery.

The panel discussed questions from the floor and issues raised by members of the panel.

The first installment of excerpts from the discussion follows:

**Gen. Hershey:** We are going to talk about how to man the Army. I shouldn't make a speech myself, and I will not. We have tried to divide the subject into three parts: How do you get men? How do you train them? How do you keep them? Who has the first question?

**Question:** I would like to ask why we have to use Selective Service to get guys into the Army when the other services don't have to use it.

**Dr. Ginzberg:** I don't think it is right to say you don't use Selective Service for the Air Force and the Navy. They couldn't get their manpower, as far as I am concerned, in the numbers they need without Selective Service. So I think the question is somewhat out of turn.

**Gen. Marshall:** I agree absolutely with Doctor Ginzberg's comment. It is the pressure that Selective Service generates that enables the Marine Corps to keep filled. I think this is true of every other Service.

(During the discussion the question of equity arose.)

**Gen. Marshall:** You start with the proposition that you can have military service on the basis of equity and this is a deception. You can't possibly equate military service. It has been one of the great illusions of free nations that you can manufacture a military policy that would bring about an even distribution of the load. I say it simply can't be done. There is no equating the experiences, for example, of one brother who goes into service as a volunteer, gets two months' training and is shipped overseas and is shot dead in his first battle with another brother who goes into service concealing a disability he has and three months later the Army discovers that disability and he is routed out.

(On manpower quality).

**Gen. Hershey:** I would like to ask you a question, Dr. Crawford, because in our business we worry a great deal about this man who comes in all hooked together, his legs are fastened onto him, his arms and head—sometimes his head is flat, sometimes his feet. This man comes in and about 15 specialists grab their chunk and run off and look at it and one comes back and says, "The chunk I have is no good." We have had a feeling that this fellow has never been measured functionally. Maybe you say that isn't in your area, but it seems to me the scientists have to tell us how

we can measure a man on what can do, rather than what he is in pot-luck look by several associated scientists who sometimes don't associate very closely.

**Dr. Crawford:** That is a big question. As you know, in the Army we have a good many kinds of selective and aptitude tests which make reasonable prediction of how well man will learn to do a particular kind of job. It is by no means perfect prediction and if we have an opportunity, after the man has tried one thing, to move him something else, we could increase the value of that prediction a great deal. It is true that most tests determine a particular ability of an individual, and it takes a whole battery and people are combined all sorts of ways; some have abilities in one thing and some in another, but not the same man combines the same way.

**Dr. Ginzberg:** In general I would say that it depends upon what your assumption is. I am a simple minded fellow who simply assumes that anybody who shows up for the Army ought to be able to do some kind of a job in the Army if he has been doing a job in civilian life and not gotten into too much trouble. That ought to be the presumption. All the evidence ought to be that a human being, brought up in the United States, who has gone to school and stayed out of trouble with the police, has gotten a job ought to be able to do all right.

\* \* \*

I think it is a matter of how you look at this. If the Army is to look at a post graduate school to train PlDs only, then you have a new problem. I don't think that is sensible. I think while it is true that the Armed Services need a reasonable number of people who are quick learners and able to cope with some of the intricacies of mathematics and the like, by and large the Army must reflect society. I start with the assumption that most people in a big Army ought to be able to do pretty decent job unless you have gotten way down to the bottom.

\* \* \*

**Gen. Marshall:** My feeling is that we are doing too much screening, and it is too broad and we are getting men out of the Army who are thoroughly good fighter types people we need in combat.

I have said this repeatedly during the last two years: that the more I see of the screening method the more I am convinced we are going too much toward the idea that unless a man has some real specialty and is extraordinarily good at it, he has no place in the Army. But there is such a thing as a natural fighter type, a guy who can carry the ball for you when you get into trouble.

Now I have been with infantry companies within recent months where men were complaining about this one thing: they were losing men out of the company that they knew were good battle soldiers.

(To be continued)

## Scientific, Professional Program Under Revision

The Army is revising its program for soldiers who have scientific and engineering training.

Since 1948, the Army has operated a program called the enlisted Scientific and Professional (S&P) Program for the purpose of monitoring the military utilization of soldiers, primarily draftees, who possess college backgrounds in certain scientific, engineering, and professional specialties.

Through this program, Army research and development during the past 10 years has gained the technical assistance of over 30,000 per-

sonnel while they served their 2-year military service obligation.

Mindful of the increasing needs for soldiers of high potentiality in support of its modernization efforts, the Army has given its 3,000-man S&P program recently a thorough going-over to determine possible areas of improvement.

This analysis has indicated that personnel management can be strengthened by:

1. Adopting personnel standards related to accepted standards in the various professional areas—standards such as those used by the Civil Service Commission.

2. Assuring that duty positions clearly require professional level performance in a scientific or engineering specialty, eliminating those that do not.

3. Encouraging the assignment of greater professional responsibilities.

4. Reducing the frequency of interruption of professional type duties.

5. Providing for local advisory groups to assist commanders in placing and utilizing these soldiers.

The title "Scientific and Engineering Assistants (S&E) Program" has been adopted to identify personnel and positions coming under these revised arrangements. This title was selected to indicate that all personnel possess scientific or engineering backgrounds and are assisting Army research and development project leaders.

Many soldiers in the current program who meet the revised selection and position standards will be transferred to the new S&E program. Those who do not will retain their present S&P titles and status until discharged from the service.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the United States savings bonds purchased as of July 31, 1959, number 30.

Relative standings of the 30, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Virgin Islands.....	14.12
Puerto Rico.....	12.68
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Wisconsin.....	9.06
Hawaii.....	8.68
Nebraska.....	8.42
Montana.....	8.32
Washington.....	7.83
Wyoming.....	7.64
Minnesota.....	7.49
Maryland.....	7.25
Oklahoma.....	6.84
Texas.....	6.80
North Carolina.....	6.69
South Dakota.....	6.57
Rhode Island.....	6.47
South Carolina.....	6.44
Ohio.....	6.41
Missouri.....	6.39
North Dakota.....	6.27
Maine.....	6.23
Utah.....	6.07
Vermont.....	5.81
District of Columbia.....	5.71
Florida.....	5.14
Michigan.....	5.03
Connecticut.....	4.87
Georgia.....	4.65

## Men Discharged For Disability To Be Delayed

Men discharged from the Armed Forces, including the Reserve Components, for physical and mental disability will not be processed for induction even if they are not classified IV-F, under Operations Bulletin No. 213, issued August 6, 1959.

The operations bulletin provides that such men shall be considered for Class IV-F unless they are found eligible for Class IV-A or Class V-A.

If such men are, however, placed in Class I-A, the operations bulletin provides that physical examination and induction shall be delayed until terminated by the Director.

The operations bulletin is expected to promote greater uniformity in the consideration and processing of men discharged for physical or mental disability who do not qualify as having completed service or who are not overage.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume IX

WASHINGTON, D.C., NOVEMBER 1959

Number 11

## System's Manpower Role Is Misunderstood

By Col. Daniel O. Omer  
Deputy Director of Selective Service

Perhaps the great majority of our citizens believe that the sole task of the Selective Service System is to fill the small call for men which we receive each month from the Department of Defense. We sometimes encounter this feeling even in the Federal Government itself, when it is argued in all sincerity that the number of men inducted during a stated period is a fair index of the workload of the System during that time. The Director has been disturbed about this misunderstanding and on several occasions during the last few months, has pointed out to various groups that we have four major functions, and

that the filling of our calls is but a small part of one of them.

Our first function is to procure men for our Armed Force in sufficient numbers to maintain its strength. This is accomplished by the direct action of delivering men in response to a call by the Secretary of Defense, and the indirect action of influencing young men to enlist in the various services. Probably our local boards are responsible for more enlistments than inductions, because many young men who would not otherwise enlist at this time are encouraged by a knowledge that their induction is imminent, to select a particular military service that is attractive to them and to volunteer for service in that branch. The recruiting services recognize this, and have awarded certificates to scores of local board clerks for their assistance.

A part of this first function is the encouragement of young men to enter and remain in the reserve. This has been done by establishing a selective service status for these men that will make reserve duty attractive to them. The imminence of service again has some bearing upon their action in selecting the reserve as a means of fulfilling their military obligation.

The second function of Selective Service is the management or monitoring of the Standby Reserve. The Director has the statutory responsibility of determining which of these reservists are available for immediate call in the event of emergency. To assist him in this determination, the local boards must keep informed as to the current address of the Standby Reservists, their occupation and skills, marital and dependency status. If possible, they must also have some knowledge of the physical condition of these men and women.

The third major function of the System is to encourage young men to acquire scarce and critical skills, and induce them to use these skills in occupations that will best serve the national interest. This is done

(Continued on page 2)

## Selective Service System Retired Reserve Established

The Selective Service System Retired Reserve has been established by order of the Director. Its purpose is to preserve as a unit those persons who have served in the System but who have been retired for any reason, and whose future services might be of value in an emergency. Officers of the Armed Forces who have served with the System and former civilian employees of the System are eligible

for consideration for membership. The Administrative Bulletin No. 290 creating the Reserve, provides that the Director of Selective Service may select for membership any person who in his opinion is entitled to membership.

A board has been created to consider for recommendation to the Director for selection for membership in the Retired Reserve all applications received. It consists of—

1. An Assistant to the Director, who will be Chairman
2. The Adjutant General.
3. The Chief of the Field Division
4. The Chief of the Administrative Division
5. The Chief Medical Officer

The Chief of the Field Division is responsible for the administration of the Retired Reserve.

A recorder without vote will be furnished to the board by the Field Division.

Anyone who considers himself eligible for membership in the Retired Reserve and who desires to be selected, should address an application to the Director, attention of the Field Division, setting forth a record of service and his, or her, availability to serve again with the System in event of a national emergency. Anyone selected for the Retired Reserve will be awarded a certificate of membership; and will be requested to keep the Director informed at all times of his current mailing address.

## Training Schedule For Earmarked Officers Ends

The eleventh Selective Service General Conference for the training of earmarked Reserve and National Guard officers was held October 17-31, at Pensacola, Fla., with Reserve units from Columbia, S.C., Gulfport, Miss., Jacksonville and Miami, Fla., Raleigh, N.C., and San Juan, P.R., and National Guard Sections from Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Puerto Rico scheduled to attend.

The twelfth conference which will conclude the training for the year was underway at Corpus Christi, Tex., November 7-21. Reserve Units from Baton Rouge, La., El Paso, Houston, Plainview, San Antonio, Tex., Kansas City, Mo., and Wichita, Kan., and National Guard Sections from Kansas, Texas, and Arkansas, will be represented.

## System Scores Highest Gain In Suggestions

Selective Service personnel recorded the greatest 1-year increase in the number of suggestions made under the Government's suggestion program of any Government agency.

The increase was especially noted at the Federal Government's Incentive Awards workshop held in Washington during the first week of October.

Suggestions made by System personnel during fiscal year 1959 increased 158 percent over the number made during the preceding fiscal year. The number of suggestions per 1,000 employees in 1959 was 147 compared with 57 in 1958.

The number of suggestions adopted in the System per 1,000 employees was 18 in 1959, compared to 8 in 1958, another sharp increase.

The System ranked No. 9 among 45 Government agencies and departments in the number of suggestions offered.

An identical ranking of ninth among the 45 agencies and departments was attained by the System in the number of superior performance awards per 1,000 employees. There were 105 such awards in fiscal 1959 compared to 39 in fiscal 1958. Here, the System's percentage increase was approximately 170 percent.

The Civil Service Commission reports that more than half a billion dollars in measurable benefits to the Federal Government and American taxpayers have resulted under the nearly 5-year-old awards program.

In the 55-month period from November 30, 1954, through June 1959, some 560,000 employees were given awards and recognition for their money-saving suggestions or superior performance on the job. Dollar awards to the employees totaled nearly \$40 million—the benefits to the Government were

(Continued on page 2)

## Army To Offer Induction Leave in December

Instructions for processing inductees during December to avoid serious disruption of the Christmas and New Year holidays have been issued by the Army to the examining and induction stations.

The normal flow of inductees into the stations will be completed December 18. December inductions will be conducted in two phases—the first December 1-5, and the second, December 14-18.

Personnel inducted during the first phase will be processed so as to arrive at reception centers December 7 or earlier.

Personnel inducted during the second phase, will, upon induction, be offered not more than 14 days of leave beginning immediately. In addition, these men will be informed that upon completion of advanced individual training, they will be granted an additional week of leave.

Those who accept the 14 days of leave upon induction will report back to the induction station at the expiration of leave for transfer to the reception station.

Those who do not accept the leave offered at induction will be transferred immediately to reception centers. They will be eligible for 4 days of leave on completion of advanced individual training.

The call for December from the Department of Defense is for 9,000 men, all for the Army. Local boards will fill the two phase call by delivering 56 percent of the total call during the December 1-5 period, and the remainder during the period December 14-18, inclusive.

The December call is the same as for November and is based on attainment of approved strength after allowances have been made for enlistments and reenlistments.



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## System's Manpower Role Is Misunderstood

(Continued from page 1)

by the exercise of sound judgment in the granting of deferments from military service. The deferment of students and other occupational deferments have had much to do with the channeling of our young manpower into skills and occupations where they are most needed. This was recognized by the Executive Director of the Scientific Manpower Commission when he said, in recent testimony before a congressional committee: "Since 1954 the Selective Service System, through its Director and its staff, has had more to do with the shaping of national policy on scientific and engineering manpower than all other Government agencies combined."

Our fourth function is to plan for the future, and particularly for a future that may contain national emergency or catastrophe. If, for example, there should be a sudden and unexpected attack upon our country, much of our survival would depend upon the effective work of the Selective Service System, and this is particularly so if that attack should be with nuclear weapons. In such an event, we must be prepared to do our job under the most adverse circumstances, with hampered communications and perhaps little or no direction. Every segment of the System must have all the capabilities of the whole.

## Crucial Problems of Development and Utilization Of Human Resources of the Nation Are Dramatized, Analyzed, in Study of World War II Experiences

*The Lost Divisions*, the introductory work of the three-volume study of human resources mentioned in last month's issue of *Selective Service*, is of particular interest to the System.

It will be recalled that *The Lost Divisions* is the first volume of *The Ineffective Soldier: Lessons for Management and the Nation*, a study on the conservation of human resources initiated by President Eisenhower at Columbia University when he headed that institution. The other two books of the series are *Breakdown and Recovery* and *Patterns of Performance*. All three are authored by Dr. Eli Ginzberg and staff with forewords by Maj. Gen. Howard McC. Snyder.

For those who are or have been a part of the Selective Service System—its local and appeal board members and their staffs, its State Directors and their headquarters personnel, and its National Headquarters officials—*The Lost Divisions* deals in general and likewise very specifically with the registrants of the World War II operation who were rejected for or separated from service on mental or emotional grounds.

There were 2,500,000 such men as will be remembered, and the problems they created for Selective Service and the Armed Forces were manifold. In addition, the difficulties they caused in the overall community of a nation at war were

usually recognized by themselves. The attempts made by the System, the Army and these registrants to improve their effectiveness is thoroughly, sympathetically, and helpfully analyzed in *The Lost Divisions* and well-summarized in its final chapter on manpower utilization.

Other chapters in this work which are closely concerned with Selective Service matters, are those on selection for armed service; separation from active duty and the policies back of such separation; and the expectations and results of the examination screenings—both educational and psychiatric—of men by the Armed Forces for acceptability before entering upon duty, or effectiveness after entry.

They conclude their important findings thus:

"There were millions of men so poorly educated, so emotionally disturbed, or so without motivation, that they could not respond to their country's need, or, if they did, they were soon found deficient. In World War II the Army mobilized 89 divisions. The nearly 2½ million men who failed, either because of their own deficiencies or because of limitations in manpower policies and procedures, represented the equivalent of some 165 divisions, or about 55 divisions if one makes allowance for direct support troops.

\* \* \* \* \*

"The United States has only 6 percent of the World's population

## Suggestions Register Gains

(Continued from page 1)

valued at more than \$558,600,000.

Since the program was launched, Federal workers have submitted over 1,450,000 suggestions, of which nearly 385,000—one out of four—have been adopted by Government agencies. The 25-percent adoption rate compares favorably with similar rates in suggestion programs of progressive private employers. Measurable benefits to Government operations from the adopted ideas have totaled more than \$317,600,000, while Federal employees have received nearly \$11,382,000 in cash awards. For the same 4½-year period, 184,279 superior performance awards have been made representing \$241,000,000 in benefits, for which employees have received more than \$28,600,000 in awards.

During the year ended June 30, 1959, employees submitted a record number of 367,000 ideas for ways to improve Government work practices. Of that number, some 97,800—about one out of four—were adopted. Measurable benefits represented by the adopted suggestions totaled nearly \$68,300,000, for which employees received over \$2,807,000 in cash awards. The

highest number of suggestions for any one year previously was recorded in fiscal year 1958 when nearly 333,000 suggestions were received.

Superior performance and outstanding achievement beyond job requirements resulted in nearly 63,400 awards to employees in the 12 months ending last June 30. These accomplishments represented over \$57,128,000 in measurable benefits to taxpayers and more than \$9,826,000 in cash awards to employees. In fiscal year 1958, 52,600 employees were recognized for superior performance on the job.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison and Public Information were:

Sam Massell, Jr., member of Local Board No. 64 of Fulton County, Ga., and Mrs. Bess M. Eggleston, Clerk of Local Board No. 13 of Waynesboro, Va.

## System Members Honored By Armed Services

Recruiting services of the various Armed Forces continue to recognize the aid given them by the System's personnel.

Recently honored were:

Nevada: Mrs. Jackie Gabiola, Mrs. Ivy Ringstrom; Mrs. Alice Dangberg; Mrs. Blanche Dunn; Mrs. Roberta Eden and Mrs. Alice Tompson, by the Army.

California: Mrs. Gwen Hassett; Mrs. Burnadetta Burke; Mrs. Helen McHenry; Mrs. Hazel Williams; Patsy Davis; Mrs. Dorothy Theissen; Mrs. Jan Berry; Mrs. Florine Resico; Mrs. D. Ellington; Mrs. J. Carr and Mrs. M. K. Morrison, by the Army.

Arkansas: Mrs. Ione S. Machin and Mrs. Eva I. Campbell, by the Army.

Texas: Mrs. Winnie P. Foreman, by the Army.

Missouri: Mrs. Verna E. Williams, by the Marine Corps.

New Mexico: Mrs. Lucille Siglock, Army; Mrs. Irma G. Esquibel, Army; Mrs. Antonia Casados, Army; Mrs. Eloisa P. Baca, Army; Mrs. May B. Kenny, Army; Mrs. Virginia R. Gonzales, Army; Mrs. Evelyn Smoot, Army; Mrs. Edna K. McNeil, Army; Mrs. Rafael Solano, Army; Mrs. Vivian T. Harris, Army; Mrs. Faye LeBrun, Army; Mrs. Evelyn Freeman, Army; Sally Bustamante, Army; Mrs. Frances Pirnie, Army; Mrs. Hazel E. Graves, Army; Mrs. Virginia Hammond, Army; Mrs. Dorothy Lovejoy, Army; Mrs. Sue Stogner, Army; Mrs. Kathryn Underwood, Army; Mrs. Mary Hamzy, Army; and Mrs. Florence C. Hamilton, Army.

... Our one chance for security and leadership is to develop our human resources to their optimum. We have no more time to learn the lesson of World War II: we must invest in our people... so that each and every person has an opportunity to develop his full potentialities and to use them..."

## Good of Others Is Concern of Standby Reservist

When stories are made public of alleged misuse of men in service, such as assigning a mathematician as a clerk, the individual involved is usually concerned with his own interests.

But Local Board No. 4 of Denver, Colo., reports that a Standby Reservist felt concern for others when he saw the military skill designation given him by his service.

The Reservist wrote:

"Although I am listed as a medical aid man, I think it should be known that I played in a volunteer band in the Medical Corps most of the time. At no time during my period of military service did I function as an aid man. I am a professional musician, and to consider me a trained medical aid man is unfair to anyone who might ever need medical aid from me."



# Manpower Panel Talks of Volunteers, Selection

"How We Man A Modern Army" was the subject of a panel discussion moderated by Lt. Gen. Lewis Hershey, Director of Selective Service, during the recent annual meeting in Washington of the Association of the United States Army.

This is the second of two installments of portions of the panel discussion deemed of interest to members of Selective Service. The material printed in this issue and the October issue was taken from a condensed version of the discussion published in the September 1959

issue of *Army*, AUSA magazine.

Members of the panel in addition to General Hershey were Brig. Gen. S. L. A. Marshall, military writer, *The Detroit News*; Dr. Meredith P. Crawford, Director, Human Resources Research Organization, George Washington University; Dr. Eli Ginzberg, Graduate School of Business, Columbia University; and Sgt. Maj. Jack A. Jordan, Sergeant Major, 82d Airborne Division Artillery.

The panel discussed issues raised by questions from the floor and by members of the panel.

(On volunteering.)

**Dr. Ginzberg:** At the present time the advantages of staying out appear to be the bulk of the Americans who have been pretty well educated, so much better than the advantages of going in, that I don't think you can get all the people you need.

**Gen. Marshall:** I agree completely with these statements. I think the professional Army, the hard core professional Army, is an illusion. We are not going to get it. In times of prosperity the competition without is too great and in times of depression, the Congress won't support that kind of an Army.

**Question:** Why isn't it possible, . . . to be more selective in those we take to fill the jobs that need to be done rather than just take people and then find out what they can do after you have them?

**Dr. Ginzberg:** How are you going to select them? If you take all the

bright people, in terms of IQ, the one thing you can be sure of is that they don't want to stay with you, by and large. On the whole, if you have people intellectually inclined rather than physically concerned with an outdoor life, the armed services is not necessarily the place that makes the most sense. I would ask, what are you selecting for? What you want is a reasonable cut of the population, and I don't think cutting them on IQ or complete physical perfection, makes too much sense.

**Gen. Marshall:** I am wondering if generation after generation, we don't sell ourselves a lot of hokum. Here today, for instance, we continue to say that every guy in the Army has got to be a wizard, that war is so much more complicated we have to have top-level guys, we don't need strong backs any longer, we need the guy with brains and it is only the guy with brains that can do the job.

This simply is not true. It is the same kind of nonsense we listened to in World War II, when people said as the war came along that this is high-velocity warfare, it is nothing like World War I, we have to have a different type of individual. Believe me, if you were in both of them, the show looked just the same, and the strain was about the same. This is true of war after war. And yet we continue to kid ourselves that there is no longer a place for a guy that has a strong back and a willing heart. This is the kind of a bottom an Army needs. It has to have tough individuals who can work because there is a lot of hard labor in the Army. I simply don't buy the idea that we have only room for superior types. (In summary.)

**Gen. Hershey:** I want to confine my remarks to three subjects. First, the question of how you get them in. We have to have from

science I believe more than we now know on how you can functionally use the men. I agree with everything that has been said, that you can not have a strong nation if 25 or 30 percent of them think they are carrying all the load.

In the second place, in the matter of training, I am obviously old-fashioned and antiquated. I believe that the unit has been deprived of far more training that it should have. In training, first you have to make a soldier. (Applause.)

I know that "devotion" and "dedication" are words that are probably over-used—but for my money, I don't care whether it is nuclear war or what, I would rather be around the guy that stayed, not knowing very much, than the guy who wasn't there, or who left with a lot of knowledge.

So I think we need to emphasize more the guy becoming what we used to call a soldier and then let's try to put the top on him.

The third thing I want to reemphasize was what has been said on leadership. It is all very well to raise the pay and have industry raise it back a couple of times. I think we have down-graded the privilege of sacrificing for the United States, and I still believe we have got people who would react better if we offered something tough that few people could stand. But you have got to have leadership, and it can't be management. (Applause.)

## Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Regulations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

September 24, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 185, as amended, Subject: "Status of Quotas for Enlistment in the Critical Skills Program," which was amended to advise that the Coast Guard has filled its quota of enlistments for the fiscal year 1960.

## Classification Picture September 1, 1959

Class	Total
Total Classified.....	20,251,655
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	80,377
Not Examined.....	1,445,520
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	64,875
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	2,735
Fathers 19 through 25.....	409,001
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	78,243
Under 19 years of age.....	231,769
I-C	
Inducted.....	209,921
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,188,259
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	903
Not Examined.....	5,432
Fathers.....	2,185
I-W	
At Work.....	1,830
Released.....	5,552
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	628,642
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	18,796
College.....	1,885
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	48,028
II-A Apprentice.....	4,218
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	21,402
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	144,818
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,483,539
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,210,889
IV-B Officials.....	25
IV-C Aliens.....	6,814
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	60,348
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	3,083,305
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	8,812,344

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Montana.....	8.32
Washington.....	8.01
Minnesota.....	7.49
Maryland.....	7.05
North Carolina.....	6.95
Wyoming.....	6.87
South Dakota.....	6.83
Texas.....	6.68
Oklahoma.....	6.51
Rhode Island.....	6.51
North Dakota.....	6.33
Missouri.....	6.28
Maine.....	6.26
Ohio.....	6.25
South Carolina.....	6.19
Utah.....	6.08
Vermont.....	5.83
District of Columbia.....	5.71
Florida.....	5.22
Michigan.....	5.11
Connecticut.....	5.04
Georgia.....	4.04

## Collins' Family Service Record Is Outstanding

Service by seven sons in the Armed Forces since 1942 is the record of the Lloyd Collins' family of Route 2, Pittsville, Wis.

The family's contribution to national defense is reported by Local Board No. 80 of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., on the occasion of the recent registration of Conrad Collins by Mrs. Lillian Hornigold, local board clerk. Conrad apparently registered on completion of a 3-year duty tour with the Navy after enlisting in May 1956.

Roy and Dale Collins both entered the Army through Selective Service during World War II.

Glendon, Kenneth, and Gordon Collins also went into the Army through the local board during the Korean conflict.

Ronald Collins enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1956 and served 2 years. The family record was completed by Conrad's Navy service.



## Conviction of Registrant Is Upheld By Court of Appeals on Charges Of False Statements to Local Board

The conviction of a registrant for making false statements to his local board was upheld by the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit on June 2, 1959. Frank Termini had appealed from his conviction by Judge Walter Bruchhausen, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York. He had waived a jury trial.

On August 19, 1953, September

## College Teacher Ranks Increase, Agency Reports

Faculty and other professional staff in institutions of higher education in the United States and outlying parts totaled 348,509 in the first term of 1957-58, it is reported in a recent issue of *Higher Education* publication of the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare. This represented an increase of 15.6 percent over the 301,582 reported in November 1955. Male faculty and other professional staff totaled 270,013 in 1957-58, 16.3 percent more than in November 1955.

Information for 1957-58 was obtained in the regular biennial survey of the staff of institutions of higher education.

Since a staff member may be occupied in more than one official capacity and is shown in each type of duty in which engaged, the total number of positions reported exceeds the total number of individual staff members.

## Former Director Of North Carolina, General Metts Dies

A former State Director for North Carolina, Maj. Gen. John Van Bokkelen Metts, died in October at the age of 82. He would have been 83 on December 17.

General Metts was State Director from 1940 to 1947, and again from 1948 until 1950.

His lengthy military career began in the North Carolina State Guard in 1894. He was first commissioned in 1899 and served in the National Guard until his retirement in 1940.

His service included Mexican Border and World War I combat duty. The last years of his career were as adjutant general of North Carolina in which capacity he served 31 years, from 1920 to 1951.

## Phonetic Speller

Local Board No. 4 of Burlington, Vt., says that a letter from a registrant asking for a deferment for study pointed out that the writer was a "fooltime student."

16, 1953, and February 16, 1954, the registrant had submitted statements to his local board that he was then living with his wife and child. Based upon testimony produced at the trial the judge found these statements to be false.

The circuit court also held that the testimony of the registrant's divorced wife that he was not living with her and their child as he had stated to his Selective Service Board was properly admissible over the objection that privilege existed because of the marital relationship at the time of the statements.

The registrant had further contended that the statements were not material because he was entitled to be deferred on account of hardship to his child. The court found no merit to that contention:

"Similarly, there is no merit in defendant's final contention that his statements were not material to his draft classification, since he was entitled in any event to a deferment on grounds of resulting hardship to his child under Selective Service Regulations." The court pointed out that the Universal Military Training and Service Act, "by its terms requires only that the false statement be one 'regarding or bearing upon a classification or in support of any request for a particular classification.'"

Under perjury and false statement statutes and decisions, in other cases, the court continued, "it suffices to show that the falsehood 'is capable of influencing the tribunal,' or that it 'could affect or influence the exercise of a governmental function.' Moreover, in *United States v. Rubinstein*, this court came close to holding that a registrant's right to draft deferment on one ground is wholly irrelevant to the criminality of false statements supporting an application for deferment on another. But defendant's contention here may be more narrowly answered. For he has not shown that he would have received a deferment on grounds of hardship to his dependent child had he not been deferred as living with his wife and child."

## Board Registers Seven Sons; Four Have Served

Seven sons of an Underwood, N. Dak., family are registrants of Local Board No. 28, McLean County.

Mrs. Edna N. M. Wille, board clerk, checked the family list when Bobby Edward Landsiedel reported to register on August 5. Mrs. Wille found six of his brothers on the list, all registrants since 1948.

Of the seven, the four eldest brothers have served. One brother served in the Marines, two in the Army, and one in the Navy.

## Army Reviews Reserve Gains Under 6-Month Program

Completion of 4 successful years for the United States Army Reserve under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 was reviewed in a recent release from the Department of the Army.

The law, which first became effective August 9, 1955, authorized 6 months of active duty for training.

Recognition of the success of the Reserve Forces Act was recently accorded by the Congress through the enactment of a bill extending the military reserve enlistment program for 4 more years. The

President signed the act extending the program on July 17, 1959, in advance of the fourth anniversary of the Reserve Forces Act.

Under the provisions of the law the enlisted drill-pay strength the Army has grown from less than 100,000 four years ago to more than 245,000 today. Total drill-pay strength of the Army Reserve, officers and enlisted men, is about 300,000, the ceiling authorized by Congress.

The 6-month active duty training has been so popular that quotas frequently have been oversubscribed, and it became necessary from time to time to bring a halt to recruiting. Presently recruiting is open on a quota basis. All commands report waiting lists.

The increased strength in units established the need for accelerating the construction program in the Army Reserve, was the basis for the issuance of equipment and raising the supply levels, and brought the Army Reserve to a strong posture where now it is in the advanced stages of reorganizing into the Pentomic structure, expected to be completed by late December 1959.

Prior to the passage of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 the Army Reserve had few constructed training centers. With the on-going strength as a major criteria in justifying construction, the Army Reserve, as of June 30, 1959, had 1,000 centers constructed or under construction.

With centers going up and with more men to maintain and stockpile equipment, it has been possible to raise the level of supply. The Army Reserve has set a goal of 100 percent in the issue of individual clothing and equipment this fiscal year (July 1959-June 1960) from a present attained level of 75 percent.

Table of organization equipment (vehicles, radios, crew-served weapons, etc.), now at about 15 percent is programmed to be increased during fiscal year 1961.

The Army staff attributes the growth and the ability to reorganize at this time to the 6-month enlistment programs. With longer term soldiers in units, the attrition rate has been low. Young men have completed 6-month active duty for training with the active Army and can move right into unit training when they return to Reserve units in their hometowns.

With all Reservists basically trained, unit commanders can now concentrate on more advanced levels of training, which in turn will reduce mobilization readiness time.

The 6-month program brings enlisted youth into the Reserve, where formerly it was virtually an officer corps. More than 135,000 new enlistments in the age group 17 through 25 have come into the Army Reserve under the 6-month enlistment program, since the passage of RFA 1955.

## Class IV-A Value In an Emergency Is Emphasized

Some states may be overlooking a substantial source of manpower for use in an emergency. This possibility has emerged from recent activities of the System in its continuing task of planning for emergency operations.

The potential source of emergency manpower which appears to be ignored is Class IV-A. Generally, men with prior service who qualify for this classification are exempt under the Universal Military Training and Service Act except after war or national emergency declared by Congress. Class IV-F registrants also sometimes seem to be ignored as a source of manpower in an emergency.

It has been pointed out that the descriptive title for Class IV-A registrants, "Registrant who has completed service \* \* \*," may be misunderstood to indicate this class would not be available in an emergency. Reminders to State Directors that Class IV-A registrants should be considered as potential emergency manpower have been issued.

## Board Service Covers Span Of 42 Years

The recent appointment of John T. O'Connor to the Selective Service Appeal Board for the Eastern Federal Judicial District of Tennessee called attention to his record of service to the Nation through the System.

Mr. O'Connor has served on four boards over a period beginning in 1917. John A. Ayres, chairman of the appeal board, writes.

The first service by Mr. O'Connor was as a member of the District Appeal Board in Knoxville in 1917. In 1941, he was a member of the Appeal Board No. 5 at Greeneville, Tenn., and in 1942, of Appeal Board No. 7 of Knoxville.

His latest appointment to his fourth appeal board extended his service over a 42-year span.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume IX

WASHINGTON, D.C., DECEMBER 1959

Number 12

## Many Fathers Move Into III-A from Class I-A

Reviews during the last year of Class I-A fathers' files has resulted in finding substantial numbers of registrants eligible for reclassification, primarily in Class III-A because of extreme hardship. The trend is to be expected as families grow.

The transition of Class I-A fathers to other classes is reflected in reports to National Headquarters. The totals for the System show that there has been a steady decline in the numbers classified as I-A fathers since July 1958. The decline began shortly after it was determined that a practice of reviewing these files closely should be followed.

In June 1958, more than 471,000 registrants were classified as I-A fathers. In August 1959, the total is about 409,000.

Beginning at about the same time—the first half of 1958—the rate of growth of Class III-A increased rather sharply. This higher rate of growth of Class III-A is continuing, indicating that has resulted in good part from classification of I-A fathers on a review of files.

For several months following the establishment of the system of priorities of induction, in February 1956, Class III-A declined. During 1957 and early 1958 its growth was at a rate varying from a few hundred to 1,700 per month. With the beginning of the practice of reviewing I-A father files, and since, the monthly increases climbed and remained in the 12,000 to 25,000 range.

The practice of reviewing the  
(Continued on page 2)

## Training as Units for SS Reserves

Selective Service training units made up of earmarked reserve officers will perform on-the-job training as units during 1960.

The training is designed to stress operation during the duty tours as simulated State staff.

In addition to the cadre-type training as units, conferences are planned for commanding officers of reserve units and National Guard Selective Service sections.

Nineteen training periods of 2 weeks have been scheduled during 1960 for cadre-type training by reserve units. Seven tentative dates have been established for the commanding officer conferences.

## Clerks Register Second, Third Sons at Board

Reports of family registrations are becoming so common that they aren't news to members of the Selective Service System.

Latest reports on hand were of clerks registering more than one son.

Claudean L. Elmore, clerk of the St. Charles, Mo., local board, reported that her two sons had registered at her board, in 1955 and in December 1958.

Then, Thelma Crump-Wilson, clerk of the New Kent County, Va., local board, reported that she had registered three of her sons—all following their discharge from active duty on which they entered voluntarily.

## Student Deferment Criteria Helpful But Not Binding

Deferment in Class II-S under section 1622.25(a) of the regulations is a matter in which local boards have the wide discretion which characterizes all classification. The regulations provide this deferment for "any registrant whose activity in study is found to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety or interest."

While the regulations further recite under section 1622.25(b) various class standing and test score criteria for determining whether activity in study is necessary, these provisions do not modify section 1622.25(a). These criteria do not remove the local board's discretion.

Local boards may, of course, ad-

here to the criteria of section 1622.25(a) in considering registrants for deferment in Class II-S, consistent with the requirement that every classification be on the basis of individual status. Factors other than class standing or test score may enter into student deferment cases. Strict application of test score or class standing criteria may not be appropriate in all cases.

College student certificates (Forms 109 and 103) are devices for reporting on student status, and the fact that no such forms are in the file does not bar deferment in Class II-S under section 1622.25(a) so long as the local board has the evidence in some form. Also, it is not necessary for a student to have completed a semester or a year of study to be considered for Class II-S.

The deferment in Class I-S is intended to avoid hardship which would result from the induction during an academic year of students who do not merit a II-S deferment.

When a student is found not to be eligible for deferment for study in the national health, safety, or interest, or for other reasons, the statutory deferment affords him an opportunity, if pursuing a full-time course of instruction, to complete the academic year in which he is matriculated when he is ordered to report.

The objective of the statutory deferment is reflected also in the order of consideration for classification set out in section 1623.2 of the regulations.

A registrant shall have been ordered to report for induction, with a clear intention at that time of delivering him for induction, before he is eligible for deferment in Class I-S. Consequently, no order to report for induction preparatory to a I-S classification can properly be issued until a registrant has reached the age prescribed in section 1631.7.

## Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were:

Joseph H. Rogers, member of Local Board No. 7 of LaFollette, Tenn.; Mary Govig and Melvin Govig of Oregon State Headquarters; Major and Mrs. Marion C. Retter of Mobilization Designation No. 1, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mary Anne Burger, Clerk of Local Board No. 59 of Kendallville, Ind.; and Mrs. Frances Hicks, Clerk of Local Board No. 41 of Warsaw, Ind.

## Peace, Good Will Goals Of System's Task

By Col. Daniel O. Omer  
Deputy Director of Selective Service

The month of December inevitably brings with it thoughts of Christmas, the holiday season, and family gatherings. It is also a time when we take stock of our progress in life. This inventory of spiritual, as well as material, achievement enables us to make better plans for the future, and comes appropriately at a time of year when most of us are devoting more than usual thought to the theme of "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

In these times of stress, when we realize that man has developed weapons which could easily destroy our civilization as we know it, we must give sober thought to the maintenance of "Peace on earth" and the development of "Good will toward men" in all parts of the world. From the beginning of time, people have dreamed of a world in which nations would live in peace with no international conflicts. We have also dreamed of a time when we could live in safety within our own Nation, without jails, penitentiaries, or police forces.

So far, neither of these goals has been realized. Within our Nation, we must have policemen to protect us from citizens who are not inclined to be law abiding. Within our world, we have had to maintain an adequate Armed Force to protect us from nations which are inclined toward aggression. The lawless citizen and the aggressor nation recognize only one law—the law of force and superior strength.

As 1959 nears its close, these things are important to all of those who are associated with Selective Service. Basically, our task is to see that adequate numbers of men are available for service in our Armed Forces. It matters not whether they enter the Military Establishment by enlistment or by induction. Neither does it matter who gets the "credit." Our mission continues to be accomplished so long as our Armed Forces have sufficient manpower. So long as this is so, our Nation has a police force which will keep us reasonably safe from aggression,

(Continued on page 2)



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## Peace, Good Will Goals Of System's Task

(Continued from page 1)

and through cooperation with other peace-loving nations, gives hope for a world without major conflict. We in Selective Service can be proud of the part we are privileged to play in the Nation's efforts toward peace. We can also be proud of the efficient manner in which we perform our most important function in this field.

There is another reason why Christmas and the holiday season is particularly significant to Selective Service people. Christmastime, perhaps more than any other season, brings families closer together. We all look forward to "getting home for Christmas." It is truly a family holiday, and so is particularly important to us in Selective Service who have always looked upon our agency as the "Selective Service family." Throughout the organization, we have close friendships and acquaintances that are found in few other agencies. Perhaps this is so because of the fine people who are associated with us. It is also so because our Director has spent 20 years in making it that way. It is a privilege and distinction to be a part of this great family.

And so, once again, to all Selective Service people everywhere—we wish for everyone a very Merry Christmas and a Happy Holiday Season.

## Role of Reserve, National Guard In Defense Underlines Importance Of System's Reserve Responsibilities

Concern for adequate and trained reserve forces has always characterized the Selective Service System. Today, Selective Service has a vital role in helping maintain reserve and National Guard strength by deferments which induce men to enter and serve in the reserve components. The System also has direct responsibilities for management of the Standby Reserve, and for selection of applicants for the critical skills reserve.

In the light of the System's functions and responsibilities in the reserve program, the following comments by Gen. Bruce C. Clarke, commanding general, U.S. Continental Army, will be of interest to members of the System:

"Victory in the field has always been the product of the combined efforts of Regulars, Guardsmen, Reservists, and Army civilians with all arms and services working as a combined arms team.

"Modern technology has sliced wafer thin our protective cushion of time and space. No longer do broad oceans and powerful allies grant us years to mobilize and train our forces. No longer do we have months to activate units and perfect teamwork within the Army after war begins. No longer do we have time to erase conflicting attitudes and complete the

welding process before commitment to battle.

"Selected divisions and supporting units of the National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve are earmarked and must be trained and ready for mobilization immediately following M-Day. These forces are essential: To replace without delay those Active Army forces moved abroad at the outset of hostilities; to provide additional divisions—beyond those of the Active Army; to fulfill our NATO commitments; to man our air defense forces; to enlarge our training establishments.

"Combat knows no distinction whatsoever between combat ready units or individuals of the Active Army, the National Guard, or the Army Reserve. Granted there is a difference in the degree of combat readiness appropriate to a Reserve unit and an Active Army unit. But never has the difference been so small!

"From the very outset of a shooting war—general or localized—all components and all arms and services will be involved. The unity of spirit and teamwork in performance so essential to combat readiness must exist throughout the Army before the first shot is fired. Today our Reserve components are an integral part of our deterrent to aggression."

## New Navy Policy Toward Standby Reserve Who Are Not Available for Mobilization Described in Naval Reserve Publication

The following article, under the headline "Officers Not Available for Mobilization May Be Discharged Under New USNR Policy," appeared in the October 1959 issue of the *Naval Reservist*.

Late in November, conferences were underway between National Headquarters staff members and representatives of the Department of the Navy on the procedures which the Navy will use in putting the policy into operation.

"Standby Reserve officers who have been declared not available for active duty during mobilization by the Director of Selective Service will soon face discharge unless they:

"Make themselves available for active duty upon mobilization; or

"Request transfer to the Retired Service, without pay, if qualified; or

"Resign.

"The Naval Reserve Officer Mobilization Disposition Board, however, has been given authority to exempt officers from discharge when unusual circumstances warrant exemption. Officers exempted from discharge will be placed on the Inactive Status List.

"The new policy will be contained in a forthcoming revision of *BuPers Manual*, and will insure availability of Reserve officers eliminating those officers who cannot be ordered to active duty in time of war or national emergency. The action will also prevent officers from receiving retirement credit for Reserve participation while they are not available for mobilization.

"In 1955, Congress gave the Director of Selective Service the authority to certify the availability of Standby Reservists for active duty upon mobilization. Since then, approximately 35,000 Standby Reserve officers—active and inactive—have been declared not available under law they cannot be involuntarily ordered to active duty in time of mobilization. Most of these officers are employed in critical civilian occupations.

"The program will get underway in March 1960. Officers who are affected will receive letters from the Chief of Naval Personnel informing them of the action and the options which they may select. Reservists in the group who wish to remain in an active status should contact their local Selective Service Board for details as to the procedures necessary to change their availability classification."

## Many Fathers Move Into III-A

(Continued from page 1)

files of I-A fathers tends to produce a pool of that category which is more realistic as a potential source of military manpower. The closely screened I-A father pool is made up of relatively younger men. When all those qualifying under Class III-A are reclassified, a better picture of the Nation's military potential will be presented.

Data collected in the up-dated one-percent sample inventory of January 31, 1959, also reflect the transition of fathers from Class I-A to Class III-A.

The up-dated inventory included 2,305 men in III-A on January 31, 1959, who had registered since the sample inventory of April 30, 1953. These registrants are 18 to 24 years of age, a group which would be expected to yield heavily to Class I-A.

The previous classification of these men indicate that 1,764 of them went into Class III-A from I-A. Fifty-four of that number were previously classified as I-A nonfathers.

While only 101 were definitely identifiable as previous Class I-A fathers, the remaining 1,609 who went from I-A to III-A may be expected to have included many Class I-A fathers. The previous I-A classification of these 1,609 men was not indicated as either father or nonfather.

The balance of the new cases in the sample, 541, entered Class III-A from other classes, mostly from an unclassified status.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the U.S. savings bonds purchased as of September 30, 1959, number 30.

Relative standings of the 30, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Virgin Islands.....	14.12
Puerto Rico.....	12.99
Idaho.....	12.27
Alabama.....	9.72
Wisconsin.....	9.09
Nevada.....	9.03
Hawaii.....	8.67
Montana.....	8.32
Nebraska.....	8.28
Washington.....	7.62
Minnesota.....	7.41
Maryland.....	7.16
North Carolina.....	6.95
Wyoming.....	6.75
Oklahoma.....	6.70
Texas.....	6.68
Rhode Island.....	6.56
North Dakota.....	6.37
Ohio.....	6.35
South Carolina.....	6.31
Maine.....	6.24
Missouri.....	6.23
Utah.....	6.00
District of Columbia.....	5.96
Vermont.....	5.80
New Hampshire.....	5.50
Florida.....	5.18
Michigan.....	5.15
Georgia.....	4.27
Connecticut.....	4.25



Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

October 20, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 203, as amended, Subject: "Procedures Relating to Use of Standby Reserve Control (DD Form 889) and Standby Reserve Notice and Report (SSS Form No. 91)," which was amended to provide in paragraph 6 that SSS Form No. 91 for Army Standby Reservists shall be mailed to the Commanding General of the Zone of the Interior Army having jurisdiction as set forth in Attachment No. 2 which was also amended to reflect that information.

October 23, 1959—Packet No. 71, containing pages of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, including related laws, which were revised to reflect:

(1) The amendment of section 4(d)(3) by Public Law 85-861, approved September 2, 1958, and to quote section 651 of Title 10 of the United States Code in the related laws appearing under section 4(d)(3).

(2) The amendment of section 16(b) by Public Law 86-70, approved June 25, 1959.

(3) The amendment of section 17(c) by Public Law 86-4, approved March 23, 1959.

(4) The amendment, by Public Law 86-4, approved March 23, 1959, of the Act of August 3, 1950, a related law appearing under section 2.

(5) The amendment by Public Law 86-4 of section 9 of Public Law 85-62, a related law appearing under sections 4(a), 4(j), 4(l), 5(a), 5(c), 6(b), and 6(d).

(6) The amendment, by Public Law 86-96, approved July 17, 1959, of section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, a related law appearing under section 6(c).

Introduction of New Board Member To Chairman Is Reunion of Sorts

The following is an excerpt from a report by a Pennsylvania field supervisor, James G. Mackey, to State Headquarters on the appointment of a new member of a local board in his region.

"The main purpose of my visit to Local Board No. 126 was to welcome newly assigned member, Paul W. Franzen, and insure that he was properly introduced to the Local Board Clerk and to the active Board Members. In accomplishing this mission, I determined that Mr. Franzen had been inducted in March 1941, by Local Board No. 20,

Defense Official Discusses Personnel Cost In Address on Military Budget for 1960

A portion of a recent address by Henry E. Glass, representing Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) W. J. McNeil, dealing with personnel costs and the maintenance of the strength of the Armed Forces, is reprinted below as of interest to Selective Service.

"The principal decision affecting operating costs in 1960 was the decision to maintain active duty strength at the planned end fiscal year 1959 level of something over 2.5 million men. This was an important change from past policies. Ever since the end of the Korean war the Defense Department has reduced military personnel as new and more powerful weapons were integrated into the forces. Although the flow of new weapons will continue in 1960, it seemed prudent, in view of the repeated Communist probes of Free World positions, to make no further reductions in military personnel during fiscal year 1960. The President's budget, therefore, provided for an active duty military personnel strength of 2,520,000 at end fiscal year 1960—Army 870,000; Navy 630,000; Marine Corps 175,000; and Air Force 845,000. The Congress actually appropriated funds to maintain the Marine Corps at 200,000. However, Secretary McElroy recently stated, 'in all probability (the Marine Corps will be left) at the 175,000 level which was the end strength June 30, 1959.'

"Although average man-years in

This packet also contained Proclamation No. 3314, supplementing proclamations providing for registration under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, to reflect the admission of Alaska and Hawaii as States.

October 30, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 217, Subject: "Time Limit for Enlistment in the Critical Skills Program," concerning the liberal application by local boards of their authority under section 1680.5(a) of the regulations to grant registrants a longer period than 30 days to enlist so that the Armed Forces may have sufficient time in which to effect enlistments.

which was the Board of jurisdiction in the same area under the 1940 Act. It was further developed that Charles A. Dougherty, present chairman of Local Board No. 126, had been a member of the Board which inducted Mr. Franzen in 1941.

"Mr. Franzen served in World War II from March 1941 to July 1945. Thirty-five months of this service was spent in the European theater. He was separated as Staff Sergeant in the Medical Corps. and was awarded seven campaign stars."

1960 will be somewhat lower than in 1959, expenditures for active duty military personnel will be slightly higher—\$10.6 billion—reflecting a further increase in the average cost per military man. The increased cost results chiefly from (1) additional longevity pay, reflecting the continued maturing of the forces, (2) required increases in the Government's social security contributions as an employer, and (3) the further extension of the proficiency pay provisions of the new military pay law.

"The last item will be a factor increasing costs in the military personnel pay category for some years to come. So far the Defense Department has authorized a first-step rate of \$30 per month and a second-step rate of \$60. The law also authorizes special pay for certain designated officers occupying positions of unusual responsibility, but thus far this provision of the Act has not been utilized. Although the Department has exercised considerable care in initiating this program, its cost will total about \$45 million in 1960, compared to about \$12 million in 1959, and will gradually increase over the next four or five years as the program is extended to additional personnel.

"In the case of the Reserve Forces, the President's budget recommended a total of 1,030,000 reservists in paid status including 950,000 in drill pay status. The plan called for a reduction in the

Army Reserve and Army National Guard of 10 percent—from 300,000 to 270,000 in the Army Reserve and from 400,000 to 360,000 in the Army National Guard. The Navy Reserve was to be held at the 30 June 1959 strength and small increases were provided the Marine Corps and Air Force Reserves and the Air National Guard.

"The Congress, however, appropriated funds to maintain the Army National Guard at a strength of 400,000 and the Army Reserve at 300,000. Although the 400,000 figure was made mandatory in the Act while the 300,000 figure was not, both will be supported. The Congress approved the strength levels recommended for the other Reserve components—135,000 on drill pay status in the Navy Reserve; 46,000 in the Marine Corps Reserve; 61,000 in the Air Force Reserve; and 75,000 in the Air National Guard. Expenditures for the Reserve Forces in 1960 are estimated at about \$670 million, compared to about \$650 million in 1959."

Father-Son Registration

Local Board No. 12 of Popular Bluff, Mo., reports its first father-son registration with the recent listing of Henry Joseph Longhibler who was born July 1, 1941. Earl Henry Longhibler, his father, registered in 1948 giving a date of birth of January 15, 1923.

Classification Picture October 1, 1959

Class	Number
Total Classified	20,339,215
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	70,229
Not Examined	1,466,122
Not Available for Induction or Examination	67,736
Induction or Examination Postponed	2,956
Fathers 19 through 25	397,618
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	79,121
Under 19 years of age	226,142
I-C	
Inducted	209,513
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,185,046
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	929
Not Examined	5,381
Fathers	2,196
I-W	
At Work	1,823
Released	5,554
I-D Member of Reserve Component	637,877
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	19,212
College	1,749
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	49,968
II-A Apprentice	4,106
II-C Agricultural Deferment	21,218
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	142,938
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,507,566
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,212,466
IV-B Officials	24
IV-C Aliens	6,803
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	60,521
IV-F Unfit for Service	3,098,348
V-A Over Age of Liability	8,856,053



## Services, System Confer On Standby Reserve Tasks

Measures to minimize problems in the operation of the Standby Reserve program were initiated at a recent meeting between members of the staff of National Headquarters and representatives of the Department of Defense. Matters receiving particular attention during the meeting were correct addresses for reservists on initial transfer to the Standby Reserve and on annual reviews; and reporting and use in correspondence of the Selective Service number.

The individual Armed Services were represented at the meeting, and methods were discussed for acquainting reservists with the responsibilities of the System in the Standby Reserve program.

Articles explaining obligations of individual reservists toward the System under the Standby Reserve procedures are contemplated by the Armed Services for their publications which treat of reserve affairs. Such articles will also undertake to explain the current cooperative program by the Se-

lective Service System and the individual Armed Services under which the status of individual reservists is reviewed annually by the local board for the benefit of both the System and the military service.

One of the first results of the meeting is a telegraphic instruction from the Adjutant General of the Army to each Army on the subject matter of the meeting. The text of the message follows:

"Representatives of Selective Service System advise that frequent failure to furnish correct current address and Selective Service number for reservists transferred to Standby Reserve is causing considerable difficulty in both State and National Headquarters, Selective Service System. It is essential that both items be included on DD Forms 44 and 889. If address shown is not current it should be indicated by explanatory note, e.g., 'Latest available, March '58.' If Selective Service number is not available, home address at time of enlistment will be furnished in lieu thereof—e.g., entry in Item 4, DD Form 889, should read substantially as follows: '4. Unknown.—Home address at enlistment: Crouse, Lincoln County, N.C.' If different from current address and Selective Service number is unknown, the home address at enlistment will be entered in Item 12 of DD Form 44. In addition to the above, it is important that all correspondence addressed to Selective Service agencies include the Selective Service number of the reservist concerned."

## Seat in Stadium Is Dedicated To SSS Personnel

Members of the Selective Service System who died in the service of their country are memorialized in the recently dedicated U.S. Naval Academy stadium. Contributions by Navy and Marine Corps personnel of the System toward construction of the Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium at Annapolis, Md., resulted in the dedication of seat 22, row 17, section 32, to Selective Service members.

The stadium also contains a chair in memory of Benjamin Stacy Killmaster who served in the rank of captain as naval liaison officer to National Headquarters during World War II.

## Field Officers Meet

Regional field officers met at National Headquarters November 30 through December 4 with members of the National Headquarters staff. The conference heard reports from each area by the field officers. Included was a series of sessions of field officers with national staff and division chiefs.

## Colonel Langston Publishes Poems; Served With System in World Wars



COL. JOHN D. LANGSTON

## Frank D. Norton Served 19 Years With System

The death of Frank D. Norton, Director of Selective Service for the District of Columbia, ended a career of 19 years with Selective Service which began in 1940 when he was named a local board clerk.

During World War II, Mr. Norton also served as administrative officer in the D.C. Headquarters. When the World War II operation ended, he was named Director, Office of Selective Service Records for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Norton first served as deputy director under the 1948 Act, and in June 1956 was named Director for the District following the death of William E. Leahy.

A native of Chicago, Mr. Norton was born September 19, 1896. He was a veteran of World War I and was active in veterans' affairs, and held various offices in the American Legion in the District of Columbia. He was also active in various Catholic organizations in the District of Columbia.

## Chemical Warfare Volume Published

"The Chemical Warfare Service: Organizing for War," the first of three volumes dealing with the World War II history of that branch of the Army has been published.

The new book, part of the series "United States Army in World War II," issued by the Army Chief of Military History, describes the administrative, organizational, and training preparations of the Chemical Warfare Service to meet its wartime responsibilities.

*Life's Gleanings* is the title under which this book of verse appears. And the collection of poems it includes holds true to that title. For Col. John D. Langston penned these verses over the years on his experiences as lawyer, soldier, and newspaper publisher, and the range widely in regard to the phases of his life and many other.

Through 82 separate poems divided among the headings of "Looking Upward," "My Country," "O' Friends," "Family Portraits," and "Miscellany," the Muse carries the author. Selective Service, with whom he served at National Headquarters as Assistant Director in World Wars I and II, will find the stouthearted verses on "O' Kelliher" and "Draftee" of peak interest. Likewise of top appeal to the System will be the wartime "Prayer" about our Nation, the second stanza of which solemnly reads:

Let no false pride, desire  
vain prestige  
Enter our hearts,  
Becloud our brain,  
Impair our force;  
But let our country's safety  
and weal  
Make sole demand upon our  
strength and zeal.

Colonel Langston will be remembered well for his executive work with General Crowder in the First World War and Presidential appearances with General Hershey in the Second. He is now retired and living at Goldsboro, N.C. The slim volume was published by the Seeman Printery, Durham, N.C.

## Services Honor Members of SSS

Armed services continue to recognize the aid given them by the System's personnel.

Recently honored were:

Arkansas: Margaret C. Black, by the Air Force; Leta Darr, by the Navy; and Mrs. Betty Green, by the Army.

California: Mrs. Marion J. Bailey, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Baker, Mrs. Ruth Cowart, Mrs. Norma Niclaes, Mrs. Jane Harris, Mrs. Yolanda E. Messer, and Mrs. Bernice B. Dentel, all by the Army.

Indiana: Edith Gilkey, by the National Guard.

Kansas: Mrs. Naomi C. Lyon and Mrs. Norma S. Gower, by the Army.

Kentucky: Mrs. Myrtle Danner, by the Army.

South Carolina: Mrs. Virgie K. Reeves, Army; Mrs. Nannie K. Armstrong, Air Force; and Mrs. Delia G. Stackhouse, Navy and Marine Corps.

South Dakota: Mrs. Emma Moneke, Margaret E. Schaht, Mrs. Shirley Iverson, Mrs. Adelaide Dannenbring, Robert W. Kelley, Beulah Gilbertson, and Mrs. Ann Kaiser, all by the Army.

Texas: Elizabeth Fisher, Army; and Evelyn Miller, Marine Corps.

Utah: Mrs. Inez Erb, Army.

## Increase Noted In Mathematics, Science Majors

In the fall term of the 1958-59 academic year, 55,777 junior-year college students were majoring in science or mathematics, representing an increase from the 1957-58 fall term of 10.4 percent as against an increase of only 3.8 percent in the total enrollment of junior-year students in all fields, it is reported in the October issue of *Higher Education*, published by the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. A particularly large percentage increase was reported in the number of junior-year majors in mathematical subjects: 31.0 percent. Increases reported in other subject-matter areas were: Biological sciences, 6.3 percent; physical sciences, 3.8 percent; and "sciences, general program," 18.5 percent.

This information, pointing to future increases in manpower in the fields of science and mathematics, was obtained in the second annual survey of junior-year science and mathematics students.

Included in the survey are the fields of the biological sciences, the physical sciences, and mathematics; not included are engineering, agriculture, the health professions, and other applied sciences.

Junior-year students majoring in the biological sciences totaled 21,089; in the physical sciences, 19,814; in strictly mathematical subjects, 11,961; and in a general scientific program (drawing on courses from the biological sciences, physical sciences, and mathematics), 2,913.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume X WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 1960 Number 1

## Recent Figures On Military Strength Given

Total numerical strength of the Armed Forces on October 31, 1959, based on preliminary reports, was 97,834. This represents an increase of 5,385 from September 31 combined strength of 2,492,449. Army final audited strength was 2,485. At the end of September was 867,437. The Navy's estimated strength on October 31 was 9,064 compared with 618,191 on September 30. Marine Corps strength was 173,185. On September 30 it was 173,654. Air force estimated strength totaled 3,100 on October 31. On September 30, it was 833,167.

These figures represent full-time military personnel comprising the Regulars and Reserves on continuous active duty and officer candidates, including naval aviation cadets, cadets at the Military and Air Academies, and midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

## Aid to Recruiters

Armed services continue to recognize the aid given them by the stem's personnel.

Recently honored were:

Alabama: Mrs. Edna M. Taliaferro, Mrs. Beatrice G. Cartron, Mrs. La Dessa Nash, and Mrs. Alta Hynson by the Army.

Kentucky: Mrs. Dorothy Alvey, Esther Barnes, Calvin Beard, Mrs. Essie Beemer, Mrs. Wilmer Blake, Mrs. Madeline Caffee, Mrs. Bertie Combs, Mrs. Mayme Conolly, Mrs. Lola Crume, Mrs. Christian Dalton, Mrs. Opal Duke, Mrs. William Foote, Mrs. Josephine Foster, Edith Garrison, Mrs. Glenlyll Illmore.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hubbard, Mrs. Anna Lawson, Mrs. Mildred McAdams, Susan Miller, Mrs. Lillian Mitchell, Mrs. Lillian Perkins, Mrs. Ruby Perry, Alma Potts, Mrs. Hal Sizemore, Helen Stapleton, Zolzie Wearingen, Mrs. Zola Talbot, John Walker, Fannie Warford, John Water, and Alice Young by various services.

Texas: Mrs. Thama M. Anderson by the Army.

Utah: Mrs. Iva O. Cutshaw by the Army.

## Triplets Register

The registration recently in Texas of Tomas, Tiofilo, and Pedro Iva, Weslaco, Tex., triplets, was the subject of a picture printed in the Daily Review of Edinburg, Tex. The triplets are registrants of Texas Local Board No. 67.

## European, U.S. Problems In Manpower Similar

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director, Selective Service System

The opportunity was presented during the past few months to talk with many of the officials who have duties in connection with the procurement of manpower for the armed forces of several of the nations of Europe.

A selective service system exactly as we have here does not exist in any of the nations referred to above. In two of the nations the responsibilities for operating a compulsory service rest either with the Ministry of Defense or with the Department of the Army. In one nation the Ministry of Labor and National Service is responsible for the selection and delivery of registrants. In the other nation there was a system more like the one in the United States.

The demands for manpower vary greatly in these several countries. In at least one it is comparable to our problem during the war in Korea. The traditions of compulsory service are also quite different in at least one of these countries from the other three. It perhaps more nearly resembles the tradition of compulsory service in this country. As would be expected, the external affairs vary materially from one country to another. The industrial climate, while improving everywhere, varies greatly.

It is probably true that we in America tend to feel that we are different from any other nation on earth. In spite of all the things that have been enumerated, it was my feeling while listening to descriptions of the operations in the procurement of manpower in the several countries that in spite of the great variations, fundamentally our problems were not dissimilar, and that even some of the rather small details which cause irritation and difficulty there cause irritation and difficulty in the United States. In fact, the more I saw of the operations in the procurement of manpower among the European nations I visited, the more I came to believe that human nature fundamentally does not vary greatly and that the local board members of the Selective Service System in America would not feel too strange if they were brought into contact with the opera-

(Continued on page 2)

## Army Spokesman Sees Gains for Service In Emphasis Placed on Quality of Men

The following remarks concerning the modern Army were spoken recently by Gen. G. H. Decker, as Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, during delivery of an address to the American Legion National Security Commission:

"The picture of the modern Army would not be complete if I failed to touch on the improvements which have been made with respect to the Army's most valuable asset: Its men and women.

"The higher standards of enlistment and induction now authorized have enabled marked improvement in the quality of the Army's people.

Indicative of this is the fact that four of the five Army disciplinary barracks have been closed. The incident and court-martial rates are the lowest they have ever been in the Army's history. All of this, of course, contributes to Army modernization efforts, operational readiness, and over-all Army efficiency.

"Despite the fact that Army people are good and getting better, I must stress that quality can substitute for quantity only up to a certain point. Manpower is currently stretched very thin to accomplish the Army's many tasks at home and overseas, and is a cause of continuing concern."

## New Regulation Specifies Duty Of Reservists

Recent changes in Army regulations are designed to aid in the successful administration of the Standby Reserve program. These regulations specify the duty of the Standby Reservist on his transfer to that status.

The new Army regulation reads: " \* \* \* If he is transferred to the Standby Reserve it is his duty under section 1690.10, Selective Service Regulations, to—

"(a) Keep his local board currently informed of his occupational, marital, family, and dependency status, of every other circumstance which might affect a determination as to his availability for order to active duty, and of his mailing address. Every reservist will, within 10 days after it occurs, report to his local board in writing every change in such status and circumstance and in his mailing address.

"(b) Submit to his local board in writing all information which the local board may at any time request from him concerning his occupational, marital, family, or dependency status or other circumstance which might affect a determination as to his availability for order to active duty. The reservist will submit such information to his local board within 10 days after the date on which the local board mails him a request therefor, or within such longer period as may be fixed by the local board."

## Army Announces Plans for Calling ROTC Graduates

Plans for ordering to active duty and active duty for training of Reserve Officers' Training Corps graduates who will be commissioned between May 1, 1960, and April 30, 1961, were recently announced by the Army.

The procedure will be generally the same as that prescribed for the preceding year.

Present planning calls for 7,500 ROTC officers from among the commissioned graduates to be ordered to active duty for 2 years. A total of 4,610 will be ordered to active duty for training for 6 months.

Maximum consideration will be given to individual preferences insofar as active Army requirements will permit.



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## European, U.S. Problems In Manpower Similar

(Continued from page 1)

tions as they actually work in the larger nations of Western Europe.

There was no evidence that any of these nations had been able to solve the problem of finding the type of individual they needed for the armed forces except finally by the trial-and-error method. There was evidence that the other nations had not discharged, prematurely, as many men as we have in the United States. However, it must be borne in mind that in one of these nations there is a very pressing need for men in the armed forces. Men are not available due in some measure to the low birth rate 18 or 20 years ago. This nation needs men at the present time and in order to meet this need it is necessary to accept many who do not possess all of the many capabilities and capacities so essential in present-day armed forces.

In this particular country the average rejection rate at the induction station has been only 5 percent. However, this does not include an additional 5 percent who are rejected prior to their submission for induction. It is not dissimilar to our rejection for obvious defects. It was the hope of those who were operating the examining stations that in another year or two the increase in available registrants would make it possible to eliminate a larger percentage of those who were less fit for service. It may or may not have had any significance, but it was presumed that in this one induction station the examination over a 2-month period of a large number of students materially increased the rejection rate. This was explained by the suggestion that perhaps the students in that country were not as acceptable physically as their other young men.

Generally, in three of the countries the need for men was not so great as to affect the acceptance or rejection rate primarily. It is an accurate statement that the rejection rates in the countries under discussion are much less than the one which prevails in the United States.

The search for specialists is a common problem for all nations. It is particularly pressing for those nations which depend primarily upon a 2-year term of duty for the majority of the members of its armed forces. It is a problem for all nations to attempt to retain the specialists beyond the end of their initial obligation or in case they were originally volunteers to retain them after their term of service has expired. In the navy of one of the nations a 9-year enlistment term is used. It is believed that this term often is long enough to give the individual a considerable equity in a pension or retirement which provides an incentive for a second

enlistment. However, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find men who will enlist for 9 years' service. In fact, the nation concerned had for many years a 12-year enlistment period which has now been reduced to 9.

There are efforts among these nations on the part of industry to attract the individuals who acquire skills in the armed forces which are particularly useful to industry. This problem is one with which manpower procurement people in the United States are quite familiar.

In three of the nations visited there was a presumption or claim of universal rather than selective service. This claim of universality has in each of the countries enough exceptions to make it in fact selective, such as we have.

All of these nations share with us the receipt of inquiries about individual registrants from a wide range of sources. In one nation members of the national legislative body are permitted and at times act to perform duties not materially different from that performed by our local board members. What the effect of this may be I was not able to determine.

In summary, the procurement of manpower wherever it may be seems first to be primarily influenced by how great the need. Selection, whether it be directly or by exceptions, can be more frequent when the need for men is relatively low.

There is in all of these nations evidence of the need to redefine in other terms the subdivisions of our efforts for survival. Military and civilian, as heretofore understood, are descriptive of the conditions which now confront the world.

Finally, the problems of all of these nations, including the United States, have more in common and their differences are easily explained by current circumstances.

## National Appeal Board Gains In Employment of Handicapped

There appears to be a general misconception that helping the handicapped is a one-way street and even in the nature of charity. Those who have worked with the handicapped know this is far from the truth. In fact, most persons, firms, or government agencies which have had handicapped people in their employ know that such persons not only keep pace with their more fortunate fellows but in many instances outwork them.

A case in point can be found in our Selective Service family. Miss Helen Purdy has been with the National Selective Service Appeal Board for 7 years.

Miss Purdy has been totally blind from the age of seven. After attending a school for the blind in Baltimore, she studied typing at Strayer's Business College in Washington, D.C. Thereafter she was employed by NPA for several years. At about the time that Agency was abolished, the National Board was badly in need of typing help. Meade adequate typists were not the answer to the problem inasmuch as the Board at that time was faced with a large backlog occasioned by the rise in inductions during the Korean Conflict and changes in personnel of the National Board staff. Miss Purdy was hired.

## Rainey Family Tries All Five Armed Services

A sprinkling of reports of families from which numerous sons have entered military service have been received since the story about the Collins family of Wisconsin appeared in the November 1959 issue of SELECTIVE SERVICE.

A similar story about the 10 sons of the Joyce family of Bassett, Va., appeared in the October 1957 issue of the System paper.

About the first report received after the Collins story concerned the Rainey family of Franklin, Va. Seven sons of the family registered with Local Board No. 114, and all seven entered service. Four are still in and expect to make careers in uniform. All seven entered either through the recruiting services or as volunteers for induction.

At a reunion, the family can debate the merits of every Armed Service. Two have Army service, two Navy, and one each, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

## Registrant Plays Triple Role In Local Board

James E. Davis plays a triple role in the affairs of Local Board No. 38 in Henderson, Ky., being a registrant, a member and chairman of the local board.

Mr. Davis was born in Henderson on November 28, 1922, and educated in the Henderson schools. He entered active service with the Army on January 14, 1943, and served 3 years in World War II. He was recalled to active duty during the Korean conflict and served from October 1950 to October 1951.

After his release from military service, Mr. Davis accepted a position as letter carrier with the Post Office Department and has held that position for the past 9 years. He was appointed a member of the local board in December of 1954 and was elected chairman in October of 1955.

In addition to his service on the local board, Mr. Davis has given freely of his time to other forms of community service.

## Selective Service Asked To Call 6,000 in February

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide Armed Force Induction Stations with 6,000 men during February 1960 for assignment to the Army.

The February call is based on attainment of approved strength after allowances have been made for enlistments and reenlistments. It is for 1,000 fewer men than were called in January when the System was asked to deliver 7,000 men.



## Selective Service Holds First Place Savings Bond Sale Participation

The Selective Service System is in first place among Government agencies with more than 1,000 employees in the purchase of Savings Bonds for the third quarter of 1959. The percentage of the System's employees participating in the program was 91.4 percent. This was up from 89.3 percent participation in the third quarter a year ago. A letter to all State directors of November 11, 1959, advised the System of this achievement. The System will receive a flag to fly at National Headquarters when the Agency has held first place for 10 months. The System achieved first place by exceeding by four-

tenths of one percent the participation by the Tennessee Valley Authority, which has held first place consistently in the past.

Congratulatory letters on the attainment of first place by the System were received by the Director from James F. Stiles, Jr., National Director of the Savings Bond Program, and from Gen. Herbert D. Vogel, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. Stiles expressed the appreciation of Treasury Secretary Robert E. Anderson and for himself to the System for its record of participation in the program.

General Vogel offered congratulations and included this spur to members of the System to continue their activity:

"In accordance with the national financing policy, TVA will, of course, do all in its power to improve its participation and to provide you with real competition for the number one position."

In reply to General Vogel, the Director of Selective Service wrote: "I am deeply grateful for your kind letter of December 9. It is particularly valuable, coming in the name of an Agency which has continually made such an outstanding record in the sale of United States Savings Bonds."

The Director's answer also paid tribute to the leadership in the Savings Bond Program supplied by TVA, and noted that TVA had "set a target, certainly at the limit of the aspirations of any other agency."

The Director of Selective Service conveyed his commendation to members of the System for their participation. The letter stated "it was through the combined effort of the entire System that we attained first place."

"Those States which have consistently maintained 100 percent participation were largely responsible, not only for this achievement, but also for the fact that we held second place for a number of years. Several States have recently substantially improved their percentage of participation."

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the U.S. savings bonds purchased as of October 31, 1959, number 27.

Relative standings of the 27, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Virgin Islands	14.12
Puerto Rico	13.05
Hawaii	11.90
Alabama	9.86
Wisconsin	9.00
Idaho	8.67
Nebraska	8.39
Montana	8.32
Washington	8.14
Minnesota	7.32
Maryland	7.20
North Carolina	6.89
Oklahoma	6.83
Texas	6.72
North Dakota	6.42
South Carolina	6.39
Missouri	6.32
Ohio	6.25
Maine	6.16
Utah	6.12
Rhode Island	6.05
District of Columbia	5.97
New Hampshire	5.43
Florida	5.16
Michigan	4.93
Connecticut	4.46
Georgia	4.45

## Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

November 16, 1959—Packet No. 72 of the Selective Service Regulations, containing revised pages of Parts 1602, 1604, 1613, 1621, 1626, 1628, 1632, 1655, 1660, and 1690 to reflect the provisions of Amendments Nos. 82, 84, 85, and

86 of the regulations and the provisions of Executive Order No. 10837 of September 14, 1959, which constituted Amendment No. 83 of the regulations. Also contained in this packet were index pages for Parts 1617, 1623, 1625, and 1630 corrected to show March 19, 1959, as the effective date of Executive Order No. 10809.

November 25, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 191, as amended, Subject: "Instructions Concerning the Determination of Availability of Members of the Standby Reserve and the Procedures and Forms Relating Thereto," which was amended by adding a new paragraph 4 to Part III to provide that a Standby Reservist who has volunteered for active duty in time of war or national emergency shall be considered available for that active duty.

## Classification Picture November 1, 1959

Class	Number
Total Classified	20,430,432
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	60,260
Not Examined	1,471,165
Not Available for Induction or Examination	74,555
Induction or Examination Postponed	2,854
Fathers 19 through 25	393,570
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	80,478
Under 19 years of age	220,463
I-C	
Inducted	211,279
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,181,940
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	870
Not Examined	5,468
Fathers	2,251
I-W	
At Work	1,830
Released	5,597
I-D Member of Reserve Component	648,955
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	19,900
College	2,225
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	51,354
II-A Apprentice	3,969
II-C Agricultural Deferment	21,031
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	146,726
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,532,401
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,215,638
IV-B Officials	25
IV-C Aliens	6,720
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	61,017
IV-F Unfit for Service	3,112,128
V-A Over Age of Liability	8,895,763

## Cases of Ineffective Soldiers Provide Materials for Human Resources Study

*Breakdown and Recovery* is the second book in the series on *The Ineffective Soldier*. Your *Selective Service* for October 1959 covered all three volumes of this work, while that for November 1959 dealt with the first, *The Lost Divisions*. A later review will discuss the third volume, *Patterns of Performance*.

From the standpoint of materials, the book on the breakdown and recovery of men in the Army is characterized by the inclusion of 79 outstanding life histories of such soldiers. Unlike the first and last volumes, it contains no statistical tables or charts, just case studies and their analyses, discussion, evaluation, and interpretation.

These cases are the data which recently led General Hershey to comment as follows regarding this work and its two companions:

"There are three things I will rapidly touch on: First—Utilization. The more we think about the problem, the more clear it becomes that if we are going to keep a democratic people going in the right direction, it will require that each man make a contribution. Second—The Armed Forces

have to develop a broader understanding of the importance of doing things from which there is no immediate gain other than contributing to the general good. Third—Science must some day find the measure of the whole man in terms of his over-all ability to function."

The General's remarks were upon the occasion of a Pentagon conference on the lessons which could be drawn for management and the Nation from the three *Ineffective Soldier* volumes. The meeting was sponsored by the Department of the Army and was participated in among others by Army Secretary Brucker, Assistant Defense Secretary Finucane, Labor Secretary Mitchell, Under Secretary of the Army Milton, Major General Snyder, Physician to the President, and the authors.

Regarding General Hershey's comment on the whole-man approach, local board chairmen, members, and clerks, as they read the case materials of *Breakdown and Recovery*, will recall instances where registrants passed all of the piece-meal tests, examinations, and the like for entrance into the Armed Forces, yet did not as complete individuals appear to the boards to be the kinds of men who would be effective soldiers. On the other hand, a local board has also experienced cases where a registrant did not meet the qualifications but still gave the impression of potential effectiveness.

### It Can Happen There

United Press International reports that Carmelo Celeste of Syracuse, Sicily, has received his second draft notice in 3 years from the Italian Army. Carmelo is 6 years old.



## Sample Inventory Yields Data On Ages of Standby Reservists

Interesting data on the age distribution of the Standby Reserve has been compiled for the first time by the Selective Service System as a result of its one percent sample inventory of January 31, 1959.

The inventory yielded data on 228,641 registrants. Among other

information, the sample inventory identified the Standby Reservists in the total sample, and produced data on their years of birth, availability categories, and Selective Service classifications.

Of the total sample, 12,511 registrants, or 5.5 percent of the sample, had Standby Reserve status. The ages of the sample registrants varied all the way from 19 to 37. Four years of birth, 1930, 1931, 1932, and 1933, accounted for most of the Standby Reservists in the sample—64.5 percent.

As might be expected, the numbers found in the older and younger age groups decreased to less than 1 percent for men 21 and younger, and for men 34 and older. The accompanying chart shows the distribution of reservists by age in graphic form.

The percentage of the sample in the various years of birth can be applied to the total number of Standby Reservists reported to the System to provide an estimated age picture for all such reservists.

The distribution of the 12,511 reservists in the sample among the categories of availability shows that 48.3 percent were in Category I, 12.4 percent in Category II, 27.3 percent in Category III, 5.8 percent in Category IV, 2.8 percent undetermined, and 3.4 percent canceled or removed. These percentages are close to those derived from SSS Form No. 85, Summary of Standby Reserves, indicating that the sample is representative of the total Standby Reserve.

The sample inventory data also provided the basis for a distribution of the reservists by age within categories.

In Category I-R, there was a slightly greater proportion of the total found in the ages 26 through 29 than in the sample as a whole—65.6 percent compared to 64.5. But Category I-R reservists were found in all ages, from 19 to 37.

In Category II-R, 63.3 percent of the sample were 26 through 29; and in Category III-R, 68.2 percent were 26 through 29. The sample did not include any Category II-R or Category III-R registrants born in 1940.

The peak percentage in each category was found at age 27, and distribution by age of the 12,511 sample shows that age 27 was the most numerous with 2,400.

Approximately 94 percent of all Standby Reservists in the sample were found in Class IV-A, veteran (45 percent), and V-A, overage (49 percent). The remainder of the sample was found to be scattered through every other classification.

The 1959 sample included 10,878 Standby Reservists who were included in the April 30, 1953, sample inventory as militarily liable registrants. Another 1,264 of the 12,511 in the January 1959 sample were men who registered since 1953. The remaining 369 were men who were classified in Class V-A at the time of the 1953 sample and were not included in it.

### STANDBY RESERVISTS: AGES



## Course Change Rule Eased By New Law

Korean GI Bill veteran-students have been given more liberal rights to pursue advanced training under a new law, the Veterans' Administration reports.

The Korean GI Bill allows a veteran to change his course of study just once—no more. The new law gives a liberalized definition of just what is meant by a change of course.

Under this law (Public Law 86-150), a veteran now may move from one GI course to another—where the first "is prerequisite to, or generally required for" the second—without being charged with his one-and-only change of course.

For example, a veteran may set out in GI training with the objective of getting an A.B. degree. Later he decides he wants to become a lawyer. Now, he may switch to law studies, without it counting as a course change. The reason is that his work toward his A.B. degree "is prerequisite to" his study of law.

## Early Planning For War Orphan School Aid Urged

Early planning for college is a "must" these days, Veterans Administration has told parents and guardians of youngsters who, in another few years, will be eligible for higher education under the War Orphans Education program.

The young people, all between 13 and 18, are those whose parent died of a service-connected disability incurred during World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict. The boys and girls either are just beginning or are in high school.

From now on, similar advance notice will go to the parents and guardians of all potentially eligible youngsters who reach their 13th birthday.

Under the War Orphans Education program, VA pays an allowance of up to \$110 a month for each month of a student's education, to a maximum of 36 months. Young people, generally between 18 and 23, may enroll in college or in vocational courses once they have passed the age of compulsory school attendance.

## Over Four Million Persons Enrolled In Higher Education in 1957-58 Term

Support of educational activities through deferments is a substantial part of the System's function. The final report of the U.S. Office of Education on 1957-58 enrollments in institutions of higher education will be of interest.

### Registrant Keeps Board Informed Of His Whereabouts

Arkansas reports success in the campaign to impress on registrants the importance of notifying the local board of changes of address. A recent note to Local Board No. 25 at Pine Bluff from a registrant informed the board:

"I do not have an address at present. I am fixing to move."

### Service Family

Like many, many local board clerks, Mrs. Theo A. Budina of Local Board No. 207 of Nashville, Ill., has children of her own in service, and understands the problems of inductees and their families.

But Mrs. Budina's firsthand information is more than she needs. Not only is her son a Navy career pilot, but she also has a daughter who is a second lieutenant in the Air Force nursing corps.

Over 4 million persons, in the first term of the 1957-58 academic year were taking courses in 1,940 institutions of higher education in the continental United States and its outlying parts, according to the Comprehensive Survey of Enrollment for the first term, 1957-58. The total of 4,007,549 includes students, undergraduate and graduate, full time and part time, resident and extension, those taking courses by mail, radio, or television those enrolled for short courses, and those enrolled for individual lessons only, as in music or speech. It includes those enrolled for degree credit work and also those taking non-degree-credit courses of various types, for example, adult education programs.

Of the total, 2,927,914 (73.1 percent) were students in residence taking degree-credit work either at the undergraduate or graduate level. Students in graduate programs (above the level of the bachelor's or first professional degree) number 278,603, or 9.5 percent of the resident degree-credit total.

Counting students taking degree-credit work in extension by mail, radio, or television, as well as degree-credit students in residence, the total number of degree-credit students reported for the first term 1957-58, was 3,272,597, or about four-fifths of the total (81.7 percent).



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume X

WASHINGTON, D.C., FEBRUARY 1960

Number 2

## Government of Laws Guides Citizenry

By COL. DANIEL O. OMER  
Deputy Director of Selective Service

Our laws have been referred to as "those wise restraints that make men free," and it is an established principle of our democracy that ours is a government of laws and not of men. This does not mean that our people do not control our laws, for it is the people who have made them. It does not mean that laws cannot be changed, since those wise and farseeing men who founded our Nation made adequate provision for such changes. It does mean that, once a law is established by our representatives in our legislative bodies, and is within the framework of our Constitution, no man may ignore it or violate it solely because of his personal conviction that it is not good, or is just.

Many believe that the only way to avoid the use of force in settling international disputes is to establish a similar Rule of Law throughout the world, with nations settling their differences before the World Court rather than on the battlefield. Some feel that our own Nation might do more to support this theory, by receding from its position that it may not be brought before the World Court without its consent.

Whatever may be the merits of this philosophy, we must all admit that we must have full respect for law within our country before we condemn those outside. It is true that there will always be a few who constitute a lawless element that will require a police force and enforcement officers, but in our society there cannot be a widespread disrespect for law. It must never become fashionable to ignore our laws, even though we may not be able to eliminate all violations. We know, for example, that a few citizens refuse to comply with our selective service law, but we are equally sure that this is not a popular view with Americans generally. There is no great danger until the viceroy of the law is admired and respected.

There would be no point in writing this message if the story ended here, since those who read this are of the kind of folks who go around violating laws. As citizens, we have a duty to do more than obey the rules. We have an obligation to protest when we know of violations by others. When virtually no voices are raised in the forum of public opinion to challenge flagrant misconduct, we are only one step removed from that dangerous situation when misconduct is admired and popular. To stand idly by without protest while another commits a crime almost makes us partners in guilt.

Our Government expects us, as  
(Continued on page 2)

## Defense, Civilian Officials Attend Sessions on Manpower Held at National Headquarters

Approximately 150 high-ranking military officers and civilian officials of the Federal Government attended 2-day orientation courses conducted by National Headquarters on the Nation's manpower resource and its utilization in peace and war. The orientation course dealt specifically with the responsibilities, functions, organization and operations of Selective Service; the impact of the System on the utilization of manpower; and its mission and capabilities at present as well

as under varying degrees of emergency.

Plans for the orientation courses were originated some months ago. The several armed services, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and civilian agencies and departments with manpower responsibilities expressed interest in such a program and recognized the need for greater understanding by their key personnel of the Selective Service role in manpower matters.

The following departments and agencies of the Government assigned key personnel to attend the courses:

The Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, the Departments of State, Commerce, Agriculture, Labor and Justice; the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Office of Civilian and Defense Mobilization.

The program for the course was outlined to the participants essentially as follows:

The purpose of the Selective Service Orientation Course is to provide a means for those members of the active Armed Forces of the United States and selected civilians, having a responsibility, present or future, in the procurement of manpower to learn more about the history, background, philosophies and operations of the Selective Service System. The mission of the Selective Service System is the orderly recruitment and assignment of manpower to the military and supporting civilian activities in which individual capabilities can be most effectively employed in the national interest; directly for the military by induction or the prospect thereof, indirectly for civilian activities through the process of classified deferment.

The Selective Service Orientation Course will provide a means by which those persons who now or in the future will have a deep concern about the manpower potential of the country in any type of emergency may learn of the size, limitation, utilization and characteristics of such manpower potential.

The Selective Service Orientation Course has been organized to provide a better understanding on the part of military and civilian claimants for manpower of the requirements of each and the methods by which the Selective Service System meets such requirements in time of relative peace and how it plans to meet those requirements in any future emergency.

The course will acquaint the  
(Continued on page 2)

## Department of Defense Summarizes Numerical Strength of Armed Services

Total numerical strength of the Armed Forces on November 30, 1959, based on preliminary reports, was 2,500,817. This represents an increase of 5,924 from October 31 combined strength of 2,494,893.

Army final audited strength was 878,811. At the end of October it was 872,485. The Navy's estimated strength on November 30 was 616,598 compared with 616,658 on October 31. Marine Corps strength was 172,668. On October

31 it was 173,169. Air Force estimated strength totaled 832,740 on November 30. On October 31 it was 832,581.

These figures represent full-time military personnel comprising both Regulars and Reserves on continuous active duty and officer candidates, including naval and aviation cadets, cadets at the Military and Air Academies and midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

## Veteran Study Under GI Bill Shows Decline

Veterans' enrollments under the Korean GI bill reached nearly 400,000 this fall compared with almost 600,000 GI students a year ago, the Veterans' Administration reported recently.

At the same time, a smaller, newer program administered by the VA, War Orphans Education, increased its enrollments over last year by more than 50 percent.

Of this fall's Korean GI bill trainees, more than half, or about 250,000, are in the Nation's colleges and universities, VA said. Another 115,000 are enrolled in schools below the college level, such as business and technical schools.

On-the-job trainees number nearly 10,000, and GI farm trainees about 14,500.

VA said it expects GI enrollments to continue to decline until 1965, when the veterans' education and training program comes to an end.

Enrollments under the 3-year-old War Orphans Education program went up from 4,800 last fall to more than 7,500 this fall.

## Not Every Citizen Can Qualify for Local Board Post

The following is reprinted from the column "What Have You" by Elizabeth W. Spalding in THE KENTUCKY STANDARD, Bardstown, Ky.:

"Here's a good instance of how many things go. Some fellow noted in the newspaper that Harold Hall had resigned as a member of the Nelson County Selective Service Board because new duties will prevent him from attending the board's meetings, so he dropped by the board's office last week and told Mrs. Sam Crume, the clerk, 'I think I'd like to have that job. What does it pay?'"

"'It doesn't pay anything,' replied Mrs. Crume. 'It's a public service job.'"

"'In that case I'm not interested,' said the applicant."

"If everybody had the same attitude there'd be many jobs left undone. Thanks be, there are some public-spirited citizens. The Selective Service Board has five such members, and two doctors who serve as local medical advisers. They don't get any pay either."



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## Government of Laws Guides Citizenry

(Continued from page 1)

its employees and as its representatives before the public, to set the example for others in good citizenship. In recognition of this the Congress, in 1954, specifically authorized the Attorney General and the FBI to investigate any violation of Federal law involving Government officers or employees; and provided further that "any information, allegation, or complaint" received in any agency relating to such a violation should be expeditiously reported to the Attorney General by the head of such agency. In November 1959, the Attorney General wrote to the

heads of all departments and agencies, inviting their attention to the terms of this law and the continuing importance of reporting all complaints, with particular emphasis on such offenses as those relating to fraud against the Government, and misconduct in office. It is believed important that each agency head should call the attention of his subordinates to this memorandum since the information required to be given to the Attorney General is often known first at subordinate levels within the agencies.

## Many Eligibles Fail To Request Aid Provided in War Orphan Education Act

One third of the eligible young people are failing to take advantage of the War Orphans Education Act due to a misunderstanding of the law, the Veterans Administration estimates.

VA says there are three major misconceptions:

(a) Many of the eligible young

people fail to think of themselves as orphans while one parent is still living. But the law regards the children of a parent who died from a war-time, service-connected injury or illness as orphans even with the other parent alive.

(b) Eligible children who have married oftentimes consider themselves no longer eligible for the educational privileges. Yet marriage has no bearing upon eligibility under the War Orphans Education Act.

(c) Some eligible children believe that they may pursue training only at the college level under this law. VA pointed out that institutional training may be pursued for various occupations in the vocational and technical field.

Furthermore, an otherwise eligible orphan who serves in the Armed Forces for a period preceding his 23d birthday may still take advantage of the provisions of the War Orphans Education Act within 5 years after his first release or discharge and prior to his 31st birthday.

## Selective Service Asked To Call 6,000 in March

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide Armed Forces Induction Stations with 6,000 men during March 1960, for assignment to the Army.

The March call is the same as for the month of February and is based on attainment of approved strength after allowances have been made for enlistments and reenlistments.

# Defense, Civilian Officials Attend Sessions on Manpower Held at National Headquarters

(Continued from page 1)

students with the existence of basic and supplementary manpower policy and planned methods of its implementation locally, by State and nationally.

Because of the response to the proposed course, it was necessary to divide those attending into 3 groups of about 50 each. Each class attended 2 days of lectures and discussions. The subject matter of the course was broken down into eight parts, four of which were

presented on each of the 2-day sessions. The three sessions began January 19 and were concluded January 27.

The sessions were opened by the Director of Selective Service. The presentations were as follows: key members of the National Headquarters' staff, with others participating in preparation and discussion:

1. Selective Service as an aid enlistment in the active forces.

2. Selective Service and the Armed Forces.

3. Procurement of manpower induction.

4. The process of channeling manpower into vital activities.

5. Functions of the Selective Service System—how it operates.

6. The organization of the System.

7. Preparation for staffing the System for expanded operations in an emergency.

8. Selective Service and the future.

Following the orientation course the possibility of conducting similar but perhaps expanded courses for key military and civilian officials the Federal Government outside the Washington area was under exploration.

## Armed Services Aid in Locating 'Lost' Reserves

Recent efforts by Selective Service and the Armed Services to smooth out the administration of the Standby Reserve program continues to show results. Special efforts have been directed by the Services recently toward helping to locate and identify members of the Standby Reserve.

One State Director recently expressed appreciation to the commanding general of his Army area for the assistance given that command. He also noted in a communication to National Headquarters that recent conferences between members of the Director's staff and representatives of the Armed Services "is certainly paying off."

The efforts of the Services to give full aid is represented by the following article which recently appeared in the *Army Reservist*.

"At a Joint Department of Defense-Selective Service Conference held in November in Washington, representatives of the Services were requested to assist Selective Service in the solving of problems related to the locating of personnel who have been transferred to the Standby Reserve.

"Selective Service personnel pointed out at the conference that in the absence of such information some 158,000 individuals transferred to the Standby Reserve by the Services are being carried in a 'IV-R' category without an availability determination. The Army share of the figure was put at 109,000.

"Reservists whose duties are concerned with the administration of Reserve personnel are urged to familiarize themselves with the provisions of Change 2 to AR 135-133 dated 12 December 1958. Army officials have pointed out the importance of providing Selective Service with the individual's Selective Service number and current address in the case of each individual transferred to the Standby Reserve."

## Board Prizes Letter of Thanks For Courtesy

Prompt and courteous handling of business with registrants at the public at local board offices practically a principle of Selective Service, and is a constant concern of all State Headquarters. The effect of such a practice often cannot be pinpointed, important as it is.

For such reasons, a Pennsylvania local board wants to share with other boards proof that courtesy and dispatch are appreciated, the form of a letter from a serviceman overseas. Excerpts of the letter are:

"I received an answer to the letter I sent you people 18 November and the promptness of the reply astounded and gratified me. This may not mean too much coming from such a humble source, but thank you very much and appreciate your thoughtfulness and efficiency no end.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Wouldn't it be wonderful if governmental agencies treated 'LITTLE MAN' with the dispatch and promptness you people accorded me?"

"Thank you, again, and a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

## Reserve Unit Is Activated In New York

A new Selective Service Reserve Training Unit was established recently in Albany, N.Y. The five-officer unit is sponsored by the Air Force.

Members of the unit, Flight DD, 2273 Selective Service Squadron, are Col. William K. Sanford, commanding officer; Col. Lawrence B. McArthur, Maj. Joseph G. Denton, Maj. James E. Bryce, and Capt. August W. Roth. All but Major Bryce, an Army reserve officer, are Air Force reserve officers.

Formal activation of the unit was held November 23, 1959.

In addition to representatives of the Director of Selective Service, Col. William H. Boughton, New York State Director, was present at the activation.

## Provocative Story

This paragraph may tell volumes.

A registrant of an Illinois local board, the State system newspaper, *Chats*, reports, has tried to enlist five times at different cities during the past 4 years. He is age 20, classified IV-F.



## Menonite Bishop Cited for Service To System in Ohio

A certificate of appreciation was recently presented to the Rev. O. L. Johns, the Menonite Bishop of Eastern Ohio, by Col. Harold L. Hays, State Director of Selective Service for Ohio. The Reverend L. Johns was cited for his cooperation and assistance to the Selective Service System in the administration of the Conscientious Objector Work Program.

When the original program was set up for conscientious objectors in 1940, the Reverend Mr. Johns rendered his services as a counselor to conscientious objector registrants in Ohio. During the whole of World War II, the Menonite layman worked conscientiously with Amish and Menonite registrants presenting to them not only the religious aspects involved under the Selective Service law but also the Government's position in the administration of the act. Bishop Johns' work in this regard, which is in addition to the normal duties involved in the eastern Ohio bishopric, was instrumental in the effective administration of the conscientious objector program in Ohio. It was as a result of his work and the work of others of his faith that the Menonite Central Committee was formed to assist with problems of this nature.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the U.S. savings bonds purchased as of November 30, 1959, number 30.

Relative standings of the 30, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Virgin Islands.....	14.12
Puerto Rico.....	13.02
Idaho.....	12.11
Nevada.....	9.39
Alabama.....	9.30
Wisconsin.....	9.04
Hawaii.....	8.66
Nebraska.....	8.46
Montana.....	8.38
Washington.....	7.95
Maryland.....	7.33
Minnesota.....	7.04
Wyoming.....	6.91
North Carolina.....	6.87
Oklahoma.....	6.72
Texas.....	6.67
North Dakota.....	6.41
Ohio.....	6.36
South Carolina.....	6.36
Missouri.....	6.34
Maine.....	6.13
Utah.....	6.08
District of Columbia.....	5.86
Rhode Island.....	5.70
New Hampshire.....	5.51
Florida.....	5.32
Michigan.....	4.94
California.....	4.91
Connecticut.....	4.82
Georgia.....	4.48

## Supreme Court Denied Petitions To Review Seven Decisions Involving Selective Service in Session Ending in 1959

With a new session of the Supreme Court well underway, the following review is presented of Selective Service matters brought to the Court's attention during the preceding session.

During the past session of the Court, which ended in the summer of 1959, the Court was petitioned to review seven cases involving the Selective Service System. The petition was denied in each case. Only one of these petitions was filed by the Government. Petitions in the other six cases were filed by the registrants. The case in which the petition was filed by the Government was the case of *Wiggins v. United States*.

One of the most interesting selec-

tive service cases in which the Supreme Court denied a petition for certiorari was the case of *Tamarkin v. United States* in which a vegetarian had urged that he was entitled to be classified as a conscientious objector. The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit had found that there was a basis in fact for classifying the registrant in Class I-A. It also held that the registrant was not denied procedural due process when he was not given a second physical examination and 21-day waiting period prior to induction. If there had been another physical examination the registrant would have passed his 26th birthday before he could have been inducted.

Another very interesting selective service case was the case of *Korte v. United States* in which the sole question presented was whether a registrant was exempt from future military service because of a prior felony conviction for violating the Universal Military Training and Service Act. The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit held that section 6(m) of the act which provides that no person shall be relieved from training and service by reason of conviction of a criminal offense except where the offense of which he has been convicted may be punished by death or by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year did not require that all persons convicted of a felony be relieved from military service. The court concluded that the section was merely permissive and does not pro-

vide that a person must be relieved from service.

Registrants *Leifer, Carnes, and McFarland* joined together in asking the Supreme Court to review decisions of the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit which had held that a registrant was not entitled to the production of the FBI reports at his trial when he had been furnished a fair résumé of any adverse proceedings under section 6(j) of the act. The case of *Rogers v. United States*, arising in the Ninth Circuit, also involved the production of the FBI reports.

In the case of *Wolfe v. United States* the Supreme Court refused to review the decision of the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit upon the question of whether his local board's failure to post names and addresses of advisers to registrants in accordance with then existing Selective Service Regulations prejudiced the registrant.

In the seventh and last of the selective service cases in which certiorari was denied by the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in the case of *Prohoroff v. United States* had held that a registrant could not attack his classification in the court where he had not exhausted his administrative remedies by reporting for induction, and also held that the jurisdiction of the Selective Service Board had been sufficiently shown. The registrant had questioned the geographical jurisdiction of the Board.

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

November 27, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 218, Subject: "Temporary Suspension of Critical Skills Enlistments by Navy," concerning the suspension of such enlistments until January 1, 1960.

December 16, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 103, as amended, Subject: "Local Board Action Summary Sheet (SSS Form No. 115-A) and Report of Availability and Summary of Classification (SSS Form No. 116)," which was amended to prescribe the manner in which the year-of-birth lines on SSS Forms Nos. 115-A and 116 shall be completed for use during the calendar year 1960.

December 16, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 190, as amended, Subject: "Report of Availability and Summary of Classification—Physicians and Dentists (SSS Form No. 129)," which was amended to prescribe the manner in which the year-of-birth lines on SSS Form No. 129 shall be completed for use during the calendar year 1960.

December 17, 1959—Operations Bulletin No. 185, as amended, Subject: "Status of Quotas for Enlistment in the Critical Skills Program," which was amended to advise that the Air Force has filled its quota of enlistments.

## Candied Correspondence

Choctaw County (Alabama) Local Board No. 12 recently received a letter from a registrant who concluded: "Confectionately Yours." This might be termed real sweet treatment.

## Classification Picture December 1, 1959

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	20,501,398
I-A and I-A-O.....	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	52,419
Not Examined.....	1,477,790
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	74,580
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	2,903
Fathers 19 through 25.....	393,194
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	81,609
Under 19 years of age.....	214,206
I-C.....	
Inducted.....	214,278
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,180,998
I-O.....	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	822
Not Examined.....	5,482
Fathers.....	2,297
I-W.....	
At Work.....	1,847
Released.....	5,588
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	660,034
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	21,101
College.....	2,947
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	52,304
II-A Apprentice.....	3,913
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	20,786
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	151,015
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,536,131
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,213,619
IV-B Officials.....	26
IV-C Aliens.....	6,690
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	61,139
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	3,130,598
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	8,933,032



## Local Publicity Good Reminder To Registrants

State Directors have used a variety of means, with considerable success, of calling to the attention of young men the duty to register, thus helping these men to avoid becoming delinquent through failure to register when required.

This problem of constantly reminding young men of their duty is a continuing one, however.

Typical of the approaches used in the States, perhaps, is that recently reported to National Headquarters from Oregon. The details of the effort in that State are recounted here not with the thought that the methods may be new to other States, but simply as material of interest resulting from a campaign that all States carry on in one way or another.

Oregon's method of reminding young men of their duty to register was the common one of a news release issued from State Headquarters.

The State Headquarters of Oregon followed up the use of the release with reports from local boards as a method of determining its effectiveness, and to draw some other conclusions with respect to the general problem.

The results of the news release were better than the State Headquarters had anticipated. For the State as a whole, there were some 552 registrations attributable to the news release. As might be expected, the great majority of those registering were in their 18th year, but there were a few registrations of registrants born earlier than 1941.

The State Director concluded from the results of the news release that advisors to registrants who have access to high school students can aid substantially by a systematic program of timely advice to boys of their duty to register.

In his communication to members of the Oregon System on the results of the registration effort, the State Director concluded:

"This report also shows that Selective Service is not receiving all the publicity it should on the local level. Board clerks are urged to give newspapers, radio, and TV stations stories about board meetings, inductions, and any other activity of public interest.

"It is the opinion of State Headquarters that the news media of the State in this instance rendered a very effective service to the public."

While policies on the distribution of information to local media may vary with each State and locality because of a number of factors, the report from Oregon confirms the experience of other States that local public information aids in the administration of Selective Service.



PRINCIPALS ON THE INEFFECTIVE-SOLDIER PROJECT.—Left to right, Dr. John L. Herma, psychologist; Maj. Gen. Howard McC. Snyder, physician to the President; Prof. Eli Ginzberg, economist and director of the project; Dr. Douglas W. Bray, psychologist and personnel specialist; and Mr. James K. Anderson, administrative expert.

## Performance Patterns of Effective, Ineffective Soldiers Subject Matter of Third Volume of World War II Study

This review brings us to the third and concluding volume of the series on *The Ineffective Soldier*. The title of the third book, as you will recall from previous numbers of *Selective Service*, is *Patterns of Performance*. The questions it answers are: What were the civilian and military performance patterns of those men who were effective soldiers in World War II? What patterns were followed by those who were ineffective? How did those ineffective at one time but later effective, pattern their performance? Why did the pat-

tern of the ineffective who never became better, prevent his progress?

To cover these and other points, the authors apply something of a discursive, statistical, and summarizing approach in this final work. They use considerable that is quantitative here just as in their first volume, *The Lost Divisions*. This is their procedure rather than utilizing the case-study method of the second book, *Breakdown and Recovery*, though they nevertheless make full use of the findings from the 79 cases in the second volume. Reference is made to earlier reviews in the issues of *Selective Service* for October and November 1959, and January 1960.

The photograph above pictures the majority of the principal members of this group which conducted the study reported in these three books. The study has been of great interest to the President of the United States, the Director of Selective Service and others concerned with military and civilian manpower. These are the individuals who conclude their analysis by summarizing the patterns of performance as follows:

"In seeking to determine whether the characteristics of men who had a successful life pattern differ substantially from those of men who had an unsuccessful pattern, we must consider . . . factors which we reviewed earlier. This is what we find. Those with an adjusted pattern tended to be younger, much better educated, to found less frequently in farming and unskilled work at our final report . . . fewer men who remain single, or whose marriages were broken. With respect to some characteristics, the margin was wider than in others, but each factor helped to differentiate the successful from the unsuccessful.

"... (T)he quality of military service and the response to it were clearly in favor of the adjusted group. A higher proportion than had been in combat, but a lower proportion were severely incapacitated for further service at the time of their breakdown. As of those with major incapacitation, of much smaller proportion of the adjusted had preliminary indications of ineffectiveness. Moreover the percentage of psychotics and undesirable among the adjusted was much smaller than among the broken and the poor. And the adjusted had fewer disciplinary cases than the group with unsuccessful life performance patterns—broken or poor."

Congratulations are in order to the authors on the entire series. *The Ineffective Soldier* and *The Lost Divisions* are published by the Columbia University Press of New York City for publishing it. May its lessons for management and the Nation be well remembered and applied.

## Yamagata Family Of California Favors the Army

Alturas, Calif., has joined the local boards of the System in reporting outstanding records of military service by families.

Nine sons of the Yamagata family of that city are registrants of Local Board No. 3. Another son is under the age of 18.

Of the nine registered sons, seven have served—six in the Army and one in the Air Force. In August 1958, four of the Yamagata sons were in service at the same time.

## Right Place?

Query of an 18-year-old to a Texas local board clerk: "Is this the place you sign up for the resurrection?"

## Aid to Recruiters

Armed services continue to recognize the aid given them by the System's personnel.

Recently honored were: Virginia: Mrs. Rosa-King Thompson, by the Army.

Texas: Mrs. Helen E. Gray, Mrs. M. Kathleen Dispensa, and Mrs. Elsie M. Thrash, by the Army.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume X

WASHINGTON, D.C., MARCH 1960

Number 3

## Greater Role for System In Recruiting Urged

By Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey  
Director, Selective Service System

The recruitment of Armed Forces has always been a problem. The seriousness of this problem has depended on the degree of the danger to survival. In our Nation the numbers provided in the Armed Forces have reflected the anxieties of our citizens for their survival. The numbers needed for the Armed Forces have determined the methods authorized for the procurement of these numbers. Throughout our national and even colonial history, when dangers to national survival were considered to be great then, relatively large numbers were authorized for defense and compulsive methods for procurement of these numbers were provided.

During most of our history the feeling of danger to survival has been far from constant. The inevitable result has been that the normal state, if there has been such a condition, was one in which the forces were maintained by volunteer method. This method has not been adequate during the past two decades. World War II and the Korean War have alerted the citizens and the members of the Congress to the continuing dangers of the age in which we live. Volunteer methods alone have proven inadequate to provide the numbers in the Armed Forces that our times demand to insure national survival. The fact that three of the forces and the Ready Reserves have not received men directly by induction confuses only the unthinking into a belief that these forces are maintained by a volunteer system.

It is hoped that in a large mobilization we shall never again make the mistake of using two personnel procurement systems simultaneously. It seems that there is no immediate prospect of returning to a time free from frightening and constant tensions and to a time when our Armed Forces could be small enough to be procured by a real volunteer system. We must face the prospect of an indeterminate period of dual procure-

(Continued on page 2)

## Civil Service Commission Chairman Commends SSS Suggestion Record

The outstanding record established by the Selective Service System in the Incentive Awards program has been commended by Roger W. Jones, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, in a recent letter to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service.

The November issue of Selective Service contained a report on the program and on the outstanding performance of the System's personnel.

Mr. Jones' letter stated in part: "The gains made in the suggestion phase of the incentive awards program by the Selective Service system during the past 4 years have been very significant. From receipt rate of 60 suggestions per thousand employees in 1955, your agency rose to 147 suggestions per

thousand this past year. With regard to superior performance, the increase has been even more notable, with 105 out of every thousand Selective Service employees recognized in 1959 for performing beyond the requirements of their jobs, compared to 13 out of every thousand in 1955.

"Congratulations to all those in your organization responsible for making the Selective Service System one of the five improvement leaders in the rate of receipt of suggestions in 1959.

"I am sure that with your personal interest, and with the support of all levels of management, the incentive awards program will continue to be a valuable means of encouraging your employees to improve Government operations through useful ideas and superior performance."

## Science, Engineer Groups Advise SSCQT Applications

Scientific and engineering organizations are taking an interest in student response to the Selective Service College Qualification Test, to be offered this year on April 28 at nearly 500 sites.

These organizations, whose future members are now in undergraduate and graduate study, are urging students to apply for the test. The score made on the test is viewed by professional groups as information important to the Selective Service System in its task of fostering the fullest utilization of the Nation's engineering, scientific, and technological manpower resource.

The "average age" of induction which has prevailed in recent years has influenced many students to ignore the opportunity to take the

test. Some students seek to avoid being deferred in order to avoid extension of liability.

Engineering and scientific organization spokesmen point out to these students that competence in many fields requires ever greater specialization and more advanced study. Many undergraduates, who today do not intend to enter upon advanced study, may recognize its importance as they near graduation, the professional societies note. It is at that time that a deferment may be important in the national

Information has reached National Headquarters that there is some opinion that the test is of minor importance in classification. This view discourages applications by students.

Members of the System, however, are aware that while the value of the test score may be relatively less today, it may be relatively great under conditions not now foreseen which may arise tomorrow. System personnel also recognize that while a test score may not be vital to determine the classification of a specific registrant today, it may be vital in a future classification of that registrant even though conditions remain relatively stable.

The test may not be available when the need for a score arises. The test should be taken when offered against that possible future need.

## Armed Forces Day Manual Is Distributed

Distribution of the manual for Armed Forces Day, 1960, to State directors and field officers, accompanied by a letter from the Director of Selective Service was completed about the middle of February.

The manual, prepared by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs), and including materials from the many participating armed services and agencies, furnishes basic guides for the planning of Armed Forces Day programs.

The Director's letter to State directors, as in past years, invites cooperation of the States in the planning and conduct of the annual observance May 14-22. Programs are coordinated through designated members of the military services throughout the Nation and overseas.

The Selective Service System has been welcomed in many areas as a participant in the planning of programs and in the observance of the occasion.

In his letter to State directors, the Director of Selective Service pointed out:

"... No private organization, no public agency, other than the Armed Forces themselves, has a greater concern with the maintenance of the Nation's and the Free World's Power for Peace.

"Therefore, every member of the System, has a high stake in promoting public understanding of our defense effort. Armed Forces Day furnishes an opportunity to foster that understanding. . . ."

interest, and a test score may be most important to a proper local board decision.

It is also pointed out to students that no registrant can expect to remain out of military service beyond about age 23 without either an exemption, or a deferment which extends liability. Other deferments, such as those for ROTC participation, for example, also extend liability.

While science and engineering organizations are taking positive steps to encourage students in those professions to apply for the test, the reasons they urge are applicable to every student. The national interest requires well-trained and educated citizens in every field. Test scores are an important aid to local boards in deciding whether at any time a student can best serve by continuing his study, or as a member of the Armed Forces.

Application materials for the April 28 test were scheduled for distribution to local boards about the first week of March. Applications must be submitted by April 7.



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## Greater Role for System In Recruiting Urged

(Continued from page 1)

ment systems—the volunteer and the compulsive methods.

The problem we face in this Nation is to seek to make the system complementary rather than competitive or even independent of each other. Fortunately, there have been many beginnings. Members of the recruiting services have presented many commendations to local board clerks for the aid and assistance given in securing enlistments. Much of the misunderstandings on the part of the members of the Selective Service System, occasioned by the disrupting influences of the recruiting service during mobilization for World War II and for Korea have softened with time and changed conditions. The Selective Service System, as it has operated under a variety of ever-changing conditions, has come more and more to understand that the building of the Armed Forces was its job and whether it was the incentive for enlistment or agent for induction was of no consequence so long as the Armed Forces gained a member.

What the eventual place of the Selective Service System will be in the responsibility for procurement of men by enlistment time alone can answer. There have been recurring suggestions that its facilities were ideally located to do far more to aid recruiting than it has done. It has contact with the men who are eligible for enlistment. It has an awareness of the needs of the Armed Forces and considerable experience in types of registrants acceptable and unacceptable to those forces.

There are undoubtedly duplications between the several services, including the Ready Reserves, in the furtherance of their recruitment programs. Much effort is consumed in finding individuals already known to the Selective Service System. Certainly men are accepted without the benefit of knowledge already available. There are many evidences that often the Armed Forces face problems with types of personnel that could have been avoided had information available been used.

There are many steps ahead that can and must be taken to use the Selective Service System and its experience and capabilities in providing more effective means for the recruitment of the members of the Armed Forces.

How to provide greater assistance to all the Armed Forces, active and reserve, in a solution of their recruiting problem, is a project worthy of the best thought of us all.

## Future Shortages Of Physicians Seen as Likely

A recent report by the Public Health Service, prepared by the Surgeon General's Consultant Group on Medical Education, concludes that the present ratio of physicians to population is at a minimum. The report notes that to maintain this minimum ratio, annual graduations from schools of medicine and osteopathy must be increased by 3,600 over the next 15 years. These schools will need to

be graduating 11,000 by 1975 compared to 7,400 now.

The authors estimate that the expansion of present educational programs in this field now planned will enable schools to increase graduations by only 500 by 1965.

Prospects of an improved supply of medical personnel in the light of the need would not appear to be bright. The Armed Forces are obtaining needed medical services from a supply which meets the minimum requirements of the Nation. It appears unlikely that the Armed Forces will find, over the next few years, a more favorable "climate" in which to obtain their required medical personnel.

## Secretary Finucane Reviews Continuing Need for ROTC

Most local boards include among their registrants some who are participating in ROTC programs at colleges and universities and who are deferred as members of the Reserve.

Members of the System, which is thus concerned with the ROTC participants, will be interested in portions of a comprehensive review of the ROTC programs of the military services written by Charles C. Finucane, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Personnel, and Reserve.

The article, which is too lengthy to be reproduced, appeared in the

publication *Higher Education*, issued by Office of Education. ROT establishments are, of course, in important elements of programs of many institutions.

Mr. Finucane's article, entitled "The Future of the ROTC," points out that the total annual requirements of the Army, Navy, and Air Force for ROTC graduates are expected to remain at the following levels for 10 years:

Army, 14,000; Navy, 3,000; Air Force, 4,000; total, 21,000.

These requirements are for officers for both the active forces and the Reserve. Mr. Finucane wrote:

The article also notes that the Navy and Air Force plan to continue to require 2 years or more of active duty of all officers produced by the ROTC program. Those who do not remain in service are the needed in Reserve forces.

The Army, as members of the System know, calls some ROTC graduates for 6 months of active duty for training and then assigns them to the Reserve, while others serve 2 years on active duty, and then either continue in the career service or the Reserve programs.

At present, the Army plans to commission about 800 ROTC officers annually in the Regular force. The Navy commissions about one-half of its ROTC graduates in the Regular Navy, or about 1,500, and the Air Force selects about 500 annually for Regular commission. However, the others, after 1 year of active duty as Air Force Reserve officers, may apply for regular commissions. The Air Force expects to obtain many more of its regular officers from this source. Mr. Finucane wrote:

In summary, Mr. Finucane pointed out that "... the ROTC is needed to produce 21,000 qualified officers annually for the Armed Forces. Most of them are required immediately on graduation for active duty, with some (Army only) going directly into the Reserve forces. It is the major source of Regular officers for all services."

After praising the potential value of the college campus in developing qualities of leadership, Mr. Finucane wrote concerning the question of the educators as to the future of the ROTC.

"Another answer... is closely related to the traditional American concept of national defense. This is the concept of the citizen bearing arms in the event of emergency—the citizen-soldier concept. Under this concept our country has remained strong. It has provided a significant deterrent to any would-be aggressor; in wartime it has provided the margin needed for victory. The ROTC will be needed in the future, as it is now, to provide leadership for our Reserves. In this function it fulfills a most important requirement—one we must never forget—for if the day comes when the citizen leaves to the Armed Forces on active duty the entire defense of our Nation, then this great Republic will truly be inviting destruction."

## Army Reservists Must Report Address Changes

Members of the Army Reserve have been reminded by the publication *The Army Reservist* that they must keep the custodian of their personnel records advised of their current addresses. This reminder is expected to aid the Selective Service local boards in that Reserve units will be able to supply better addresses of men transferred to the Standby Reserve.

The article in *The Army Reservist* called attention to regulations requiring changes to be reported upon:

A permanent change of home address.

A change to a temporary address for more than 1 month.

Intention to travel to or establish residence in a foreign country, regardless of duration.

The article also advised reservists of where such changes must be reported. Reservists are supplied with a proper form for future use on every change of address, the article reported.

## National Guard Stresses Use Of DD Form 44

The following item which will aid local boards in keeping current information on registrants who enter the National Guard was contained in the National Guard Bureau Bulletin for December 11, 1959, issued to the Army and Air Force National Guard by the National Guard Bureau:

"The Director of Selective Service has requested the assistance of Department of Defense agencies in the maintenance of records by which registrants can be located. Proper completion of DD Form 44 for members of the National Guard will meet this requirement. Accordingly, responsible personnel will insure that DD Form 44 is accurately completed and promptly submitted to local Selective Service Board in accordance with existing instructions."



## Decrease Seen In Enrollments In Engineering

The following article is from the December 1959 issue of *Higher Education*, publication of the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

"For the second consecutive year, a decrease is expected in undergraduate engineering enrollments, as fall enrollment reports received by the Educational Statistics Branch from 179 of the nation's 234 engineering schools show a decrease of 6 percent in undergraduate engineering enrollment from the fall of 1958. If these figures are confirmed by the final results of the survey, they will suggest a trend pointing to possible decreases in the number of engineering graduates, since there was a 4.5 percent drop in the total fall undergraduate enrollments in all engineering schools from 1957 to 1958.

"Engineering enrollments for advanced degrees continued to show an increase in fall of 1959, although preliminary data indicate that the increase may not be as large this year as it was in 1958. Returns for fall of 1959 from 179 of the 234 engineering schools show an increase in graduate enrollments of 1.1 percent over the fall of 1958. In 1958 total graduate engineering enrollments in all engineering schools increased by 16.2 percent over the number reported in 1957.

"At the time of this review, the Office had received reports on degrees conferred from 216 of the 34 institutions in the United States that confer engineering degrees. Comparison of the number of engineering degrees these 216 institutions conferred during the 2-month period ending June 30, 1959, with the number they conferred during the 12-month period ending June 30, 1958, shows an increase of 8 percent in the number of bachelor's or first professional degrees, an increase of 17.2 percent in the master's and other predocor degrees, and an increase of 1.4 percent in the number of doctor's degrees."

## Selective Service Asked To Call 5,000 for Army

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide Armed Forces Induction Stations with 6,000 men during April 1960 for assignment to the Army.

The April call is the same as for the months of February and March and is based on attainment of approved strength after allowances have been made for enlistments and enlistments.



PICTURED DURING A RECENT visit to the Director's office for discussions on military affairs and manpower problems are officials of the American Legion and the Reserve Officers' Association. Left to right, Col. Addison P. Drummond, Chairman, National Security Commission of the Legion; Martin B. McKneally, National Commander of the Legion; Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service; Granville S. Ridley, Chairman, National Security Training Commission of the Legion; and Col. John W. Richardson, President, Reserve Officers' Association.

## Letter Outlining USO Objectives, Services Is Part Of Sendoff Program Used by Charlotte, N.C., Boards

From time to time, sendoff ceremonies and other programs conducted by local boards and communities when men enter the Armed Forces, have been described in *Selective Service*.

One such program recently

### Seven of Eight Sons of Family Serve in Uniform

Another family with an enviable record of military service is the H. E. Tamerius family of Belleville, Kans. Seven of the eight sons of the family have served, and seven are currently registrants of Local Board No. 61 of Belleville.

Four served in the Marines, one each in the Air Force and Army, and the seventh is now in the Coast Guard. In addition, the husband of the family's only daughter served in the Army in World War II.

### Army Recognizes Aid of Texas Board Clerks

Recently awarded certificates of achievement for their services to the Army Recruiting Program were two Texas local board clerks. They are: Mrs. Glorian H. Leavitt and Mrs. Mae L. Dunwoody.

brought to the attention of National Headquarters has been in use in Charlotte, N.C. There each man departing for service is given a letter from the North Carolina State United Service Organizations Chairman. The letter explains the objectives of the USO and the services it offers.

Copies of the letter are given to the inductees by the local boards.

The letter is as follows:

"TO THE PERSON ENTERING SERVICE  
OF HIS COUNTRY AND TO HIS  
FAMILY:

"We wish to extend to you our very best wishes. Further, we would like to acquaint you with the knowledge of an outstanding national organization representing all the people of the country that has been extending services to the members of the Armed Forces and their families since February 1941.

"In over two hundred locations in this country and overseas, the USO acts as a 'Home Away From Home'—bringing the spirit of the home responsibilities to distant locations near military installations. The USO extends the boundaries of every city and town to insure the qualities of character developed through the home, church, school, and hometown agencies will be preserved.

"The purpose of the USO is to provide a volunteer civilian agency responsible to the President of the United States and the Secretary of Defense, through which the people of this Nation may, in peace and

war, serve the religious, spiritual, social, welfare, and educational needs of the men and women in the Armed Forces. President Eisenhower is the USO Honorary Chairman. The USO does not receive any Federal appropriations, but is supported primarily through United Funds and Community Chests. These USO clubs, centers, lounges, stand ready to serve your son near military bases, especially in remote locations in this country and overseas.

"The USO is a place the servicemen will be received warmly; can relax and feel at home—with trained staff to operate the club under a wholesome environment.

"It is our aim that the man in service maintain, and return to his family and community with, the same good traits he had on entering the service. The USO, in its years of service, can claim some major credit that this has been done and is being done.

"My home is here in Mecklenburg County and the United Appeal supports the USO in behalf of the over 5,000 men and women from this county who are serving in the Armed Forces. Through USO we extend to you the hospitality of Mecklenburg County to visit USO Clubs throughout the world. As North Carolina State Chairman I would welcome hearing from you about USO services as you are privileged to enjoy them.

"Sincerely yours,

A. GRANT WHITNEY,  
USO State Chairman."



## Death Claims Director's Aunt At Age of 93

Miss Alma Richardson, aunt of Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, and who reared General Hershey and his brother from childhood, died February 16 in Angola, Ind. She marked her 93d birthday a few days earlier.

General Hershey's mother died when he was 5 years old, and her sister, Miss Richardson, assumed the responsibility of a mother toward the two boys.

General and Mrs. Hershey traveled to Indiana on receiving news of Miss Richardson's death.

Members of the System will recall that the October 1956 issue of *Selective Service* carried the accompanying picture of Miss Richardson in connection with an article on Selective Service in Indiana. The article related in some detail the Director's early life in Angola, including sketches of members of the family.

The picture shown here was taken at the time of the previous article, when Miss Richardson was 89 years old.



Miss Alma Richardson

## New Roles Seek Best Utilization Of Air Reserve

The Secretary of the Air Force has approved a new plan for utilization and management of the Air Reserve Forces.

The new plan, resulting from months of study by the Air Staff and special groups, is designed to increase the effectiveness of the Reserve Forces and to make them as responsive as possible to Air Force needs in peace and war.

Complete implementation of the plan is expected within calendar year 1960.

As to new wartime roles, a whole new spectrum of so-called "residual support" and "recovery" missions are being evaluated for possible assignment to the Reserve Forces in order to bolster the Air Force's post attack recovery capability. Examples are bomb damage repair, mobile communications, storage of war readiness materiel, operation of emergency recovery airfields, and many others.

Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve units will be trained and inspected by major air commands to which they would be assigned in an emergency. This was formerly a responsibility of Continental Air Command.

Continental Air Command will be reorganized, retaining responsibility for administrative, logistic, and budgetary support of the Air Force Reserve. The National Guard Bureau will continue to administer the Air National Guard through the State Governors.

The present training program for individuals to meet war plan requirements of the Air Force will be redirected to place as many Reservists as required in the new post-attack recovery units. Continental Air Command will continue to provide training for such individuals as are needed by the Air Force but not needed in the unit program.

### Continue On Duty

More than 25 percent of Army officers who completed 2-year obligated tours during fiscal year 1959 chose to remain in the service. This marks a rise over fiscal year 1958 when the figure was 21.1 percent and 1957, when the rate was 18.7 percent.—*Army Information Digest*.

## Supreme Court To Review Ruling In Objector Case

The Supreme Court of the United States has granted review of the ruling of the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit in the case of *Gonzales v. United States*.

The principle questions presented to the Supreme Court in the request for review were:

Was there a basis in fact for the denial of the claim of conscientious objection and for the classification into class I-A?

Did the Department of Justice deny the registrant procedural due process of law by failing to supply him and the appeal board with a copy of the hearing officer's report?

Does a registrant, on trial for refusing to submit to induction, have a right to use FBI reports to prove that he was denied procedural due process before the appeal board?

The case will probably be argued before the Supreme Court sometime in the late winter or early spring.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were:

Mrs. Emma V. McIntyre, clerk of local boards 38, 45, and 47 of Minneapolis, Minn., accompanied by her son, and Lt. Charles R. Farrar of the Santa Cruz, Calif., Unit.

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulation and Transmittal Memorandum* are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. *Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memoranda* may be purchased for \$3.25 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. *Operations Bulletins* are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

January 21, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 108, as amended, Subject: "Statement of Circumstances Under Which a Registrant Has Failed To Obey an Order To Perform Civilian Work," which was amended to require, in the case of a registrant who did not report to the local board but proceeded directly to the place of employment and refused to accept the work offered, information as to the date, if any, upon which he was to report to the place of employment, and the date he did report there.

February 5, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 219, Subject: "Army and Air Force Cadets and Reservists Medically Disqualified for Retention and Enlistment or Induction," concerning the notifying of local boards of registrants who are so disqualified and their classification in Class IV-F unless eligible for a lower class or Class IV-A.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the U.S. savings bonds purchased as of December 31, 1959, number 29.

Relative standings of the 29, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Virgin Islands.....	14.12
Puerto Rico.....	13.00
Idaho.....	11.81
Alabama.....	9.65
Wisconsin.....	8.83
Nevada.....	8.70
Hawaii.....	8.66
Nebraska.....	8.19
Washington.....	7.92
Delaware.....	7.68
Maryland.....	7.39
Minnesota.....	7.00
North Carolina.....	6.90
Wyoming.....	6.85
Oklahoma.....	6.80
Texas.....	6.67
Missouri.....	6.40
North Dakota.....	6.40
South Carolina.....	6.36
Ohio.....	6.30
Maine.....	6.25
Utah.....	6.08
New Hampshire.....	5.63
Connecticut.....	5.39
Florida.....	5.19
Michigan.....	5.09
District of Columbia.....	5.06
California.....	4.99
Georgia.....	4.48

### Honored

Saul L. Cohen, one of three Delaware citizens to receive the National Human Relations Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, is Chairman of Local Board No. 4 of Wilmington.

## Classification Picture January 1, 1960

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	20,566,729
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	53,833
Not Examined.....	1,480,024
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	77,791
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	2,717
Fathers 19 through 25.....	393,447
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	83,307
Under 19 years of age.....	203,672
I-C	
Inducted.....	217,369
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,182,368
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	835
Not Examined.....	5,495
Fathers.....	2,304
I-W	
At Work.....	1,830
Released.....	5,596
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	667,551
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	22,450
College.....	3,433
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	52,821
II-A Apprentice.....	3,875
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	20,596
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	153,722
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,547,124
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,205,786
IV-B Officials.....	26
IV-C Aliens.....	6,672
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	61,088
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	3,144,681
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	8,966,316



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume X

WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL 1960

Number 4

## Nation Scores Advances In Survival Planning

By Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey  
Director, Selective Service System

A series of regional conferences are being held under the sponsorship of the Office of Civilian and Defense Mobilization. The purpose of these conferences is to bring together the agencies of government concerned with planning the use of manpower in the survival of this Nation.

These conferences, by their membership, testify to the fact that many agencies of government, national, State and local, have continuing responsibilities for the proper use of national manpower in the furtherance of national survival. The acceptance by these agencies of their responsibilities is an encouraging fact, but a very recent one in the life of this Nation.

## Armed Services List Strengths On January 31

Total numerical strength of the Armed Forces on January 31, 1960, based on preliminary reports, was 4,490,843. This represents an increase of 3,747 from December 31 combined strength of 2,487,096.

Army final audited strength was 80,341. At the end of December it was 876,258. The Navy's strength on January 31, was 611,803 compared with 610,644 on December 31. Marine Corps strength was 171,299. On December 31 it was 170,772. Air Force strength totalled 827,400 on January 31. On December 31 it was 829,422.

These figures represent full-time military personnel comprising both Regulars and Reserves on continuous active duty and officer candidates, including naval and aviation cadets, cadets at the Military and Air Academies and midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

Strength figures for each service on January 31 a year ago were: Army, 889,046; Navy, 635,207; Marine Corps, 185,393; Air Force, 51,672; total, 2,561,318.

## Selective Service Asked To Call 5,000 for Army

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide Armed Forces Induction Stations with 6,000 men during May 1960 for assignment to the Army.

The May call is the same as for the months of February, March and April and is based on attainment of approved strength after allowances have been made for enlistments and reenlistments.

## EMBLEM CONTEST OFFERS CHANCE TO WIN PRIZES

All employees of the Selective Service System have been invited to put their creative abilities to work. The reward is a first prize of \$100, a second prize of \$50 and a third prize of \$25.

These prizes are offered for the three best entries in a government-wide contest in designing a suitable emblem for the Federal Fire Council. The Council has the responsibility of serving as an official advisory agency in matters relating to the protection of Federal employees and property from fire. Council members represent each agency of the Government.

Fuller information on contest rules, submission of entries, and other data is being distributed throughout the System.

## Medical Advisor To Local Board Honored Citizen

Dr. Paul Baldwin, who served as examining physician and local board medical advisor in World War I and since the start of World War II, has been honored as his community's outstanding citizen. He was presented with the first annual "Citizen of the Year" award by the Dunklin Democrat newspaper which carried stories of his career and a picture in the February 23 issue.

The announcement of the award was made on Doctor Baldwin's birthday. He was born February 23, 1880. The award is based on community and area service. Doctor Baldwin has practiced medicine continuously in his native city of Kennett, Mo., since he received his M.D. degree in 1904.

He has a nationwide reputation in his profession. He helped establish the American Academy of General Practitioners of which he is a charter member. He has also taken a leading role in civic and governmental affairs of his community.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were:

Mr. Hermann Wenige, Member of Local Board No. 110 of Jeffersonville, Ind., and Mr. Harold Reker, Member of Local Board No. 17 of Jasper, Ind.

## Operation Alert Plans Stress Local Action

Elements of the Selective Service System are expected to participate actively in Operation Alert 1960. General information on the exercise has been issued, and more detailed materials are expected to be distributed in the near future.

Operation Alert 1960 will be conducted in accordance with the National Plan for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization. Government and public participation as appropriate is expected in:

1. Action on warning, including shelter-evacuation, dispersal of key resources, and relocation of governments.

2. Collection, evaluation, analysis and presentation of attack data and weapons effects, particularly on communications, transportation and manpower.

3. Operational control and use of communications.

4. Early post-attack decisions on immediate survival problems and resource management of communications, transportation and manpower.

The exercise will be conducted from the morning of May 3, 1960, through the late afternoon of May 5, 1960. There will be only one phase, and all participating elements will conduct the exercise at the same time. The simulated time will be D-Day through D plus 2.

Maximum participation of state and local governments and of the public is encouraged, but the actual extent and nature of participation

(Continued on page 2)

## Three Hoelscher Families Count 19 in Service

Noting the recent accounts of families with a large number of sons who have served in uniform, Local Board No. 80 of Robstown, Tex., has sent in a slightly different but also unusual account of the three Hoelscher families of that area.

Each of three brothers has seven sons. In the George Hoelscher family, six of the seven had served, and the seventh was in the service.

The records of the families were brought to the attention of the board clerk when the seventh son of the Herbert Hoelscher family came in to volunteer for induction. His six brothers had already served.

Five sons of the Karl Hoelscher family had served, and the seventh son was still to be registered under the act.



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## Nation Scores Advances In Survival Planning

By Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey  
Director, Selective Service System

(Continued from page 1)

power of the Nation, and secondly, when the emergency comes it is too late to form organizations to carry out these functions. We learned neither.

Fortunately, the Armed Forces in spite of almost insurmountable obstacles, did plan the formation of an organization to be called the Selective Service System, whose function was to be the procurement of manpower for the Armed Forces.

Some additional planning for industrial and farm manpower was done. It should be noted first that the public was not aware of this planning and secondly, that the organizations to carry out these functions were to be created after the need existed.

The inadequacies and their attendant dangers were apparent

from 1939 on. The Selective Service System was fortunate to be authorized in 1940 and to be permitted to function as planned. Other emergency agencies almost without exception came into being only to suffer extreme and dangerous growing pains. It required a year under the unusually favorable circumstances to become effective and much longer when multiple reorganizations were necessary.

It is almost unbelievable that a nation could pass through two emergencies and still cling to the idea that permanent agencies should not be responsible for all functions of government under all circumstances likely to be experienced by a government. Yet, our government after World War II and its obvious lesson clung to the never successful policy of depending on emergency agencies to meet emergency conditions. The idea that permanent agencies could be flexible and made capable of planning for an operation in an emergency has had a slow growth.

In 1958 the responsibilities of meeting the emergencies of war became the job of the Departments and Agencies in existence now, not of those unborn and whose possible birth depended entirely upon the likelihood of the Nation surviving until these experiments in organization could be successfully effected.

These conferences are early evidences that the Nation has finally learned an important lesson. There are mountains of effort ahead before we can hope to be as ready as a government can be to meet successfully its tests for survival.

The significance of these conferences lies in the soundness of their purpose and direction, their achievements lie ahead.

## Alabama Officer Is Presented Valley Forge Award

Capt. Burns Bennett, Public Information Officer, and Assistant Chief, Administrative Division, Alabama State Headquarters, was recently awarded a George Washington Honor Medal by the Freedom Foundation, Valley Forge. Capt. Bennett's award came for an article published in the Montgomery Advertiser newspaper.

Other Alabama military winners included Maj. Gen. John B. Medaris, former head of the Army Ordnance Missile Command, Huntsville, and

## College Enrollment Report Discloses Interesting Data on Shifts, Gains, Losses in Students by Type of Study

More people are going to college, about as everyone expected.

But there are some interesting details in the increase disclosed in the U.S. Office of Education's study of opening college enrollment for the Fall of 1959. Material from the study was included in the January 1960 issue of *Higher Education*.

The more than 3,402,000 students enrolled represented an increase of 4.4 percent over 1958. First time enrollments increased 5.9 percent.

The survey showed that both total and first time enrollment in liberal arts colleges, technological schools, and in theological-religious schools were greater than the general increases. Total enrollment in liberal arts colleges increased 6.3 percent, and first time enrollment, 7.6.

Total enrollment in independently organized teachers colleges increased 9 percent; but first time enrollment, only 3.7 percent. First

time enrollments of men in these schools declined 0.7 percent, but 8.1 percent more women entered. In total enrollment in these institutions, men registered a 7.1 percent increase, and women, an increase of 10.9 percent.

In technological schools, an increase of 7 percent in total enrollment was noted. The enrollment of men increased 6.6 percent, while the enrollment of women gained 14.3 percent. First time enrollment in such schools showed greater increase—14.6 percent, with men gaining 14.5 percent and women, 16 percent.

Among the groups of schools, the greatest percentage increase for both total and first time enrollment occurred in theological-religious schools. Total enrollment in this group increased 12.3 percent with men recording a gain of 10.5 percent, and women, 19.5. First time enrollments in this group increased 18.6 percent, with 14.9 percent more men and 24 percent more women.

In all institutions covered by the study, total enrollment of men increased 3 percent, and women, 7 percent. Women also scored the greater increase in first time enrollments in all institutions, a 7.6 percent gain compared with a 4.7 percent gain for men.

In a group of schools classified as other professional, including schools of medicine, law, business etc., total enrollments declined 14.4 percent. Here, the decline was about equally divided between men 14.3 percent, and women, 15.2 percent. A mixed picture was presented with respect to first time enrollments in such schools. A decline of 4.1 percent was shown, with 9.6 fewer men enrolling, but 13.7 more women than a year ago.

## General Mitchell Receives Award From Governor

Gen. S. H. Mitchell, long-time State Director of Selective Service for Montana, was recently presented with a length of service certificate in a surprise reception held in the Montana State Capitol reception room in Helena.

Gov. J. Hugo Aronson made the presentation to General Mitchell on behalf of the Director of Selective Service.

General Mitchell served as State Director during World War II, and again assumed the post in 1951. He was retired from the military service in 1958, and has been State Director since then as a civilian.

In making the presentation, Governor Aronson praised General Mitchell's service.

"General Mitchell's outstanding administrative ability, knowledge of state problems and devotion to duty resulted in a highly efficient and praiseworthy Selective Service operation in Montana," the governor said.

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

February 17, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 185, as amended, Subject: "Status of Quotas for Enlistment in the Critical Skills Program," which was amended to advise that the Navy has filled its quota of enlistments for the fiscal year 1960.

March 1, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 0, as amended, Subject: "List of Operations Bulletins and Table of Cross-References of Local Board Memorandums and Operations Bulletins to Selective Service Regulations," containing the list of current bulletins, the list of bulletins which have become no longer current or in effect since September 1, 1959, and the current table of cross-references to the regulations.

March 10, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 167, as amended, Subject: "Amendment of Manual for Local Board Clerks," which was amended to delete the reference to a change in Section V of the Manual because the amendment of that section has been distributed, and to revise the pending amendment of paragraph 4(b) of Section IV so as to reflect the provisions of the last amendment of section 1621.5 of the Selective Service Regulations.

Major Luther Fletcher, Chaplain, Command and Staff College, Maxwell Air Force Base.

## Operation Alert Plans Stress Local Action

(Continued from page 1)

will be left to the discretion of the jurisdictions concerned.

The attack pattern will not be known to participants before the exercise, and data provided during the exercise will be that which could reasonably be expected to be available under actual emergency conditions.

General features of the attack which will be known to participants before the exercise are:

1. The attack will occur in waves during the first twenty-four hours of the exercise.

2. The attack will begin with strikes on bases of military retaliation.

3. Initial tactical warning will be less than three hours.

A nation-wide CONELRAD test is planned.

## South Carolina Launches Paper

National Headquarters has received its first copy of a new State Selective Service newspaper, *The Link*, of South Carolina.

Volume 1, Number 1, of the paper is five pages of personal, personnel, and operations news. *Selective Service* welcomes its sister publication with best wishes for success.





NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

451 INDIANA AVENUE NORTHWEST  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
THE DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

April 6, 1960.

# Defense Chief Tells Congress Service Reenlistment Rates

Actual enlistments and reenlistments for fiscal year 1959, and anticipated figures for fiscal 1960 and 1961 were reported by Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates, Jr., at recent congressional hearings.

Mr. Gates said that improved enlisted retention had, with strength cuts, contributed to reduce the intake of new personnel. His testimony was before the House Appropriations Subcommittee.

The percentage of first term regulars eligible to reenlist who did so in each service in 1959, and the planned percentages in 1960 and 1961, respectively, are:

Army: 21.5, 26, 26.  
Navy: 23.4, 23.7, 25.6.  
Marine Corps: 20.2, 23.3, 25.2.  
Air Force: 45.7, 32.9, 46.7.

Mr. Gates also presented to the committee figures on first term

regular enlistments, actual and expected, for the four services. These are, in round numbers:

Army: 105,800, 80,400, and 82,400.  
Navy: 79,800, 82,300, and 79,000.  
Marine Corps: 35,550, 39,440, and 24,970.  
Air Force: 62,200, 79,200, and 74,200.

Overall reenlistment rates for regular members of the four services, both first term and career, actual and estimated for the 3 fiscal years, Mr. Gates told the committee are:

Army: 52.4, 53.9, and 54.  
Navy: 34.3, 36.9, and 44.1.  
Marine Corps: 31.9, 31.4, and 36.7.  
Air Force: 61.5, 53.2, and 73.

These are the percentages of all regular enlisted members of the services eligible to reenlist who did so in 1959, and are expected to do so in 1960 and 1961.

The Secretary reported to the committee that total new enlisted intake averaged about 100,000 lower in fiscal years 1958 and 1959, than in fiscal 1957. Mr. Gates said that about half of the reduction was the result of strength reductions, but that about 50,000 per year was attributable primarily to increased enlisted retention rates since 1957.

Total new enlisted intakes annually during the period 1960-63 are expected to be about 60,000 lower than would have been required under the 1957 retention rates, the committee was advised.

The information given to the committee concerned regulars only.

The numbers of reservists called to active duty by any service, and the numbers of men entering the Army through Selective Service did not enter into the computation of actual and expected enlistments, and reenlistment rates. Thus, the figures do not purport to reflect annual needs of the services in gross numbers for accessions of nonprior active duty personnel, except that fewer new men are expected to be needed.

Separate testimony by Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker provided further information on reenlistment rates. For example, the secretary's material disclosed that in fiscal 1958, the Army's overall reenlistment rate was 32.3 percent—48.1 for all Regulars, 4.7 for inductees, and 32 percent for the Reserve components. The corresponding figures for fiscal 1959 were 25.4, 52.4, 5.1, and 14.4. For the first 5 months of fiscal 1960, the Army estimated the overall rate of 31 percent, 50.3 for Regulars, 9.8 for inductees, and 13.1 for the Reserve components.

Both Secretary Gates and Secretary Brucker expressed satisfaction with the quality of personnel being taken into the services, and the reduction of the disciplinary burden, as a result of higher standards of acceptability for enlistment, reenlistment, and induction.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the U.S. savings bonds purchased as of January 31, 1960, number 31.

Relative standings of the 31, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Virgin Islands	14.11
Puerto Rico	12.59
Idaho	11.99
Alabama	9.84
Nevada	9.59
Hawaii	8.66
Wisconsin	8.63
Nebraska	8.08
Washington	7.92
Delaware	7.68
Maryland	7.40
Oklahoma	6.85
Texas	6.78
South Dakota	6.74
Minnesota	6.69
Wyoming	6.68
North Carolina	6.61
North Dakota	6.45
Ohio	6.36
South Carolina	6.36
Maine	6.25
Missouri	6.18
Utah	6.05
Rhode Island	5.96
New Hampshire	5.61
Florida	5.30
District of Columbia	5.08
Michigan	5.04
Connecticut	5.01
California	4.97
Georgia	4.26

## Weather No Barrier

While a February blizzard virtually paralyzed Nashville and other areas of Tennessee, Local Board No. 20 provided a feature insert in the weather story in the Nashville Banner. The board delivered 24 men for physical examination as scheduled without delay, apparently one of the few activities carried on in the city without interruption.

## TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM:

During the week of May 14 to 22, and especially on Armed Forces Day, Saturday, May 21, communities throughout the Nation will conduct Armed Forces Day observances.

As in past years, the Selective Service System is offering every cooperation it can to insure the success of these observances. More than any other agency with a direct interest in national defense, Selective Service is a community function. The System's unique organization has kept every community aware of its role in the Nation's defense. As a result, members of the System have a direct interest, also, in Armed Forces Day as an occasion on which citizens everywhere are invited to visit community "open houses," attend community ceremonies and programs, in which the Nation's Power for Peace is displayed.

Many members of the System in many communities have, in the past, taken advantage of opportunities to help in these observances. This cooperation has been praised and recognized by the Armed Services representatives who bear the responsibility for coordinating participation in community programs by the Armed Services, the Selective Service System and other Government agencies.

This letter is to express the Director's appreciation for past participation by members of the System, and for whatever contribution they may have an opportunity to make this year.

Sincerely yours,

*Lewis B. Hershey.*

Director.

## Registrant of Kentucky Local Board Finds Long, Cordial Relationship An Inspiration To Burst Out in Verse

Letter recently received from a registrant by Kentucky Local Board No. 132:  
Dear Friendly Draft Board  
No. 132,  
I swear I don't know what there's to do,  
Now that I'm in the Army Reserve.  
With six months over, and no more to serve,  
Excepting that two week summer vacation  
Each year, when we hark back to good old C ration  
And Army-type sports once more we will play  
Part of the night (and all of the day.)  
Aside from that news, the problem is this:  
Do I still write to you, Board that I miss,  
To tell you just when addresses I change  
When over this country and others I range?  
Or is that all over? Say it's not so

That no more communique winging will go  
From me to you in attempts to describe  
Just where I am, and where I abide?  
If it is, just ignore this epistle in verse  
And reply to me in your epigrams terse,  
'No more from you!' And it will be so.  
If I should continue, then let me know,  
And I will be happy to write now and then  
From Park Avenue, or opium den,  
Messages chatty, in which I will give  
Locations of digs where I presently live.  
You will note at the top of the letter I write  
The locale of the place where I now sleep at night.  
Yours so sincerely, whether near or far,  
Private \_\_\_\_\_  
USAR.



## Vermont

### Green Mountain State

Vermont, popularly called the Green Mountain State, the northwestern-most of the New England States and the only one of that group which is wholly inland without a seacoast, has an area of 9,564 square miles and ranks in size as the 42d State of the Union with a total population of 377,747.

Extremely rich in pride and tradition, Vermont was admitted to the Union on March 14, 1791. The admission of Vermont was the first to take place after the original 13 States had been formed into a Constitutional Union.

The Green Mountain State is richer in natural scenery than most other States. It possesses a mountain empire of grandeur and beauty that is unsurpassed in fall and winter. Its autumn foliage is viewed by natives and tourists who flock to Vermont from all parts of the world. Many people have tried without success to capture the brilliant autumn scene with colored film and camera but the picture developed never has completely matched the beauty and grandeur that appears to the naked eye in late October.

Selective Service made its appearance in Vermont on March 8, 1917 when Gov. Horace F. Graham issued an order for the enrollment by the listers of each town and city of all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years. The number of men registered totalled approximately 63,000. A total of 16,005 Vermonters served their country during World War I, with 7,178 of them inducted through Selective Service.

About 62 percent of Vermont's area is included in farms which average 155.5 acres. The largest portion of the land is devoted to the cultivation of hay and forage which is necessary to the dairy industry. The importance of agriculture in the national defense program was never overlooked and considerable attention was given by Selective Service to necessary agricultural workers whose manpower for defense was not drained to the great interest of the Government.

The Selective Service operation under the Act of 1940 before and after our entrance into World War II was again a noteworthy success because of its wholehearted acceptance by the people of Vermont and because of the leadership of the late Gen. Herbert T. Johnson and the late Col. Charles N. Barber both of whom served as State Directors of the System.

A total of 35,124 registrants were inducted into the various services during the operation of Selective Service in Vermont under the Act of 1940.

Vermonters were again called upon and did accept Selective Service into their everyday life as it came back into the picture in the form of the Selective Service Act of 1948. This time Col. Fred S. Kent, a well-known and highly respected physician, former school teacher and State Department of Health official, took over the task

## Director Approves Three for Awards For Suggestions

Two cash awards and one certificate have been approved by the Director of Selective Service for suggestions presented through the Incentive Awards Program.

Cash awards were approved for Mrs. Caroline S. Steinert, clerk, Baltimore City Local Board Group, Maryland, and John B. Branscome, administrative officer, West Virginia State Headquarters.

A Certificate of Award was approved for Miss Marjorie A. Riegling, assistant clerk, Michigan Local Board No. 43.

## Navy Formulates New Policy On 'Unavailable' Reservists

The Navy has established a process for screening its Standby Reserve officers found unavailable for recall to active duty under Selective Service processing. The following article, published in the March issue of *The Naval Reservist* outlines the Navy's plan.

"Since 1955, approximately 35,000 Standby Reserve officers have been declared not available for mobilization by the Director of Selective Service. Under law, they cannot be involuntarily ordered to active duty in the event of mobilization.

"Therefore, to insure the availability of Reserve officers, it has come necessary to establish a policy for eliminating those officers who could not be ordered to active duty in time of war or national emergency. This new policy was described in *The Naval Reservist* October 1959.

"The first step in this process will take place next month: Standby Reserve officers who have been declared not available for active duty will be given an opportunity to make themselves available for mobilization.

"Each officer will receive a letter from the Chief of Naval Personnel containing a 'declaration of availability.' If this declaration is completed and returned, the officer will remain in the Standby Reserve Active, if otherwise eligible. The Director of Selective Service will accept this voluntary agreement.

"Officers who do not state their availability will be transferred to the Inactive Status List under the provisions of Article H-30201 (f), BuPers Manual. The transfer will be effective at 2400 on 30 June 1960.

"However, an officer who wishes to remain in the Standby Reserve Active, and who is prevented from declaring his availability by extenuating circumstances, may request retention by submitting a letter to the Chief of Naval Personnel 1 June.

"Officers who do not wish to declare their availability for mobilization may, of course, transfer to the Retired Reserve or resign—if they are eligible.

"Officers who are transferred to the Inactive Status List because they are not available for mobilization will no longer be able to earn retirement credit. Officers who have earned 50 retirement points fiscal year 1960 will, of course, have that year credited as a year of satisfactory federal service. After 1 January 1960, however, officers who are declared not available for mobilization will be afforded the opportunity as outlined above, and if they are unable to resolve their status shall be transferred to the ISL immediately. Thus they will be unable to attain a year of satisfactory Federal service for the year in which they are transferred to the ISL.

"Officers on the Inactive Status List will be solicited before the completion of their third year on the ISL; at that time, they will be given an opportunity to (1) return to an active status, if otherwise eligible and available for mobilization; or (2) retire or resign, if eligible; or (3) be referred to the Naval Reserve Officer Mobilization Disposition Board with the recommendation that they be discharged.

9 March 1945—A new concept of strategic bombing was introduced as nighttime medium altitude firebomb raids by B-29 aircraft began against Japanese cities in World War II.

### Classification Picture February 1, 1960

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	20,653,856
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	56,407
Not Examined.....	1,485,775
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	78,081
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	2,634
Fathers 19 through 25.....	388,444
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	85,617
Under 19 years of age.....	195,602
I-C	
Inducted.....	216,972
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,178,647
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	821
Not Examined.....	5,524
Fathers.....	2,324
I-W	
At Work.....	1,858
Released.....	5,566
I-D Member of Reserve Component	678,862
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	24,555
College.....	3,724
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	53,353
II-A Apprentice.....	3,876
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	20,440
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	156,521
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,567,754
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,197,913
IV-B Officials.....	27
IV-C Aliens.....	6,684
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	61,122
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	3,163,770
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	9,010,983

of State Director. Colonel Kent is now retired from active service as a compensated employee but his deeds both in the military and as a civilian State Director of Selective Service will long be remembered and appreciated by the State of Vermont and its citizens. He has over 15 years of active service with the agency to his credit. He still serves as Chief Medical Advisor to the State Director in an uncompensated capacity and is considered a very valuable member of the Selective Service family in Vermont.

To fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Colonel Kent, Gov. Joseph B. Johnson dipped into the ranks of key National Guard officer personnel and recommended Col. Elbert T. Kimball for the position of State Director. He was officially appointed State Director February 1, 1957.

Colonel Kimball came to Selective Service with a fine record of achievement as a leader and is a recognized administrator. He has served both World Wars. For 6 years he served in the National Guard Bureau in Washington, D.C., and has been the Assistant Adjutant General for the State of Vermont for 9 years.

In retrospect let us invite you to attend an October Harvest Festival in Vermont. Here you may view our autumn foliage in all its splendor in the supreme flaming light of sunset. This transforms our Green Mountain forests into a blazing colorful spectacle as if the life and light of centuries of sunshine hidden away in the clouds were being poured forth onto the Indian summer foliage. That is part of our "Unspoiled Vermont."



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume X

WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY 1960

Number 5

## Survival Demands Action As Well as Planning

—By Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey—  
Director, Selective Service System

Two problems in planning for an emergency are the inability of the planners to visualize an emergency situation unlike any that has occurred; and, secondly, to provide, when needed, controls sufficient to secure from the people in the emergency the actions necessary for their own survival.

There has been a great deal of speculation on the situation which would exist in this Nation in an all-out attack. Statistics reflecting possible conditions have been most frightening, but often then inadequately comprehended. Certainly, the survivors would be compelled to take actions quite different from those to which they have been normally accustomed.

## Orientation Is Presented at Fort Meade

An orientation course in the organization, operation and responsibilities of Selective Service was conducted by National Headquarters personnel late last month at Fort Meade, Md. Key personnel from Second Army Area installations, and representatives of the Army and the Air Force were invited, as well as officials of Region I, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. In addition, representatives from the Department of the Army and from the Continental Army Command attended.

The orientation course was similar to that conducted for military and civilian Government officials at National Headquarters in January.

The subject matter of the course was covered in eight oral presentations followed by discussion periods on each subject.

## June Induction Call for Army Placed at 5,500

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to deliver 5,500 men for induction during June. All are for the Army.

The June call is based on attainment of approved strength after allowances have been made for enlistments and reenlistments.

The calls for the previous four months were for 6,000 each.

The test of survival, if it ever comes, will be a severe one, and every effort should be made to prepare now to live, whatever the circumstances may be. The effort to prepare now to survive finds planners continually seeking something to learn where authority may be found to control those who remain after the beginning of the emergency.

The society in which we live is one in which we seek written rules to govern what we do as well as to set out what we must not do. It may well be that our statistically proven disregard for laws finds many of its causes in multiplicity of regulations. Whether that is true or not, we seek justification for future action in everything from laws

(Continued on page 2)

## Service Strength On February 29 Shows Decline

Total numerical strength of the Armed Forces on February 29, based on preliminary reports, was 2,488,793. This represents a decrease of 2,491 from January 31 combined strength of 2,491,284.

Army final audited strength was 877,177. At the end of January it was 880,341. The Navy's strength on February 29 was 613,223, compared with 612,075 on January 31. Marine Corps strength was 171,993. On January 31 it was 171,618. Air Force strength totaled 826,400 on February 29. On January 31 it was 827,250.

These figures represent full-time military personnel comprising both regulars and reserves on continuous active duty and officer candidates, including naval and aviation cadets, cadets at the Military and Air Academies and midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

## State Directors to Review System Problems at Sessions

State Directors will gather at National Headquarters May 16 for a week-long conference. The State Directors and members of the National Headquarters staff will take the opportunity during the conference

to consider mutually problems of interest to the System.

The Director will open the conference reviewing what has happened since the last conference and will close the conference summarizing the results of the conference.

The conference program has been designed to provide for the presentation to the conference as a whole of matters of current or potential interest to the System by members of National Headquarters staff. An opportunity for questions from the floor and general discussion will be afforded at the conclusion of each presentation.

The first session will begin at 2 p.m., Monday, May 16, with subsequent morning and afternoon sessions.

In general terms, the program will follow this outline:

Monday—budget and fiscal matters.

Tuesday—manpower and operations.

Wednesday—military personnel, research and statistics, medical problems, civilian personnel matters and communications and records.

Thursday—legislation, public information, conscientious objection, enforcement and other legal matters.

Friday—planning for the future and reserve training.

## 1959 Training Of Reserves Is Summarized

A total of 1,131 Reserve and National Guard officers attended 12 general training conferences during the 1959 Selective Service training year, a report to the Director on training functions of the System discloses. These officers, members of Reserve units and National Guard Selective Service Sections, are "earmarked" for active duty with the System in time of need.

Each of the 12 conferences—2 in each of the System's 6 regions—was a 2-week study of problems of manpower procurement and utilization under emergency conditions.

An additional 70 officers who for a variety of reasons were unable to attend scheduled conferences, performed on-the-job training at National Headquarters, a State Headquarters, or a Regional Field Office. Ninety-five percent of all earmarked reserve officers participated in either conferences or on-the-job training. The rate of participation is exceptionally high in view of the fact that 57 of the officers were participating in the training program for their first year.

During the year there were 1,164 enrollments in 10 regular and 1 special correspondence courses. There were 1,020 completions of courses. There was an increase in enrollments and completions over 1958.

In addition, 96 percent of the earmarked reserve officers attended the required number of drills per year or more.

## Services Honor Board Clerks

Recently awarded certificates of appreciation for their assistance to various recruiting programs were:

Texas: Mrs. Eunice L. Petersen, Air Force; Mrs. Belle W. Shipman, Army; Mrs. Mary E. Sewell, Army and Marine Corps; and Mrs. Ava L. McGlaun, Army.

## ROA Chapter Is Formed Within System

A chapter of the Reserve Officers' Association, named after the Director of Selective Service, has been formed in Washington. Membership in the chapter is open to eligible officers on active duty or earmarked for training in Selective Service.

Presentation of the charter of the new Lewis Blaine Hershey chapter and installation of officers was held early in April at a dinner meeting in Washington. The charter was presented to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Honorary President of the chapter, by Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, former national president of the ROA.

Officers were installed by Lt. Col. MacArthur H. Manchester, Deputy Executive Director of the ROA, an "earmarked" Selective Service Reserve officer, and a member of the chapter.



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## Survival Demands Action As Well as Planning

By Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey  
Director, Selective Service System

(Continued from page 1)

to guidelines. Such a course may have kept us out of trouble in peacetimes, in periods of tensions, or even in limited wars, but it will not save us in a catastrophe.

As one who believes completely in planning, I believe what we need most of all to survive successfully is not plans but the development of men who will plan and, when the emergency comes, act. There should be no misunderstanding about planning for there is to my mind nothing more important, but as has been said by many, the process of the planning is the important thing, not the plan.

The making of one plan should

familiarize the planners with many, and with countless modifications. The man who can think through every imaginable situation and determine possible actions to be taken in each, needs, in addition, the will to do if an emergency comes. The concern heard so often about the source of authority in an all-out emergency is time wasted. Authority has no practical meaning when the means to enforce it have ceased to exist. If national authority exists with communications and means to implement it then we must presume that the central authority will take whatever measures are necessary to insure survival. If there is segmentation of the Nation, each segment must assume and exercise all of the powers necessary for survival. The responsibility of leadership will be heavy but any failure to exercise this leadership may be national disaster.

It cannot be repeated too often that the great mass of our citizenry will be anxious and willing to respond in a catastrophe to leadership that is positive, and particularly when it is timely. The Selective Service System, like many other agencies, national, state, and local, must be prepared to carry out its functions in every type of segment in which it may find itself. Its decentralized organization provides the utmost in flexibility. Our citizenry has recognized for two decades the local board as a source of direction. I have no doubt that they will continue to do so in any emergency. The needs for men in an emergency will be varied and time will be of the essence. The local board must be prepared in understanding and in resolution to use whatever authority that may be required to provide men to meet the needs of the times.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were: Dr. George A. Conlon, Vice Chairman of Local Board No. 25 of New London, Conn.; Lucy R. Wallace, Clerk of Local Board No. 19 of Sapulpa, Okla.; Mrs. Mary C. Dodge, Clerk of Local Boards 3 and 5 of St. Johnsbury and Island Pond, Vt.; Lt. Col. Gerald E. Cross, formerly on duty with Vermont State Headquarters; Maj. Clarence R. Harris of Indiana State Headquarters, and Col. Robert Moorehead of Indianapolis, Ind.

## Sample Inventory Provides Classification Data by Age

In the course of its daily operations, Selective Service does not collect information on registrants or classification data by age on all registrants. Only one group of men in Class I-A and I-A-O are reported by year of birth. They are the nonfathers of ages 19 through 25 who comprise the group from which selectees are forwarded for Armed Forces physical examination and subsequent induction on an age basis.

What about the age distribution of men in the other I-A categories? How old are those I-A registrants who are above age 25? How does the classification picture of 24-year-old registrants compare with that of 20-year-olds? At what ages are most of the III-A registrants concentrated?

As mentioned above, the foregoing questions cannot be answered by data obtained in regular operations. However, such information by age has been available since January 31, 1959, when the System's 1-percent sample inventory of April 30, 1953, was updated. In considering any answers to the above questions, or for that matter, any other information derived from the updated inventory, it must be remembered that such results are applicable only as of January 31, 1959, for the classification picture

for a certain age group change somewhat every month.

By making use of the inventory to answer the random question asked above, about 75 percent of the I-A registrants above age 25 were concentrated, approximately evenly, between the ages of 27 and 31 in January 1959.

As for the classification picture of 24-year-olds compared to that of 20-year-olds at that time, table of selected classes appears at the end of this article.

The table clearly shows a change in the classification picture between ages 20 and 24. Over four and a half times as many men were in Class I-A at age 20 as at age 24. With reference to the high numbered classes of III-A, IV-A, and IV-F, however, the ratio about the same in the other direction, with these classes being more heavily loaded with 24-year-olds.

In regard to the Class III-A registrants, nearly 75 percent of them were past age 25 at the time of the inventory. About 46 percent were concentrated in the age of 29 to 32.

These are a few simple examples of the statistical and research materials made available by the System's April 30, 1953, 1-percent sample inventory and its January 31, 1959, updating.

Percentage of classified registrants

CLASS	Age 20	Age 24
I-A and I-A-O, available	55.1	12.1
I-C, inducted	2.3	7.5
I-C, enlisted	14.9	11.2
I-D, ROTC, NG and Other	10.7	8.2
II-S, Student	2.5	2.0
III-A, dependency	1.2	8.6
IV-A, veteran	1.5	24.3
IV-F, rejected	9.9	23.8

## Director Approves Various Awards For Incentive Program Suggestions

The following awards were approved recently by the Director:

A cash award of \$50 was approved for Mrs. Jeannette M. Johnson, Clerk of Local Board No. 13, Springfield, Ohio.

Certificates of Award were approved for Mrs. Florence J. Baugh, Clerk, Local Board No. 62, Stillwater, Okla.; Daniel S. Weigand, Chairman of Local Board No. 46 of New Jersey; Mrs. Dorothy S. Buday, Clerk, Local Board No. 50, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Isabel E. Herzig, Clerk, Local Board No. 73,

Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Frances M. Hakenson, Ohio State Headquarters; Mrs. Gertrude J. Hube, Clerk, Local Board No. 100, Webster Groves, Mo.; Mrs. Mary F. Rubado, Personnel Assistant, Wisconsin State Headquarters; Albert C. Holman, Field Auditor, State of Michigan.

Certificates of Improvement were given to Mrs. Isabel E. Herzig, Clerk, Local Board No. 73, Toledo, Ohio; Kathleen Stephens, North Carolina State Headquarters; Mrs. Ruby A. Ulijohn, Local Board No. 9, Spokane, Wash.

Certificates of Merit, together with cash awards of \$100 each were granted Mrs. Emeline F. Stumm, Mrs. Stella W. Gahar, Mrs. Anna Bel R. Woodmore, and Mrs. June M. Birch, all of Idaho State Headquarters, for their courageous handling of an emergency situation caused by a flash flood on August 20, 1959.

Mrs. Isabel E. Herzig was awarded two certificates for two suggestions submitted together.

The State of Ohio had four award winners in the list.

## Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

March 17, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 79, as amended, Subject: "Order to Report for Civilian Work and Statement of Employer (SSS Form No. 153)," which was amended to delete former paragraph 5 because there are no longer any Class I-O registrants to whom it was applicable and every Class I-O registrant now must be ordered to report for Armed Forces physical examination and cannot waive that examination although he is considered to be acceptable for service if he fails to report for or submit to examination pursuant to such order. Also former paragraphs 6 and 7 were renumbered 5 and 6, respectively, and paragraph 6 was amended to provide that before a registrant is ordered to perform civilian work the local board must ascertain from the employer that the work is available.

March 18, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 220, Subject: "College Qualification Test Date," concerning the making of applications for the test to be held on April 28, 1960, which will be the only test given during the 1959-60 school year.

## Outstanding Rating Reporting Deadline

"Outstanding" ratings given to civilian employees must be submitted to National Headquarters by May 15, Performance Rating Committees of each State have been advised by letter. The letter also advised State Headquarters that Administrative Bulletin No. 2.19 was being amended to show the reporting deadline.





## Armed Forces Day—May 21, 1960

The photograph above of the massed color guard of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard is symbolic of the observance of Armed Forces Day in which many elements of the Selective Service System will participate this year as in the past.—U.S. Army Photo.

## Army's "Youngest Soldier" For a Day Had Example of Service in His Father

### Daniel Mahoney Named Director for 49th State

Daniel W. Mahoney, former official of the Alaska state employment service, has been appointed state Director of Selective Service for Alaska. He succeeds John McCormick who resigned the office some months ago.

Mr. Mahoney is a native of Alaska. He formerly was engaged in the real estate business, and for several years after service in World War II, was employed by the Veterans Administration, both in Alaska.

A veteran of Army service during World War II, Mr. Mahoney entered service in February 1941, and left active duty in February 1946.

Prior to the war, he attended school in Santa Clara University, California. His early schooling was in Ketchikan, his birthplace, and Juneau.

The Army's "Youngest Soldier"—at least for a day—was the subject of a recent feature story and picture in the Orlando, Fla., Evening Star on his enlistment seconds after he reached age 17.

The recruit is William Holder of Orlando. He told recruiters: "It's an honor and a privilege to wear the uniform. . . I've always liked the Army and have waited a long time for this day."

To members of the Selective Service System in Florida and Alabama, young Holder's views were understandable. His father, Harry Herman Holder, who died in December 1958, had been employed by Selective Service in the two States beginning in 1918. At the time of his death, he was a local board auditor in Florida and had served the State System in various capacities since 1951.

Mr. Holder was a local board clerk in Huntsville, Ala., in 1918. He was again employed as a clerk in Montgomery in 1940, and served with the Alabama System in various capacities until 1947, and rejoined the System in 1948.

## Classification Picture March 1, 1960

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	20,734,547
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	62,535
Not Examined.....	1,490,591
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	70,704
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	2,093
Fathers 19 through 25.....	384,597
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	85,827
Under 19 years of age.....	188,079
I-C	
Inducted.....	215,014
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,180,074
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	821
Not Examined.....	5,611
Fathers.....	2,319
I-W	
At Work.....	1,854
Released.....	5,566
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	692,039
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	26,908
College.....	3,582
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	53,626
II-A Apprentice.....	3,848
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	20,070
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	158,938
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,586,049
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,194,949
IV-B Officials.....	27
IV-C Aliens.....	6,713
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	61,125
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	3,182,268
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	9,048,720

## SSS Release Reminds Physicians of Continuing Need of Armed Forces

The following is a reprint of a release issued by National Headquarters to State Medical Society publications concerning physicians and Selective Service.

The Armed Forces continue to require the services of most physicians liable for military service under the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, issued this reminder to physicians when it became apparent recently that the Armed Forces would not call to active duty a small number of physicians in a few specialties who had been deferred for residency training under the Armed Forces Reserve Medical Officer Commissioning and Residency Consideration Program.

All Reserve officers deferred for residency in most specialties will be called.

Shortages exist and will continue in certain specialties and in the group of officers who have not specialized, according to information received by the Director of Selective Service from the office of Dr. Frank B. Berry, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Medical).

The Selective Service Director urged physicians not to draw erroneous conclusions concerning the need of the Armed Forces for their services. If a substantial number of physicians, basing their decision on knowledge that a few Reserve medical officers in a few specialties are not being called to active duty after residency, conclude they are not needed, existing shortages in the Armed Forces will be aggravated.

The Department of Defense has found it unnecessary to requisition physicians through the Selective Service System since early in 1957. This has been so only because sufficient numbers of physicians sought Reserve commissions and thus made themselves available for call to active duty.

There is a continuing need for applications for the residency program, as well as for Reserve commissions and active duty at the conclusion of internship, General Hershey stressed.

The temporary surplus in some specialties in the residency program is understandable. Estimates of needs must be made 4 or 5 years ahead. Other factors are revisions in Armed Forces strength, redistribution of troops, reorganization of the hospital system, specialists choosing a military career, and voluntary extension of duty tours by Reserve officers.

### All in the Family

Consider the plight of Mrs. Ruby W. Tidwell, Clerk, Alabama Local Board No. 53, Perry County. How is she going to vote in the June election for Mayor of her hometown of Marion? Her son recently qualified to run for Mayor—against her brother, the present Mayor.



## Five Officers From Taiwan Learn of SSS

Five officers of the Taiwan military forces visited National Headquarters, Selective Service System, early in April as a part of a tour of various military installations and civilian governmental agencies in this country.

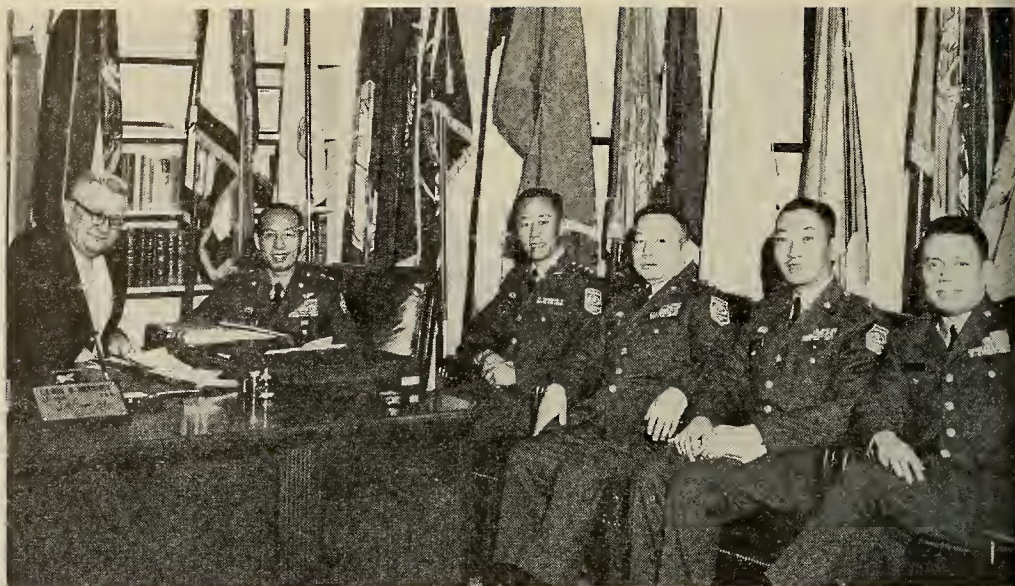
The officers from Formosa were on an orientation tour sponsored under the Military Assistance Program. The organization and operation of the System was outlined for the visitors at National Headquarters.

Those officers on the tour were Lt. Gen. Chien-Jen Chiang, Director, General Political Department, Ministry of National Defense; Lt. Gen. Ting-Yuan Teng, Director, Political Department, Kinmen, and Deputy Commanding General, Kinmen Defense Command; Maj. Gen. Tien-Chia Yin, Chief, Political Department, First Field Army; Maj. Gen. Hsiao-Huang Liang, Dean, Political Staff College; and Col. Ping-Yen Liu, interpreter.

Also accompanying the visiting officers was Maj. Gen. Fu-Ning Lu, military attaché, Taiwan Embassy.

The visiting officers began their tour March 25 at San Francisco and left the United States April 19.

The political department of the Taiwan armed forces is concerned with personnel, training, and troop education and information.



**TAIWAN OFFICERS VISIT**—Pictured discussing Selective Service organization and operation with Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey are five officers of the Taiwan armed forces during a recent tour sponsored by this country's military assistance program. The visiting officers are, left to right, Lt. Gen. Chien-Jen Chiang, Director, General Political Department; Col. Ping-Yen Liu, interpreter; Lt. Gen. Ting-Yuan Teng, Director, Political Department, Kinmen, and Deputy Commanding General, Kinmen Defense Command; Maj. Gen. Tien-Chia Yin, Chief, Political Department, First Field Army; Maj. Gen. Hsiao-Huang Liang, Dean, Political Staff College.

## Naval Air Reserve Opens Enlistments Under 6-Month Program on Trial Basis

Eight-year enlistments in the Naval Reserve to include 6 months of active duty for training have been authorized by the Navy for fiscal year 1961. This program represents the first Navy utilization of the program authorized by section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended.

The enlistments will be available to qualified men 17 through 26. All enlistment contracts will be for a total of 8 years, with enlistees retained in the Ready Reserve in a drill status for the entire enlistment. Provision is made in the program for annual active duty

tours of 28 days in lieu of drill participation.

A quota of 1,500 enlistments has been established for the fiscal year 1961.

In establishing the program the Navy noted a need for an increased number of petty officers trained in specialty ratings as air crewmen in Naval Air Reserve drilling units in order to carry out the selected Reserve mission assigned. The 6-month program is expected to help meet this need, and to provide increased stability in the Naval Air Reserve.

## Census Collects Data on Veterans By War Periods

The 1960 census will be of more than usual interest to veterans and their families, according to the Veterans Administration. The census takers will visit every household beginning Friday, April 1.

This year the Census Bureau seeks the latest accurate information on the total veteran population figures as well as a grouping by war period.

Census takers will not ask this information on their visit to each household. Instead they will leave at every fourth household a special questionnaire for each person residing there. A box, numbered "P-35" on this questionnaire, supplies space to check off whether or not the individual is a veteran and in which war period he served.

## Former Chairman Of Local Board Is D.C. Director

John Francis Hillyard, Washington attorney, is the new Director of Selective Service for the District of Columbia. He was appointed to the post March 17.

Mr. Hillyard has been part of the Selective Service family since 1939, as a Government appeal agent, local board member and board chairman.

Of Mr. and Mrs. Hillyard's five sons, three have served or are serving in the Armed Forces and the other two are students. The couple also have three daughters, all married.

Mr. Hillyard has been active in civic affairs in the District of Columbia, and is a past director of the Washington Board of Trade.

## John V. Beamer Is Appointed to Appeal Board

John V. Beamer, former member of Congress from Indiana, is a new member of the National Selective Service Appeal Board. Mr. Beamer was appointed to the office of March 23, 1960, replacing Mr. James Van Allen who resigned.

Mr. Beamer served 8 years in Congress, from 1950 to 1958. He previously served as a member of the House of Representatives of the Indiana General Assembly. He also served as a member of the Indiana Economic Council.

Before turning to a political career, Mr. Beamer engaged in manufacturing in Wabash, Ind., for 16 years. More recently he has been occupied in operating his own farming business in Wabash County.

A native of Wabash County, Mr. Beamer is a veteran of World War I. He was graduated from Wabash College, and in his civic activities has taken a keen interest in education. He served 3 years of the Indiana School Study Commission, 15 years on the Wabash Carnegie Library Board, and 12 years on the Wabash City School board. He is a past president of the Indiana School Administrator's Association.

In Congress, Mr. Beamer was a member of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and the Subcommittees on Commerce and Finance; and on Traffic Safety.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the U.S. savings bonds purchased as of February 29, 1960, number 31.

Relative standings of the 31, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Virgin Islands.....	14.12
Puerto Rico.....	12.59
Idaho.....	12.09
Nevada.....	9.66
Alabama.....	9.44
Wisconsin.....	8.73
Hawaii.....	8.45
Nebraska.....	8.03
Washington.....	7.90
Delaware.....	7.65
Minnesota.....	7.15
Maryland.....	7.07
South Dakota.....	6.97
North Carolina.....	6.97
Texas.....	6.76
Oklahoma.....	6.54
North Dakota.....	6.49
Ohio.....	6.31
South Carolina.....	6.29
Missouri.....	6.22
Wyoming.....	6.15
Maine.....	6.13
Utah.....	5.97
New Hampshire.....	5.54
Rhode Island.....	5.52
Florida.....	5.39
Michigan.....	5.02
California.....	4.98
District of Columbia.....	4.89
Connecticut.....	4.66
Georgia.....	4.33



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume X

WASHINGTON, D.C., JUNE 1960

Number 6

## SS Aids Army in Screening Ready Reserve

The Army has joined the other military services in authorizing the consideration of recommendations from the State Directors of Selective Service in the procedure of screening members of the Ready Reserve. New Army regulations provide for seeking recommendations both for screening to the Ready Reserve and for discharge of reservists.

State Director Advice No. 555 is being amended to reflect the adoption by the Army of this procedure. The Advice requests State directors to submit recommendations to aid the military services in screening decisions when requested to do so. Provisions for the continuous screening of the Ready Reserve, and the reserve forces generally were included in the 1955 amendments to the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952. Screening from the Ready Reserve for reasons of extreme personal or community hardship was contemplated in the law. Among other criteria for screening as established in the law is that of avoiding the retention in the reserve forces of persons possessing critical skills in excess of requirements for those skills in the service.

Regulations for the screening of the reserve were issued by the President in Executive Order No. 10651, January 6, 1956.

Directives by the Department of Defense issued under the Executive Order provided procedures requiring reservists seeking transfer from the Ready Reserve to establish by documentary evidence that they should be screened from the Ready Reserve. Recommendations from State directors were specifically recognized as part of such documentary evidence.

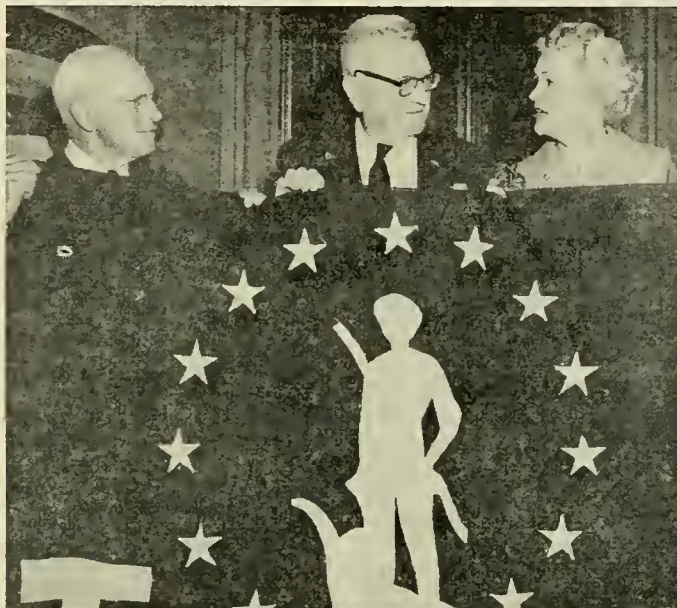
The Department of Defense directive did not require such recommendations, but the military services as a matter of practice have regularly requested them.

## July Induction Call for Army Placed at 6,000

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to deliver 6,000 men for induction during July. All are for the Army.

The July call is based on attainment of approved strength after allowances have been made for enlistments and reenlistments.

The call for the previous month was for 5,500.



FOR ACHIEVING over 90 percent employee participation in the payroll savings plan for the purchase of Savings Bonds, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of the Selective Service System, received on behalf of the System's 5,284 employees the U.S. Treasury's Minute Man Flag Award. Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs Julian B. Baird (left) and the Treasurer of the United States, Mrs. Ivy Baker Priest, made the presentation at a meeting of 1,500 Federal employees that began the 1960 payroll savings campaign in Government. At the right, the Minute Man Flag flies on the standard over National Headquarters on May 23 when it was first raised.

## Minuteman Flag Award Honor for System

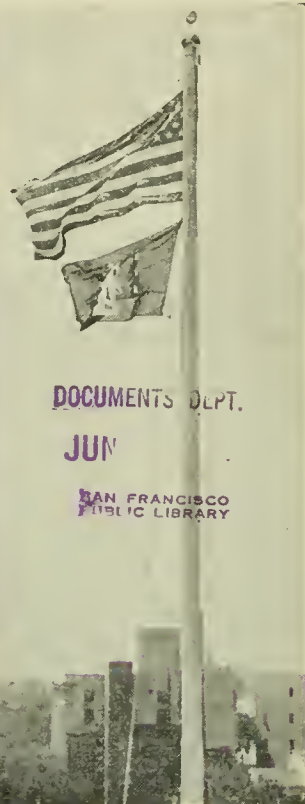
By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director, Selective Service System

The Under Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Julian B. Baird, and the Treasurer of the United States, Mrs. Ivy Baker Priest, presented the United States Treasury's Minute Man Flag Award to the Selective Service System on May 2, 1960. The presentation was made in the Interdepartmental Auditorium at a meeting of 1,500 Federal employees who had come together to initiate the 1960 payroll savings campaign in the Government. Mr. George Gobel attended this meeting in his capacity as an associate chairman of the 1960 campaign for payroll savings.

It was a very great honor to have the privilege of representing the 5,284 employees of the Selective Service System who earned this award by a 93 percent participation in purchasing savings bonds regularly. It added particularly to the honor which was given the Selective Service System because it was the second agency in the Government to earn this highest of Treasury awards for payroll savings participation.

Our latest tabulation indicated that 31 States have 100 percent participation, 9 have 90 percent and above, 8 between 80

(Continued on page 2)



## School Panel Meetings Aid System's Task

Minnesota has utilized the services of earmarked Reserve officers as representatives of the State Headquarters in Armed Forces panels conducted at high schools for the orientation of young men concerning the military obligation.

A report on one such officer's participation in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area during the past school year showed that he served on eight such panels. Approximately 2,000, primarily high school seniors, attended the eight sessions.

The report of this one incident of participation indicated that the panels were successful not only in acquainting young men with the military obligation and opportunities, but in emphasizing the duties young men must perform under the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

The value of such panel presentations is widely recognized and used throughout the System.



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## Minuteman Flag Award Honor for System

(Continued from page 1)

and 90 percent, 4 between 70 and 80 percent, and 4 less than 70 percent.

In the percentage of the gross payroll invested, Guam leads with 13 $\frac{1}{3}$  percent. It is noteworthy that three of the four above 10 percent in gross payroll invested are Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Idaho has just under 12 percent, which is the only State above 10 percent. Two States have between 9 and 10 percent, five between 8 and 9 percent, and five between 7 and 8 percent. Between 6 and 7 percent, there are 17 States, and 16 between 5 and 6 percent. There are four between 4 and 5 percent, two between 3 and 4 percent, and one less.

The showing of the Selective Service System is remarkable in many ways. The fact that only one other agency of Government has equaled its record is noteworthy, but in addition the handicaps that are overcome by the tremendous geographical distribution make the achievement even more commendable.

It has been my belief that the nature of the work carried on by the Selective Service System has been a factor which could not fail to leave its employees with a higher sense of responsibility to their Government than many who are not as conscious of the obligations which the Government places upon its young men.

It seems to me that the example of the Selective Service System not only provides the members of the System a challenge to continue and to expand both in number of purchasers and in amounts purchased, but in addition it furnishes an example to the citizens of the Nation at large. We live in perilous times. The daily press, television, and radio constantly remind us of world events which are such as to make us conscious of the uncertainty of the future. The Government spends large sums of money and requires great periods of time of our young men. It would seem that the citizenry should indicate to our friends in the world, to those who might be our enemies, as well as to ourselves, the determination of all of the citizens to support whatever efforts may be necessary for the Government to insure peace with honor.

The purchase of bonds of the United States Government is not only an indication of confidence in our Government but of determination to do whatever must be done to insure its survival.

## Use of Student Loan Program Surveyed in HEW Publications

The following report on the extent of the student loan program under the National Defense Education Act is reprinted from a recent issue of *Higher Education*, publication of the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

"Reports from most of the colleges and universities participating in the Student Loan Program under the National Defense Education Act show that prior to June 30,

1959, they had made 27,683 loans, and between July 1 and October 31, 1959, they had made or committed 68,158 loans. Total funds that were loaned or committed from the beginning of the program through October 31, 1959, were \$43,962,095.

"The Federal Government has contributed a total of \$60.5 million to student loan funds, and participating institutions have contributed nearly \$7 million of their funds. Most of the loan activity

## Operation Alert Emphasizes System's Emergency Problems

Greater appreciation of the problems the Selective Service System and the Nation will face if the System is ever called upon to perform its many manpower services in an all-out emergency was gained from Operation Alert 1960, conducted May 3-5.

First summary State reports received at National Headquarters reflected widespread participation by elements of the System. These reports reflected, also, some of the frustrations experienced as a result of varying degrees of participation in the exercise by local and State governments and by field elements of other Federal departments and agencies necessarily involved.

## Foreign Visitors Tour Michigan State Headquarters

Two officials from Indonesia recently visited Michigan State Selective Service Headquarters for orientation on the operation of the System within the States. The two men were in the United States under the auspices of the International Cooperation Administration and the Department of Political Science of Wayne State University.

The two officials are Ibnu Umar Sastrokusumo, deputy chief of legislation, Ministry of Home Affairs, and Igusti Ngurah, deputy secretary to the Governor of Singaradja.

reported took place after the opening of college in September, since \$24.5 million of last year's appropriation of \$30.5 million was not made available until last May 20 when the school year was almost completed.

"Loans to freshmen outnumber those made to other classes. Freshmen received 30 percent of the loans, sophomores 19 percent, juniors 20 percent, seniors 21 percent, and graduate students 10 percent. This distribution indicates that while loan funds make it possible for many students to stay in college who otherwise might have had to drop out for financial reasons, the program is helping an even larger number of young people bridge the gap from high school to college.

"In reporting the status of their loan funds, 427 institutions indicated that their initial requests for Federal funds were too low, by a total of more than \$6.5 million, and 34 institutions that their initial requests were too high, by a total of less than \$200,000. Although these institutions have earmarked \$15.5 million for loans during the remainder of the school year and more than \$4 million for loan commitments, many of the other participating institutions have reported insufficient funds to meet current loan needs and no funds at all for commitments to high school seniors and others planning to enter these institutions next fall."

In some respects, these problems which elements of the System encountered in attempting to observe the alert realistically appeared in the summary reports to resemble the actual frustrations which will be experienced in a real emergency. Plans for cooperation will be hampered by the casualties among operators. Efforts to gather and transmit postattack information will be hampered by lack of facilities rather than by lack of training in communications use.

Where the alert was fully played early State reports indicate that manpower aspects of the alert reflected the gains experienced from groundwork laid in the past for cooperation among Federal, State and local agencies with manpower responsibilities.

Most frequent tone of the early summaries, however, was the manner in which the alert emphasized and delineated the problems which will be met in a real emergency and the need to plan and train to minimize their size.

National Headquarters participated fully in the exercise, managing the agency's own emergency relocation site as well as sending an interim staff to the Federal Government's emergency relocation installation.

Communications using all means of transmission were received from practically all State Headquarters during the exercise. However, as was realized at National Headquarters and by the States in the summaries that in a real emergency such promptness in assessing capabilities of the System and the availability of manpower, and in reporting it, probably would not prevail.

It is universally recognized, however, that reality in the exercise is restricted by the impossibility of constructing an exercise which would unfold in the same sequence and over the same period of time as would a real emergency.

The operation was evaluated by members of the staff of National Headquarters immediately after it close in this way:

The System was prepared to present immediately to the executive branch of the Government certain emergency steps necessary to broaden the manpower base and to begin the channeling of personnel into areas where the emergency required their presence in both military and civilian endeavors.

The importance of postattack reporting on surviving resources was given great emphasis. Many elements of the System found the opportunity to put into play that part of our broader emergency mission through which, by direct and indirect assistance, civilian manpower agencies and users will have their needs provided.

Not to the fullest extent we may desire, but to a degree which demonstrated effectiveness of our plans, we brought reserve personnel into the exercise. Many of them actually took over duties an emergency would place upon them.



# Gonzales Case Is Argued Before U.S. Supreme Court; Decision Is Expected Before Current Term Ends in June

On May 2, 1960, the Office of the Solicitor General presented oral argument to the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Gonzales v. United States*. The Supreme Court had granted a writ of certiorari involving the decision of the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit which was made on July 27, 1959.

The questions presented to the Court and upon which the written and oral arguments were based were: (1) Was there a basis in fact for the denial of a requested writ of habeas corpus on the basis of conscientious objection or on the basis of an I-A classification arbitrary and capricious? (2) Was the registrant denied procedural due process by the Department of Justice because neither he nor the appeal board was supplied with a copy of the hearing officer's report? (3) Does a registrant on trial for refusing to submit to induction have a right to use FBI reports to prove that he was denied procedural due process before the appeal board?

The brief for the United States urged that the procedure followed by the Department of Justice in this case in arriving at its recommendation as to conscientious objection in accordance with the provisions of section 6(j) of the act is, in general, similar to that considered and upheld by the Supreme Court in the case of *United States v. Nugent*, 346 U.S. 1, decided June 8, 1953. In that case the decision was written by Chief Justice Vinson with Mr. Justice Jackson taking no part in the consideration or decision of the case. Mr. Justice Frankfurter was joined in a dissenting opinion by Mr. Justice Black and Mr. Justice Douglas. Mr. Black joined in an additional dissenting opinion by Mr. Justice Douglas.

As for production of the FBI reports at the trial, the brief supported the argument against this production by a reference to the many decisions by the various Courts of Appeal which have held that such reports need not be produced.

During the course of the oral argument the Chief Justice of the United States seemed particularly interested in that part of the Department of Justice I-A recommendation which was based upon a doubt as to the veracity of the registrant because of a difference in the number of hours claimed to have been performed in ministerial duties and the number of hours actually performed. The registrant had argued that the Department's report was based upon information contained in a summary of a personal appearance, which did not correctly summarize the facts brought out in that personal appearance but mistakenly repeated facts as to hours devoted to ministerial duties which he had reported to the local board by a letter written at a much earlier date, and that therefore there was no "basis in fact" for the recommendation and resulting classification.

It is expected that a decision in the case will be rendered by the Supreme Court before the present term of court is terminated in June.

# Decline Noted In Inductions From Reserve

The number of men inducted under section 1631.8 of the Selective Service Regulations for unsatisfactory performance in the Ready Reserve has been showing a gradual decline for some time.

From a monthly average, for example, during part of 1957, of nearly 200 accelerated inductions, the average for the most recent 5-month period was 80 men per month.

The gradual decline in the numbers of reservists certified for accelerated induction reflects a more discriminating use of the authority by Reserve units as well as greater care in accepting enlistments and improved participation by reservists in training.

The trend toward fewer such certifications as reflected in reports has been welcomed as evidence of a better overall manpower picture in the Reserve and National Guard units.

As of the end of March 1960, more than 5,000 men had been inducted into active military service from the reserve and National Guard under the accelerated induction provisions. More than 4,500 were from the National Guard, air and ground, and approximately 600 from the Reserve units.

More than 4,600 of these inductions were into the Army, about 4,200 from the National Guard, and more than 400 from the Army Reserve. About 340 have been inducted into the Air Force, all but two from the Air National Guard. Approximately 150 reservists have been inducted into the Marine Corps and 21 into the Coast Guard. The Navy has not used the penalty provision of the law providing for the accelerated inductions.

# Signal Training For Reserves

A program aimed at giving Army National Guard and Army Reserve signal units the same proficiency level of training as Active Army units of the Signal Corps has been initiated at the U.S. Army Signal Training Center, Fort Gordon, Ga. The program will supplement regular unit training by providing support in training unit specialists for 9 months of each year. This will be in addition to Active Army support of 2-week active duty training periods during the 3 summer months each year.

Starting with six National Guard signal battalions from Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, the program will be expanded to include Active Reserve and additional National Guard units. In addition to training for enlisted personnel, the program also provides for 100 hours of preparatory instruction for unit officers.—*Army Information Digest*.

## Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

April 18, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 153, as amended, Subject: "Certification Required Before a Registrant Is Forwarded for Induction Under Section 1631.8 of the Selective Service Regulations," which was amended to revoke former paragraph 4 because the Department of the Navy has commenced the enlistment of men in the Naval Reserve under section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended. Former paragraphs 5 and 6 were renumbered 4 and 5.

April 28, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 221, Subject: "Use of Discharge Letter in Lieu of Record of Military Status of Registrant (DD Form 44)," concerning the submission of information about registrants who are members of reserve components of the Armed Forces to local boards on DD Form 44; the future use by the Army and Navy of a discharge letter in lieu of DD Form 44 when a registrant is discharged from his reserve status; and the rescission of Operations Bulletin No. 211, Subject: "Change in Submission of Record of Military Status (DD Form 44)."

May 4, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 203, as amended, Subject: "Procedures Relating to Use of Standby Reserve Control (DD

## Classification Picture April 1, 1960

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	20,821,764
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	63,260
Not Examined.....	1,502,362
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	64,994
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	1,901
Fathers 19 through 25.....	380,053
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	86,545
Under 19 years of age.....	181,039
I-C	
Inducted.....	209,453
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,180,457
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	847
Not Examined.....	5,514
Fathers.....	2,224
I-W	
At Work.....	1,846
Released.....	5,572
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	705,223
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	29,753
College.....	3,471
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	53,706
II-A Apprentice.....	3,863
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	19,851
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	161,723
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,606,521
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,192,466
IV-B Officials.....	30
IV-C Aliens.....	6,700
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	61,061
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	3,203,190
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	9,088,139

Form 889) and Standby Reserve Notice and Report (SSS Form No. 91)," which was amended to describe in paragraph 3 the future use by the Army and Navy of a discharge letter in lieu of DD Form 889 as notification of the discharge of a reservist from the Standby Reserve; to reflect in paragraphs 4, 5, and 8 the changes in procedures for the use of SSS Form No. 91 made necessary by the revision of that form

on April 4, 1960; to emphasize in paragraph 5(a) that the local board may place a reservist in a category other than IV-R, even though a completed SSS Form No. 91 is not returned, if the local board has other information upon which to base its determination; and to delete from paragraph 8 obsolete instructions for the use of SSS Form No. 91 in notifying the Armed Forces of initial availability determinations.



# Soviet, U.S. Manpower Policy Contrasts Noted

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—An article in the June 1960 issue of the Army Information Digest draws some comparisons between Russian and U.S. armed forces. Parts of the article deemed of particular interest to members of Selective Service are reprinted below. The material was adapted for the Army Information Digest by Charles S. Stevenson, Civilian Aide for Western Missouri to the Secretary of the Army, from an article prepared by Mr. Stevenson for the Kansas City Star.)

"The average Russian youth, serving his first hitch in the Soviet Army, gets \$3 a month, trains from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m., 6 days a week, and has probably never been on an airplane, in an automobile, or as far away from his home as 200 miles.

"He shouldn't be surprised at all this, however, when he shows up for duty, because he knows Krushchev starts in early on his military program and doesn't fool around with patriotic exhortations or soul-stirring appeals.

"A Soviet youngster starts taking some form of military training in school at the age of 13 or 14. When he responds to his 'greetings from the Soviet Union' invitation to appear for duty, he will have had 100 hours of compulsory training in military subjects—training which included rifle, pistol, and machine gun drill with live ammunition.

"Training is tough and long. Every new Soviet soldier gets in about 96 hours of training a week, while his American counterpart is receiving 44 hours. He trains with new equipment mostly. Some of it is 'second generation' items.

"When it comes to eating, the Soviet wouldn't give even a first thought to a turkey dinner for their men. The meals are mostly the same—and dull. The calorie count is 3,000 daily. The American soldier gets somewhat over 4,000 daily.

"Soviet physical requirements for acceptance are by no means as strict as those of the United States forces—if 5 feet tall, 100 pounds and awake, the boy is in. Of the million who were conscripted there last fall, nearly all were accepted upon their first physical examination. Incidentally, the Soviet figure of 1,000,000 draftees is about par for each year. The United States expects to call less than 100,000 in 1960.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Induction apparently is the mode of entry into service of practically all Soviet military personnel. In the United States, two main modes of entry are provided—through Selective Service and through the recruiting services. It is widely recognized that many if not most young men who enter the U.S. military forces through the recruiting services do so to select a branch of service, rather than to seek a military career as a "true" volunteer. On the other hand, some men who

choose to enter service through Selective Service do so with plans for a military career. Both methods of entry include men planning military careers and men who plan to return to civilian life. It should be recognized, therefore, that the numbers inducted in the two nations are not comparable, except to show that two methods of entry are provided in this country, and, practically, only one in Russia. Total accessions in the United States are several hundred thousand men annually, of which a portion enter through Selective Service, compared to total accessions of a million in Russia, all by an induction process.)

"Conscription fills practically every vacancy in the Soviet Army ground and air forces and in the navy, and everybody is subject to it. The Soviet youth registers with his state when he turns 19, beginning at the same time about with a complex method of selectivity which separates, and removes from conscription consideration, those who would appear to be valuable to the state in industry, agriculture, education, or as future officers in the military. Those not qualifying for this elite group are available for conscription. The favored move into higher educational institutions

and are relieved of immediate military duty and discipline.

"Volunteering is considered an act of personal independence, and few so enlist. This is quite different from the situation in the United States where all vacancies in the Navy and Air Force are filled by volunteer enlistments. In the active U.S. Army all but 13 percent are volunteers.

"The Soviets do not even encourage reenlistment. Over 95 percent of their ground forces are in their first 3 years of service. Possibly one reason is because life in the army is austere. Moreover, it has been reported that there is a policy to limit reenlistments.

"As for pay—a Soviet recruit gets \$3 a month. If as a PFC he reenlists after 3 years, he gets \$30 a month. The Soviet pay scale shows no figure for privates with 4 years of service—evidence of the reenlistment limitations cited above. A reenlisted corporal will get \$40, a top sergeant up to \$60—providing they have been on the job longer than the basic 3-year term of conscripted service.

"Unique feature of the Soviet armed forces pay policy is that both officers and enlisted men get the pay of any job or rank they may be filling. If there are no troops for a top sergeant to scold, his check drops from some \$60 to that of a private first class in his fourth year—\$30 a month. This same private,

if pinch-hitting for his drill sergeant, gets this sergeant's rate pay—\$60.

"One very great difference between the Soviet Army and that of the United States is that any Soviet troops lucky enough to get a glimpse of the outside world will have to go it alone—no families, a company any Soviet enlisted man any place.

"When it comes to retiring, furloughed men are allowed to stay around for as long as 20 years, and since retirement pay for officers is considerably less than their active duty pay, officers stay in just about as long as they can. The Soviet does not necessarily retire their agricultural or injured officers—administrative teaching, and similar nonstrenuous duties are available for them.

"Completing his 3 years of compulsory military duty does not mean the Soviet citizen has no further defense obligation. Every Russian male (and a few women) eventually finds himself in the Soviet military reserve where he stays until he is 50 years old.

"This is no file of names on paper cards. It is a planned program which keeps some 35 million Soviet men participating forcibly and continually in periodic military training, the frequency and intensity depending on the age and military specialty of the individual.

"Even those registrants who are not inducted into the armed forces at the time of their call-up, no matter what the reason, do not escape their military obligations. They, along with all discharged service men, go into this reserve, which also includes those who have seemingly little or no military value, but who can serve in labor battalions in the event of need.

"All reservists must keep in touch with the military commissariat, the Soviet's home town military headquarters.

"As a result of all this, Krushchev has just about every Soviet male tied up, militarily speaking, for some 30 years—a condition which almost assures the continuing size and effectiveness of his armed forces as long as Mr. Average Russian and the troops themselves put up with their lot.

"While this type of military training may appear to be one of austerity and not conducive to producing good soldiers, Department of the Army Handbook on the Soviet Army describes the Soviet soldier as 'intellectually, a more simple person than his Western counterpart, but having a stubborn defense capability and initiative in infiltration and improvisation.'

"As for the Soviet military establishment as a whole, American observers, in the same document, indicate it as ranking today 'qualitatively, as well as quantitatively, among the best in the world and constituting a greater menace to the West than ever before.'

## Director Approves Certificates, Cash For Personnel

The following awards were approved recently by the Director of Selective Service:

Cash Award—Miss Marguerite Van Dyke, clerk of Local Board No. 43, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Certificate of Award—Mrs. Frances E. Johnson, of Ohio State Headquarters, and Mrs. Ruth W. Smith, clerk of Local Board No. 12, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Certificate of Improvement—Miss Elizabeth F. Fisher, clerk of Local Boards 3-10, San Antonio, Tex.; Mrs. Mae L. Dunwoody, clerk of Local Board No. 77, of Anson, Tex.; and Mrs. Beatrice B. Asch, of Connecticut State Headquarters.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were:

Major and Mrs. Hugh C. Snodgrass and family, of New Jersey State Headquarters; G. T. Hone, Local Board No. 39, of Weber County, Utah; Mrs. Marguerite Parlee, assistant clerk, group G, of Long Beach, Calif.; Mrs. Lilyan C. Cook, clerk of Local Board No. 45, of Miami, Fla.; and Mrs. Mildred Abraham, clerk of Local Board No. 3, of Great Neck, N.Y.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the U.S. savings bonds purchased as of March 31, 1960, number 31.

Relative standings of the 31, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Puerto Rico	12.82
Idaho	11.83
Virgin Islands	11.76
Nevada	9.64
Alabama	9.58
Wisconsin	8.71
Hawaii	8.24
Nebraska	8.08
Washington	7.88
Delaware	7.69
Minnesota	7.46
Maryland	7.24
South Dakota	6.97
North Carolina	6.94
Texas	6.73
Wyoming	6.61
Oklahoma	6.60
North Dakota	6.49
Ohio	6.36
South Carolina	6.33
Maine	6.24
Missouri	6.15
Rhode Island	5.93
Utah	5.92
New Hampshire	5.77
Florida	5.43
Michigan	5.01
District of Columbia	4.94
California	4.91
Connecticut	4.66
Georgia	4.34



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume X

WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 1960

Number 7

## SSS Symbolizes Obligation To Insure Survival

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director, Selective Service System

The members of the Selective Service System are familiar with the responsibility of furnishing men to the Armed Forces in the induction process. They know that their activities furnish one of the main incentives to those who initially enlist in the Armed Forces, regular or reserve. The use of deferment as a means of protecting the national health, safety, and interest, in the field of science, in engineering, and in education, is also a function which the members of the Selective Service System are accustomed to perform.

There is an area in which the Selective Service System makes an unusual contribution to the survival of this Government which is seldom noted and never evaluated. This is the area of giving awareness to the registrants of their obligation to insure the survival of this Nation.

## Armed Forces Strength Shows April Decline

Total strength of the Armed Forces on April 30, 1960, based on preliminary reports, was 2,473,294. This represents a decrease of 5,172 from March 31 combined strength of 2,478,466.

Army final audited strength was 1,024,444. At the end of March it was 873,977. The Navy's strength on April 30 was 612,960 compared with 612,130 on March 31. Marine Corps strength was 171,590. On March 31 it was 171,853. Air Force strength totalled 818,500 on April 30. On March 31 it was 818,500.

These figures represent full-time military personnel comprising both regulars and reserves on continuous active duty and officer candidates, including naval and aviation cadets at the military and air academies and midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

Strength figures for each service on April 30 a year ago were: Army, 873,032; Navy, 628,418; Marine Corps, 174,709; Air Force, 818,489; total 2,518,048.

## New Regulations Easier To Use

Army Regulation 601-270, "Personal Procurement, Armed Forces Examining Station and Armed Forces Induction Station," has been issued in a form which will be created by members of the System who use the regulations.

The new issue can be placed in a three-ring binder; the type is larger and more readable; and corrections are made by replacing single sheets.

## Operations Bulletin Outlines New Examination Procedures

A procedure to reflect more accurately a registrant's capacity to serve in the national interest is described in an Operations Bulletin issued recently.

Under the procedure, the Armed Forces Examining Stations will determine whether each man:

1. Is desired by the Armed Forces at the present time.
2. Would be desired by the Armed Forces in an emergency.
3. Is unlikely to be required for Armed Forces duty.

The Armed Forces Examining Stations will put this procedure into effect in the near future.

Local board recording of symbols reflecting these determinations will facilitate the production of man-

power by local boards from among registrants unacceptable under current standards, if the need arises.

The procedure, when fully established, is also expected to counteract a tendency to interpret a finding of present unacceptability as implying an inability to contribute in the national interest in either a military or civilian capacity.

The system of symbols adopted to indicate relative acceptability will be used only by the Armed Forces Examining Stations and within the System. The symbol will not be added to classification or otherwise communicated to registrants.

The Operations Bulletin provides that men found acceptable in an emergency shall not be reclassified at the present time. Amendments to the regulations are being proposed which would establish a new class into which these men would be placed. Notification to registrants of acceptability on DD Form 62 will continue unchanged at present.

Registrants unlikely to be required for Armed Forces duty will continue to be reclassified into Class IV-F.

The new procedures have been developed after a lengthy period of study and consultation. The details have been coordinated by National Headquarters with other Federal agencies concerned.

Provision is made in the Operations Bulletin for local boards, in cases where they have sufficient information, to determine and record the relative capacity of registrants to serve.

The symbol used internally to indicate relative acceptability for military service is not a part of the classification. It was emphasized that although the symbol is subject to change when information supporting such change is received by the local board, it is not subject to appeal.

## Army to Call 7,000 in August

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to deliver 7,000 men for induction during August. All are for the Army.

The August call is based on attainment of approved strength after allowances have been made for enlistments and reenlistments.

The call for July was 6,000.

## SS Information Is Released In Varied Ways

Various examples of information activities conducted at various levels of the System come to the attention of National Headquarters.

In view of the fact that public information is the responsibility of all elements, brief reports of examples of these activities in *Selective Service* from time to time are believed to be of interest to members of the System.

A recent edition of a bulletin on Selective Service used in Nevada for some time has been received. The bulletin is prepared cooperatively by the Nevada State Headquarters and the Office of Student Affairs of the University of Nevada. It is printed by the State Printing Office as a university bulletin and made available to students.

The information is designed specifically for students and is briefly presented in the familiar folded leaflet providing a title column and five columns for text.

The training of a Reserve unit at Florida State Headquarters was the occasion for a news release published in St. Augustine, Fla., newspaper which included considerable information on the System's method of preparing for an emergency through such a training program. The visiting unit also submitted similar articles to their hometown papers. Pictures accompanied the story.

It is probably true that the necessity to perform service to insure the survival of this Nation in an emergency will be placed upon many, many citizens who do not at the present time realize that such an obligation could be in their future. It is true that the law under which the Selective Service System operates is one in which the obligations are stated, and are provided more positively and more specifically than are the general obligations of the citizen to contribute to the survival of his Nation.

It is true that in some forms of government the obligations are positive, definite, continuous, and the failure to live up to these obligations results in the severest of

(Continued on page 2)

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were:

Mrs. Elizabeth Ford, Clerk, Local Board No. 217, Battle Creek, Mich.; Mrs. Helen E. Foster, Clerk, Local Board No. 15, Machias, Maine; Edsall L. Couplin, Chairman of Local Board No. 212 of Wayne County, Michigan; J. H. Schatz, Local Board No. 56, Eureka, S. Dak.; Mrs. Helen D. Swenson, Local Board No. 1, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; and Edward R. Katz, Advisor to Registrants, Local Board No. 62, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Foster was in Washington with her son who received the "Honor Medal" of the Boy Scouts of America during the 50th Anniversary of Scouting.



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## SSS Symbolizes Obligation To Insure Survival

(Continued from page 1)

punishments. We do not believe that this form of notification of our citizenry is the kind we should have in a self-governing community.

The fact remains that if the government is with the consent of the governed then the governed must continually be alert to the size and nature of their obligations of citizenship. Unless this is done there can be no continuation of self-governing communities.

So a contribution of no small proportion is made by the Selective Service System through the necessity of keeping our young male citizens continually alert to the possibility that service may be required of them and that this service has no terminal measurement if the emergency be great enough.

The abstract nature of the position which the Selective Service System occupies makes it most difficult to determine the result of the influence upon our citizenry of a formal obligation which begins with registration and will continue

until 35 years of age. The need for appreciation of the obligations of citizenship are most evident. The very nature of our existence tends to make us seek our privileges and we are prone to want to forget our obligations except in times of great stress. The nature of our role makes it dangerous to wait for emergencies before we exert our influence by recognizing, or remaining continually prepared to assume and effectively discharge, our obligation. In fact, the logic of believing our citizens will respond in emergencies would force us to have frequent emergencies in order to command the services of our citizenry.

In the world of cold war our citizenry must learn how to respond that there be no emergencies rather than respond when they occur. The Selective Service System by its nature symbolizes this responsibility. In this respect, among governmental agencies, it stands too much alone.

## Classification Picture May 1, 1960

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	20,902,236
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	58,593
Not Examined.....	1,512,523
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	70,696
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	2,142
Fathers 19 through 25.....	375,190
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	87,463
Under 19 years of age.....	175,587
I-C	
Inducted.....	203,242
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,180,573
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	821
Not Examined.....	5,820
Fathers.....	2,264
I-W	
At Work.....	1,864
Released.....	5,583
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	715,880
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	32,301
College.....	3,749
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	53,837
II-A Apprentice.....	3,838
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	19,705
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	164,579
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,623,663
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,187,579
IV-B Officials.....	29
IV-C Aliens.....	6,697
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	60,974
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	3,221,098
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	9,125,946

## 1955 Teacher Deferment Bulletin Is Rescinded

Operations Bulletin No. 126, issued June 6, 1955, was rescinded June 8, 1960.

The rescinding bulletin pointed out the reason for the action—"because of the overall shortage of teachers in many fields of education and the need for giving consideration to their occupational deferment."

Recission of Operations Bulletin No. 126 leaves in effect the System's policy of considering teacher for deferment in the light of the general shortage of teachers in all fields. The recission removes an implication that teachers in specified fields should receive special consideration.

Operations Bulletin No. 12 noted that the list of critical occupations included college teacher instructing in critical occupational fields and high school teachers of mathematics and the physical and biological sciences. It noted that secondary schools were particularly hard pressed for teachers in mathematics and the physical and biological sciences, and requested local boards to carefully consider for deferment teachers of physical and biological sciences, mathematics, medicine, or dentistry.

Operations Bulletin No. 126 did not operate to bar consideration of other teachers for deferment. In fact, over the years, the need to defer teachers in many fields has been recognized. Policies of deferring teachers where the overall shortage indicated the need to do so were fostered in many ways. For example, in an editorial in the January 1958 issue of Selective Service, the Director wrote:

"... In addition, the Selective Service System must anticipate the pressures that will increasingly be placed upon schools—colleges, secondary, and every grade—to train scientists and engineers. The problem of teachers, not only teachers of science and engineering, but teachers in general is an unsolved one, and the members of the Selective Service System must take every action within their power to assist in the efforts to provide more and better teachers."

The System generally has been guided by the conditions of which the Director wrote. The national interest has dictated liberal teacher deferment policies. The responsibilities of the System to be responsive to the Nation's needs was emphasized in the concluding paragraph of the Director's editorial in January 1958:

"There is no question but that the concept of service as we have known it is changing. Just how it is changing and what its final implications are the future alone can determine. During this period of transition the Selective Service System can live up to its highest standard of service to its Government by using the means which it has to meet the conditions today, with an ever watchful eye on tomorrow. . . . The measure of our flexibility as an organization and our usefulness to our Nation will be determined by our ability to keep attuned to our times."

In view of the System's responsibilities, and the policies with respect to teachers which discharge of those responsibilities have developed, Operations Bulletin No. 126, calling attention to teachers in special fields, was no longer applicable.

## Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

May 23, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 214, as amended, Subject: "Use and Completion of Standby Reserve Notice and Report (SSS Form No. 91) and Standby Reserve Control (DD Form 889)," which was amended to advise that all U.S. Army installations will use machine methods to complete DD Form 889.

June 8, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 126, Subject: "Teachers in Schools and Colleges," rescinded because of the overall shortage of teachers in many fields of education other than those mentioned in the bulletin and the need for giving consideration to the occupational deferment of teachers in all fields in which shortages may exist.

June 10, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 221, as amended, Subject: "Use of Discharge Letter in Lieu of Record of Military Status of Registrant (DD Form 44)," which was amended to advise that the Department of the Navy is currently providing the appropriate local board with a copy of a discharge letter in lieu of DD Form 44 for each enlisted registrant discharged from his Naval Reserve status and will commence the same use of discharge letters for officer registrants on or about January 1, 1961.

June 14, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 203, as amended, Subject: "Procedures Relating to Use of Standby Reserve Control (DD Form No. 889) and Standby Reserve Notice and Report (SSS Form No. 91)," which was amended to indicate in paragraph 3 that the Department of the Navy will currently provide the appropriate State Director of Selective Service with a copy of a discharge letter in lieu of DD Form 889 for each enlisted man discharged from the Standby Reserve and, on or about January 1, 1961, will commence the same use of discharge letters for Naval officers so discharged.



# Engineer Group Studies Drop in Enrollments

The following information and reports on engineering enrollments reprinted from the Engineering and Scientific Manpower Newsletter for June 1960.

The reasons for the continued decline in freshman engineering enrollment appear to be:

1. Increased interest by quality students in other fields of science.

2. Concern over the rigors and standards of engineering education.

3. Decrease in applications in students lacking in genuine interest and motivation for engineering.

These causes were revealed in a special survey conducted by the Engineering Manpower Committee of Engineers Joint Council, compiled from statements of 150 engineering deans. The trend started in 1958-59 when freshman engineering enrollments dropped 1.1 percent over the previous year. The 1959-60 drop was 3.4 percent. Public institutions in the North and Mountain States were most affected.

Many deans were critical of the high school preparation received by engineering applicants. There was also a general consensus on the need for the engineering profession to establish more effective means of communicating to young people about engineering, its importance, and its rewards. The weight of evidence indicates that the freshman class this year will be larger than in the 1959 class.

The drop in engineering enrollments during the past 2 academic years has been variously interpreted. Several factors have been involved, but it is difficult to place tentative values on any of them. One suggestion has been a drift of students from engineering to science. The editors have just received a breakdown from one private institution that throws some light on this facet of the situation. The figures cover 4 academic years—1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, and 1959-60. Total enrollment in this period rose 4.5 percent, while engineering enrollment declined 7.2 percent. In 1956-57 engineering accounted for 61.8 percent of the total enrollment; in 1959-60, only 54.8 percent.

Department	1956-57	1958-60	Change
Total enrollment	6,000	6,270	+ 4.5
Engineering	3,706	3,439	- 7.2
Physical sciences*	1,215	1,640	+35.0
Other sciences	296	343	+16.0
*Includes physics, chemistry, and mathematics.			

\*Gains in science thus absorbed the equivalent of the losses in engineering, plus three-quarters of the net gain in the institution's enrollment. Generalizations from a single example are not in order, but the figures give some substance to the idea of a drift from engineering to science. . . ."

## Record Praised as Local Board Member In 1917, and Since 1940, Retires at 93

George F. Obrecht, Sr., who has served as an uncompensated member of Selective Service in World War I, and since 1940, retired late in May at the age of 93. He was chairman of Local Board No. 3 of Baltimore, Md., a post he had filled for approximately 18 years.

During the First World War, Mr. Obrecht was a member of Local Board No. 22 in Maryland.

In a letter to Mr. Obrecht, the Director of Selective Service wrote: "Your long and outstanding contributions to your country and the

Selective Service System, which date back to the First World War . . . are records seldom if ever equalled. . . . I, as Director of Selective Service, congratulate you officially as well as personally, for your superior and outstanding service."

Many uncompensated members of the System trace their service back to World War II, as evidenced by the numerous 15-year service awards which have been presented. But relatively few of those who served in World War I remain with the System.

## Three Commended For Actions In Emergencies

For their part in emergencies involving fires, Illinois has awarded certificates of merit, with special citations, to Glenn H. Moffit, member, and Mary C. Forsell, Clerk of Local Board No. 173, Aledo; and Marilyn J. Black, Clerk of Local Board No. 156, Pontiac.

Mr. Moffit and Mrs. Forsell took prompt and courageous action to remove vital records from their board office when it was threatened by a fire next door. They were assisted by Mrs. Forsell's husband, Emery, who has been awarded a certificate of appreciation.

In Mrs. Black's case, when the Pontiac office was wholly destroyed by fire last April 7, she at once began the heavy task of reconstituting the records. She did much voluntary work at her own home and outside regular office hours. Now the local board is in full operation again, thanks to her devoted efforts.—*From "Chats," Illinois Selective Service Newspaper.*

### Continued Service

Two veterans of World War II, Eugene F. Hoffman and Clell L. Woods who were inducted into service from the Springfield, Ill., area, were wounded in action and each lost one leg. They are now chairmen of neighboring local boards in Springfield.

## Selective Service Adds to Status Of Military Service in Peacetime

Recognition of one of the fundamental reasons why Selective Service has been the method this Nation has adopted for the maintenance of large Armed Forces was recognized in an editorial published recently in the Nashville, Tenn., Banner.

In its opening paragraphs the editorial reviews the improvement in comparatively recent times in the esteem in which the peacetime military service is held by the public.

"Too often, a soldier was looked upon as a necessary evil . . . who couldn't make a living on the 'outside,'" the editorial states, and adds:

"Since World War II, the atti-

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the U.S. savings bonds purchased as of April 30, 1960, number 32.

Relative standings of the 32, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Puerto Rico	12.73
Idaho	12.73
Virgin Islands	12.18
Nevada	9.49
Alabama	9.33
Wisconsin	8.62
Hawaii	8.32
Washington	7.83
Delaware	7.76
Nebraska	7.66
Minnesota	7.35
Maryland	7.25
South Dakota	7.10
North Carolina	6.86
Texas	6.72
Wyoming	6.68
Oklahoma	6.62
North Dakota	6.49
Ohio	6.35
Rhode Island	6.32
Missouri	6.26
Maine	6.22
South Carolina	6.17
New Hampshire	5.78
Utah	5.57
New Jersey	5.46
Florida	5.40
District of Columbia	5.00
California	4.89
Michigan	4.85
Connecticut	4.67
Georgia	4.35

## Regulation Change By Army Affects I-O Processing

Army regulations on the preinduction processing of registrants are being changed to clarify the procedures applicable to physician and dentist registrants classified in Class I-O.

The amended regulations will specify that such registrants shall not be required to accomplish DD Form 98 (Armed Forces Security Questionnaire) when forwarded for preinduction processing.

The move to amend the regulations was instituted following discussions recently between National Headquarters and the Office of the Adjutant General, U.S. Army. Regulations governing the processing of medical and dental registrants did not specifically provide that such registrants in Class I-O would not accomplish the security form, although the regulations did specifically exclude this step in preinduction processing of other registrants classified in Class I-O.

As a result of the absence of a specific provision in this area, induction station personnel had on occasions viewed the preinduction processing of medical and dental registrants to require the accomplishment of DD Form 98, whether being processed for entry into the Armed Forces or for civilian work in lieu of military service.

## Services Honor Board Clerks

Recently awarded certificates of appreciation for their assistance to various recruiting programs were:

Alabama: Mrs. Virginia A. Seales, by the Army.

California: Mrs. Vira J. Hill, by the Army.

North Carolina: Mrs. Adelaide D. Brooks, Mrs. Ruth V. Skidmore, and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Trapp, all by the Army.

Oregon: Helen McDonnell, Lillian Wiltermood, Eula Morris, Iola Olson, and Patricia Smurthwaite, all by the Army.

South Carolina: Miss Martha F. Bennett by the Army; Miss Marva Lee Jordan and Mrs. Jessica N. Berry, by the Army and Marine Corps.

Tennessee: Mrs. Marion S. Glover, by the Army.

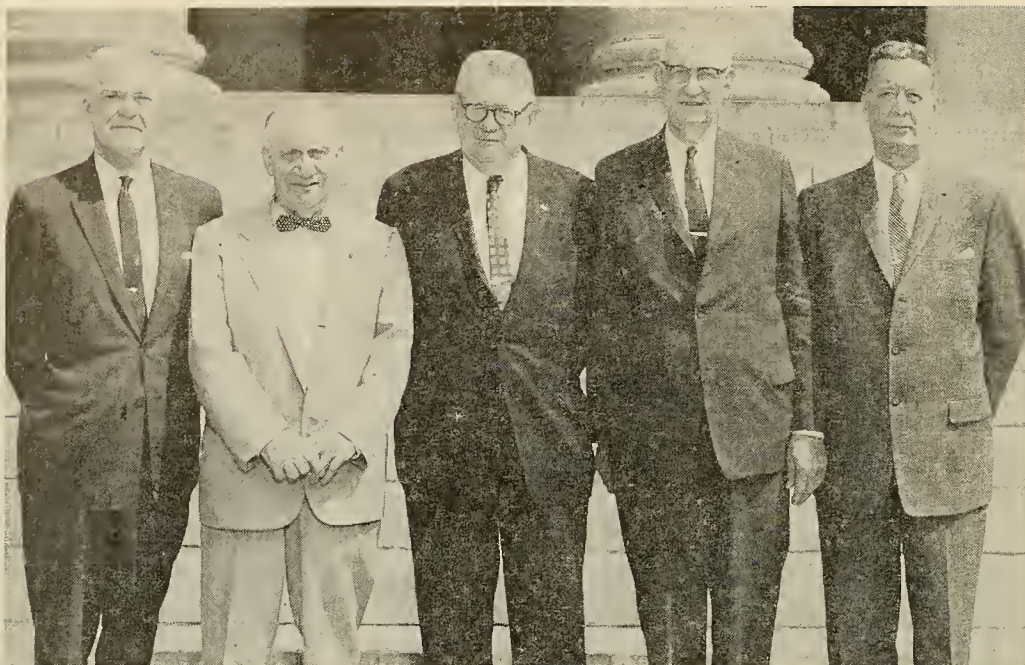
Texas: Mrs. Clara B. Bunn, by the Army and Navy; John D. Burkhalter, by the Navy and Marine Corps; Mrs. Mary V. Booth, by the Army; Mrs. Genevieve N. Cox, by the Marine Corps; Mrs. Wilma L. Cole, by the Army; Mrs. Gladys B. Deen, by the Marine Corps; Mrs. Abigail A. Frazier, by the Army; Mrs. Frances E. Grimes, by the Army, Navy, and Air Force; Mrs. Inez D. Green, by the Army; Henry B. Grigsby, by the Air Force; Mrs. Dorothy J. Garrett, by the Navy; Mrs. Imogene S. Hamilton, by the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

tude of the public toward the peacetime military has changed for the better.

"Part of this can be attributed to the continuance of Selective Service which still gives the Armed Services a semi-civilian flavor. But the basic reason . . . is the fact we are living in an era of nervous peace which could fast change into a shooting war . . . if it were not for a trained and ready military."

The editorial then points out that the military service's well-earned public esteem suffers disproportionately through the "injudiciousness of a few," referring to recent news reports which resulted in criticism of the military services.





## Director Approves Cash Awards, Certificates for 12

The following awards were approved recently by the Director:

Cash Awards: Mrs. Elinor V. McCutchan, clerk, Local Board 23, Kelso, Wash.; Amanda L. White, clerk, Missouri State Headquarters; Mrs. Patty F. Germany, clerk, Local Board 99, Baton Rouge, La.; Mrs. Dorothy S. Buday, clerk, Local Board 50, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Claire H. Pattillo, clerk, Oregon State Headquarters; Jonathan E. Wolfe, clerk, Arkansas State Headquarters; and Albert J. Loeffler, National Headquarters.

Certificates of Awards: Miss Gertrude J. Kane, chief clerk, Local Board 15, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. Florence J. Baugh, clerk, Local Board 62, Stillwater, Okla.; Mrs. Marguerite M. Talbot, clerk, Local Board 65, Macon, Mo.; and Mrs. Ruth B. Hayes, assistant clerk, Local Board 25, Cleveland, Ohio.

A certificate of merit, together with a cash award, was granted Mrs. Virginia P. Turpin, clerk of Local Board 58, Rome, Ga., for her courageous handling of an emergency situation, May 17, caused by a fire in buildings adjacent to the local board.

## Guard in Nike Role

By mid-1961, the Army National Guard will have taken over full-time operation of 36 additional Nike-Ajax batteries from the active Army, and also will be manning six Nike-Hercules batteries full time in Hawaii. Since taking over its first batteries in the Los Angeles area in September 1958, the Guard has assumed operation of 40 batteries in 10 major population centers.—*Army Information Digest.*

AS STATE DIRECTORS met in annual conference in May at National Headquarters, there was recognition that 1960 marked the 20th anniversary of the beginning of Selective Service prior to U.S. entry into World War II. The pictures on this page recognize that span of time. In the one picture the four State directors who also held that office in 1940 are shown with Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service. The four are, from left to right, Maj. Gen. Rhodolph L. Esmay, Wyoming; Maj. Gen. Heber L. Edwards, North Dakota; General Hershey; Maj. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, Nebraska; and Brig. Gen. Henry C. Stanwood, Maryland. In the other picture are conferees who attended the 1940 conference, in any capacity, who also were present at the 1960 conference for the picture. They are, left to right, first row, Maj. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, Nebraska; Maj. Gen. Rhodolph L. Esmay, Wyoming; Brig. Gen. Harry B. Van Sciver, Delaware; General Hershey, Director of Selective Service; Brig. Gen. Henry C. Stanwood, Maryland; Col. Charles H. Grahl; and Col. William P. Averill. Second row, left to right, Col. Daniel O. Omer, Deputy Director of Selective Service; Col. Gareth H. Brainerd; Col. William S. Iliff; Col. Cloyd T. Caldwell; Col. Bentley Courtenay, Wisconsin; Col. Raymond T. Higgins; Col. Campbell C. Johnson; and Col. Arthur A. Holmes, Michigan.



## Letters Praise Help Given To Recruiters

For some time *SELECTIVE SERVICE* has each month published the names of local board clerks who were reported as receiving certificates of appreciation from the various Armed Service recruiting organizations. These awards reflected the valuable aid the System has given to the recruiting programs of all the services.

Awards of certificates have been reported from a number of sources. In addition to reports from State Headquarters and local boards, recruiting services of the Armed Forces have submitted the names of clerks who were presented certificates.

While many such presentations probably are not reported to *SELECTIVE SERVICE*, the name reported will continue to be printed when possible.

However, a new aspect of the program has recently come to the attention of National Headquarters. Several reports have been received recently from members of the recruiting services special commending local board clerks for their aid.

The clerks commended in the letters no doubt have rendered assistance just as valuable to recruiters as have those who have received official certificates. However, it has been determined that the agency newspaper will continue to publish only the names of the members of the System who receive official awards.

Recruiting personnel in Michigan, Montana, Minnesota and Arizona have recently written National Headquarters praising the help given them by local board clerks.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume X

WASHINGTON, D.C., AUGUST 1960

Number 8

## College Student Test Results Are Summarized

A summary of the major findings from the April 28, 1960, Selective Service College Qualification Test reflects results achieved by the 116 candidates tested. The number is the smallest ever to apply for the test, and is more than 1,900 fewer than were tested in 1959.

Fifteen percent of those tested scored below 70; 38 percent scored below 75; and 73 percent scored below 80 on the test.

A comparison with the 1959 results indicates that the smaller 1960 group made somewhat higher scores and experienced a smaller variation in scores than the 1959 group. In 1959, 18 percent scored below 70; and 43 percent below 75. The percentage scoring below 80 in 1959 was the same as in 1960—73 percent.

Of the total number tested, 1,047 were freshmen; 571, sophomores; 2, juniors; 800, seniors; and 266, graduate and special students.

Compared to 1959, the number of sophomores and juniors tested in 1960 declined approximately by half. About one-third fewer freshmen and seniors were tested. In the graduate and special student group, the 1960 test attracted only one-fourth as many as in 1959, from 277 to 66.

The performance by classes was as follows:

About one-third of the freshmen, and of the graduate and special students scored 80 or above. About one-fourth of the sophomores and of the seniors equalled the feat. But fewer than 16 percent of the juniors scored 80 or higher.

As might be expected, a smaller proportion of the graduate and special students scored 69 or below, less than 8 percent. As might also be expected, less than 10 percent of the seniors scored below 70; and 15 percent of the juniors. The sophomores with 19 percent and the freshmen with about 18 percent scoring below 70 had about equal proportions of "failures."

## Army To Call 3,000 in September

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to deliver 3,000 men for induction during September.

The September call is based on attainment of approved strength after allowances have been made for enlistments and reenlistments.

## Performance Outstanding In Operation Volunteer

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director, Selective Service System

The capability of the Selective Service System to respond to the unusual was demonstrated most effectively during the last few days of June. The project was the delivery of volunteers to the Armed Forces on extremely short notice. The decision was not made at National Headquarters until June 20. The instructions were sent out that day. It was understood by the Director that only 8 working days remained in the month and that for many local boards there were far less due to the days they are not open. Frankly, the Director did not believe much could be done under such adverse circumstances.

The results exceeded by far any possible optimistic forecast. A total of 7,000 were called for the month of June prior to the initiation of "Operation Volunteer." A total of 9,644 regis-

(Continued on page 2)

## Designs of Member of System Win Prize, Honorable Mention, Among 3,000 Entries In Federal Fire Council Emblem Contest

Second prize in the Government-wide contest to design an emblem for the Federal Fire Council has been awarded to a member of Selective Service, Walter F. Halleck of National Headquarters. A second entry by Mr. Halleck was awarded an honorable mention.

Announcement of the results of the contest was made by letter to all participants. The General Services Administration expressed appreciation for the wide partici-

lective Service indicated that members of the System submitted more than double the number which might have been expected. One hundred entries from each of 30 agencies would account for 3,000, but members of the System submitted 222. Participation by the System is viewed as outstanding.

First place in the contest was awarded to an employee of the Atomic Energy Commission; and third place to an employee of the Treasury Department. Among the first three places and the seven honorable mentions, Mr. Halleck's entries accounted for two places awarded to Selective Service. The only other Agency to place two designs among the top ten was the Veterans Administration, two of whose employees won honorable mention.

Designs from 35 States and National Headquarters were submitted by Selective Service System personnel for entry in the contest.

A total of 222 entries were received at National Headquarters and forwarded to the General Services Administration for judging in competition for prizes of from \$100 to \$25.

Prior to the deadline for submission to GSA, the varied and interesting designs were on exhibit at National Headquarters. State Directors of Selective Service, then in conference in Washington, joined personnel of National Headquarters in viewing the collection of designs.

## Industry Feels Shortage In Technical Area

Difficulties in manning positions calling for work falling between that of skilled craftsmen on one hand, and professional engineers and scientists on the other, are being experienced in industry, according to information reaching National Headquarters from various sources.

Some employers find the shortage of such personnel to be critical and to require concentrated effort by personnel departments to ease. The overall shortage apparently is national in scope.

Although the area of shortage has not been clearly defined in terms of the positions involved, one industry has indicated the type of occupation by the term it applies to such personnel—"engineer aids." Comparable positions in another industry are designated by other titles reflecting the nature of the industry's business.

The positions involved are those which are filled by individuals trained within the industry, by technical schools, or by incomplete professional training. Many such positions have been filled through diversion of professional engineers and scientists, thus aggravating the shortages in those fields.

While no formal finding of a critical shortage in specific industries of manpower with identified "super skills" has been made by any governmental agency, indications are that this is an area in which increasing difficulty may be expected. The shortage may be attributed to the absolute scarcity of people with the necessary abilities and training, to the increased demand for such personnel as the result of technological developments, and diminishing immigration of technicians from foreign countries.

It has been suggested that the shortage of personnel in this area accounts for much of the problem familiar to the Armed Forces of losing highly trained technical manpower to industry where the demand for such personnel has resulted in attractive employment opportunities.

Increasing evidence in support of deferments for men in positions of this nature may be expected by the Selective Service System. These key positions may be almost as vital to the continued effective conduct of complex industrial processes as are those of professional engineers, scientists, and skilled and master craftsmen.



SECOND PRIZE in a Government-wide contest to design a suitable emblem for the Federal Fire Council was awarded the entry above, submitted by Walter F. Halleck of National Headquarters.

Employees of 30 Federal agencies entered the contest, and 1,761 individuals submitted nearly 3,000 designs.

The number of entries from Se-

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

AUG 10 1960



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 14, 1957.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue N.W., Washington 25, D.C.

## Performance Outstanding In Operation Volunteer

(Continued from page 1)

trants were inducted in June, or 137.8 percent of the 7,000 in the call.

Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and the Canal Zone, had no calls for the month of June and none of them participated in "Operation Volunteer." The remaining 52 units of the Selective Service System were divided as follows: 85 to 99 percent—5; 100 to 138 percent—21; 139 to 174 percent—16; 175 to 467 percent—10.

The top ten finished in the following order: Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Florida, Idaho, Vermont, Alabama, Michigan, Tennessee, Indiana, and Virginia.

The pride felt by the Director in this achievement was mixed with the humility that comes with underestimating the capacity of the organization with which it is his high privilege to serve. There is credit enough for all, but, as in any operation, the brunt of the work falls upon the local board, and in the board upon the local board clerk. Success or failure rests upon her shoulders. It detracts from no one else to give her the lion's share of the credit for this most successful project.

This project, "Operation Volunteer," merits a "well done" to every member of the Selective Service System who had any part in it. It met an unusual demand under time limitations that seemed prohibitive of any appreciable degree of success. It reflected alertness, flexibility, capacity, devotion to duty, and the willingness to undertake whatever is required regardless of the prospects for success.

I know all members of the Selective Service System will share the pride the Director feels. I am sure this achievement will justify the confidence we have in our organization and that we can face the future confident that whatever may be required of the Selective Service System will be done.

## Service Academies Raid Local Board For Registrants

Sometime ago, *Selective Service* printed a series of reports of local board clerks registering their sons.

Now Mrs. Alice R. Dimmick, clerk of Local Board No. 36, Iosco County, Mich., has happily reported she did not register her son when he turned 18 in August.

The reason is the appointment of Joseph George Dimmick to the U.S. Naval Academy. His reporting date was July 5.

Mrs. Dimmick is accustomed to losing registrants to the service academies. Another registrant reported to the U.S. Military Academy in July. He is David Joseph Tripler. The two appointments account for four cases of "beating the draft" through academy entrance in the last 3 years from Iosco County, which has 1,700 registrants.

## Family Service Aims at Goal Of Fifty Years

Another recount of outstanding service by a family has been contributed by Local Board No. 90 of Salamanca, N.Y.

Six of seven sons of Harlo D. Milliman, who himself is a World War I veteran, have served in the Armed Forces, totaling now approximately 30 years.

One of the sons has 8 years in toward his planned career, which will, when completed, bring the family total to nearly 50 years.

### Career Interruption

A Chicago registrant protests: "I intend to become a salesman, and with my bad feet the Army's long hikes would seriously impair my future."

## Myths From History of SSS Gain Foothold As Years Pass

Keeping the record straight about what Selective Service is doing today, and who is affected and how, is a part of the routine duties of every member of the System. It requires constant attention and endless repetition. Part of the task is for personnel of the System to remember that their own natural familiarity with the operation of the System, and privileges and obligations under the law, do not reflect equal familiarity on the part of the public.

But like any activity with some years behind it, there are myths about the past which persist. These are regarded as of little moment today, and although they are recognized as errors, occasions rarely present themselves to keep the past record straight.

Among such myths which members of the System hear now and then are:

1. The 1948 act was the Nation's first peacetime draft. (The 1940 act was, of course).

2. The 1951 act expired and was

renewed in 1955 and 1959. (Only the authority to induct men who did not require extended liability required renewal).

3. Congress voted to extend Selective Service in 1941 by one vote in the House of Representatives, or another version;

4. Congress adopted peacetime Selective Service by a single vote in the House of Representatives prior to World War II.

The last two listed myths and related ones arose from the Service Extension Act of 1941. These myths usually reappear in harmless context. On the other hand, they have been used to support contentions that the requirement of military service is contrary to American traditions while ignoring this Nation's history and experience since colonial times.

The myth numbered "4," above was recently, once again laid to rest in a letter written by the Director of Selective Service, which sets the past record straight with brevity.

The letter, in part, set out the following:

"The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (Public Law 783, 76th Congress), was passed by the Senate on August 23, 1940, by a vote of 58 to 31. It passed the House on September 7, 1940, by a vote of 263 to 149.

"The report of the conferees passed the Senate by a vote of 47 to 25 and the House by a vote of 232 to 124.

"The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 provided for a term of service of 1 year for each registrant inducted, it provided that the law should expire on May 15, 1945.

"In August of 1941 the question before the Congress was whether or not the inductees would be held beyond the 1 year for which they had been inducted. It was a Joint Resolution to empower the President to extend for not to exceed 18 additional months the service of any member of the Armed Forces, including inductees, that was passed by the House with a vote of 203 to 202, on August 12, 1941.

"This Joint Resolution did not create a liability as that had already been done by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. It did not extend the Selective Training and Service Act because it was not due to expire until May 15, 1945. What it did do was to permit the Armed Forces to retain for not more than 18 months the men they had trained, commissioned, enlisted, inducted, Regular, Reserve, and National Guard."

The Director's letter also treated with a more technical example of confusion which has been echoed even by some members of the System. That is the question of whether the Service Extension Act of 1941 added 18 months of service to the original 12 months, or merely provided for 18 months altogether, or a 6-month extension.

## Board Chairman Named County's Outstanding Citizen

The Reverend Harold E. Johnson, chairman of local board No. 9 for the past 7 years and pastor of the Santa Rita Community Church, was selected by a committee representing all the civic organizations of the community, as the Outstanding Citizen of Grant County, New Mexico, for 1960.

A Congregational minister, the clergyman had been pastor of the Santa Rita church since 1929, except for 5 years, when he served as a Field Director of the American Red Cross, during World War II.

Active in scouting for 44 years, he has received the Silver Beaver for his contribution to scouting.

He has been active in the American Red Cross and other organizations. He is Chaplain of the Civil Air Patrol, member of the American Legion, the Grant County Archaeological Society, and the Masonic Order.

He was presented with an engraved bronze plaque at a banquet in his honor on May 6, attended by nearly 200 citizens.

## Wants the Services To Have the Best

The form sent out by Pennsylvania Local Board No. 174 asked: "Have you any physical or mental defects which you believe will disqualify you for service in the Armed Forces? If so, give details and substantiate by doctor's statement." The answer: "Yes. I have a corn on my left foot and when I run any distance I get short of breath."



# Top Officials View Role of Reserves in Civilian Defense

The Selective Service System's action of planning and preparation to be ready to perform additional duties in an emergency is a familiar one.

Those additional duties may include the supplying of manpower and manpower information to users other than the military. System personnel widely recognizes the possibility that it may be called upon to aid in civil defense in an emergency by using its capabilities in the field of manpower management.

In view of these future possibilities, testimony offered recently before the Senate Armed Services Committee by Charles C. Finucane, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Personnel, and Reserve; by Gov. Leo H. Hoegh, Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, with respect to manpower for civil defense, will be of interest. The testimony was presented in hearings held by a subcommittee on a resolution requesting a study of the desirability of using the reserve components of the Armed Forces in civil defense. Obviously, any policy which

designated in advance the source of manpower for a specific function in an emergency would affect the System's probable manpower role if an emergency occurred.

Testimony of the two officials emphasized the viewpoint familiar to the System that the primary responsibilities of the military forces limits their utilization in secondary missions, and that it would be an error to count on military forces for nonmilitary missions.

After pointing out that military assistance in civil disaster is traditional, and that the Nation's planning contemplated such assistance by the military to civil defense as is feasible, Secretary Finucane commented on the resolution:

"... It appears that the resolution which you are now considering has two basic issues. First, it seems to make a distinction between the use of the Reserve components and the Active components of our Armed Forces. Second, the resolution suggests a plan should be developed that would utilize certain, or possibly all, of the manpower and resources of the various Reserve components in carrying out the civil defense program in the event of an armed attack.

"... There should be no distinction between the Active components and the Reserve components... as far as their planned utilization is concerned. ...

"The purpose of the Reserve components is to provide training and qualified persons available for active duty in the Armed Forces, in time of war or national emergency... to fill the needs of the Armed Forces. ...

"... Under certain war conditions the capabilities of the Active forces without the full strength of the Reserves to supplement them would fall far short of the overall military requirements. As a result, our Reserve components have

been carefully designed to meet the requirements. ..."

Secretary Finucane then quoted the opinion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff expressed following a recent review of the roles and missions of the Reserve components:

"Civil defense should not be assigned to the Reserve components... as a specific mission other than as required to support military operations now or at any time in the foreseeable future. To designate Reserve forces to perform or to support the civil defense effort as a primary mission in time of war would derogate from their capability to perform the vital military mission of the Reserves to complement and supplement the Active forces required for essential military operations. This does not preclude Reserve components participating in the civil defense effort, while remaining organized and trained for their primary military mission, to the extent such participation does not detract from their capability to conduct or support operations essential to the successful prosecution of the war."

With regard to the scope of the civil defense effort which may be required in another war, Secretary Finucane said:

"Ten million people were mobilized and available for civil defense tasks during World War II. Ten million probably would not do the job today. A far greater part of our total population would be required if there is to be a reasonable assurance of the survival of the Nation. Even if there was no military requirement for their use, the Reserve components of the U.S. Armed Forces could not meet a requirement of this magnitude. It would, therefore, be extremely hazardous to assume that the military, Active or Reserve, could meet a substantial share of the civil defense requirements while simultaneously conducting and preparing

for necessary military operations. ..."

In conclusion, the Secretary expressed the opinion of the Department of Defense that "... current plans and programs do now in fact provide for the maximum practical participation of our military forces, both Active and Reserve, in the civil defense effort. ..."

The Director of OCDM, after reporting in some detail on the overall military-civil defense relationships, and reviewing plans and studies looking toward fullest cooperation, said:

"... We recognize that Reserve personnel with mobilization assignments and the higher priority Reserve units are subject to immediate call in an emergency to perform military missions. So our studies with the Department of Defense are pointed primarily toward the possible civil defense use of retired reservists and of individual reservists in the categories known generally as control groups and in the standby Reserves. These constitute a pool of several hundred thousand officers and enlisted personnel whose skills would be extremely valuable if applied to the civil defense effort.

"I am very well satisfied with the progress being made in these various efforts to improve the military-civil defense relationships. ..."

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

June 21, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 81, as amended, Subject: "Jewish Holy Days," which was amended to set forth the dates of the Jewish Holy Days for the coming year.

July 5, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 185, as amended, Subject: "Status of Quotas for Enlistment in the Critical Skills Program," which was amended to announce that reduced quotas of enlistments for the critical skills program for the fiscal year 1961 are open for each armed force, and to provide for sending notifications to the Army under sections 1680.5(b) and 1680.7(b) of the regulations to Army Corps and overseas Army commanders.

July 14, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 184, as amended, Subject: "Critical Skills Program," which was an amendment of the entire bulletin because of the sharp reduction of the quotas of enlistments for the program during the fiscal year 1961.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the U.S. savings bonds purchased as of May 31, 1960, number 31.

Relative standings of the 31, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Puerto Rico.....	12.85
Hawaii.....	12.66
Virgin Islands.....	12.18
Nevada.....	9.73
Alabama.....	9.64
Wisconsin.....	8.63
Washington.....	7.93
Nebraska.....	7.92
Delaware.....	7.71
Maryland.....	7.19
Minnesota.....	7.04
North Carolina.....	6.80
Texas.....	6.73
South Dakota.....	6.71
Wyoming.....	6.67
Oklahoma.....	6.63
Missouri.....	6.32
Maine.....	6.25
Ohio.....	6.23
South Carolina.....	6.11
Utah.....	5.97
North Dakota.....	5.89
New Hampshire.....	5.78
Rhode Island.....	5.59
Florida.....	5.50
New Jersey.....	5.44
District of Columbia.....	5.00
Michigan.....	4.88
California.....	4.80
Connecticut.....	4.63
Georgia.....	4.30

## System's Aid in Armed Forces Day Observances Praised by Services

Participation in the annual observance of Armed Forces Day by elements of the Selective Service System has won the appreciation of the Department of Defense.

In a letter to Lt. Gen. Lewis B.

Hershey, Director of Selective Service, the Honorable Murray Snyder, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, extended thanks to the System for its aid in conducting the 1960 events.

Mr. Snyder wrote:

"As in previous years, on behalf of the Department of Defense, I wish to thank you for your personal support and for the cooperation the Selective Service System gave to the annual Armed Forces Day observance in May. The 1960 program was highly successful and demonstrated again the close working relationships of all active and reserve forces, public officials, and civilian leaders throughout the United States and abroad.

"You may be sure that the Selective Service System support of the observance was most helpful and is appreciated accordingly."

## Gets In Service, But Can't Stay In

A West Virginia local board reports a registrant who, over a 5-year span, enlisted five times in the Army and three times in the Air Force under three different names and seven different birth dates. Not only that, but he registered with Selective Service three times under two different names. He managed to accumulate 6 months of active service in the Armed Forces.



## Defense Halves Critical Skills Quota to 1,000

A quota of 1,000 enlistments in the critical skills reserve program has been established by the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1961. The new quota, announced in Operations Bulletin No. 185 as amended July 5, 1960, is a reduction of 50 percent in the quota of 2,000 in effect for the previous 3 years. The Coast Guard reduced its quota from 50 to 30.

The new Department of Defense quota is prorated among the Armed Forces, as in former years.

Data compiled at National Headquarters from State reports shows that as of May 31, 1960, 14,893 applications had been made for enlistment in the program since March 1956. On the same date, enlistments since the program began reached a total of 9,257. Active duty for training had been completed by 7,446.

Enlistments by month for the first 11 months of fiscal year 1960, compiled from State reports of receipt of DD Forms 44 are:

July 1959, 170; August, 197; September, 188; October, 200; November, 178; December, 118; January 1960, 158; February, 207; March, 179; April, 197 and May, 138.

Total enlistments for the 11 months were 1,930. The quota for the entire fiscal year 1960 was 2,050, or 120 greater than had been enlisted by June 1, according to State reports.

In reducing the program, the Department of Defense pointed out that training critical skills reservists takes personnel from the active forces and draws on funds for the Reserve to train men who may not be available from the Standby Reserve in the event of an emergency. The Department believes its training personnel and funds should be used on the Ready Reserve which would be available in an emergency.

Operations Bulletin No. 184 was amended to reflect the reduction in the quota. Local boards were reminded that in view of the cut, registrants cannot be encouraged to apply for enlistment in the same numbers or with the same degree of assurance that they will be enlisted. As an alternative, local boards may give greater consideration for the deferment in Class II-A of men who might qualify for selection for the critical skills reserve.

Computations at National Headquarters indicate that the number of applications approved by local boards has shown a tendency to decline over the last 6 months. The number of pending applications has declined, for example, from 667 last January to 575 in May.

Other computations indicate that the 10 leading industrial States of the Nation accounted for nearly 74 percent of the approved applications in the same period.

## Supreme Court Hands Down Decision in Selective Service Case Involving FBI, Hearing Officer Reports, and Summary in File

By a 5-4 decision the Supreme Court of the United States on June 27, 1960, held that Raymond Gonzales, Jr., whose claim of conscientious objection was denied by the appeal board was not entitled at his trial to secure the FBI reports of investigation, the notes of the hearing officer, or the report of the hearing officer to the Department of Justice. It also held that the Department of Justice did not deny the registrant due process, by stating in effect that the Department was not required to set up a procedure which would give the registrant timely opportunity prior to the Department's recommendation to the appeal board, to answer or explain the local board summary of a hearing which reported the registrant as claiming to devote 100 hours each month to preaching activities. The court pointed out that under the procedure followed the registrant had opportunity to contest the information contained in the summary while the case was pending before the appeal board. This contention was considered and denied by the appeal board.

The facts of the case as set out in the opinion of the Supreme Court are:

"Petitioner registered with Local Board No. 9, Boulder, Colo., on March 17, 1952. His answers to the

classification questionnaire reflected that he was a minister of the Jehovah's Witnesses, employed at night by a sugar producer. He claimed IV-D classification as a minister of religion, devoting a minimum of 100 hours a month to preaching. On November 13, 1952, he was classified in Class I-A. On November 22, 1952, he wrote the Board, protesting this classification. He again stated that he was a 'regular minister'; that he was 'devoting an average of 100 hours a month to actual preaching publicly,' in addition to 50 to 75 hours in other ministerial duties, and that he opposed war in any form. Thereafter he was classified I-O. On April 1, 1953, after some 6 months of full-time 'pioneering' petitioner discontinued devoting 100 hours a month to preaching, but failed to so notify his local board. In a periodic review, the local board on July 30, 1953, reclassified him I-A and upheld this classification after a personal appearance by petitioner, because of his willingness to kill in defense of his church and home. Upon administrative approval of the reclassification, he was ordered to report for induction on June 11, 1956, but failed to do so. He was not prosecuted, however, and his case was subsequently reopened, in the light of *Sicurella v. United States*, 348 U.S. 385 (1955). He was again reclassified I-A by the local board. There followed a customary Department of Justice hearing, at which petitioner appeared. In his report to the Attorney General, the hearing officer suggested that the petitioner be exempt only from

combatant training and service. On March 21, 1957, however, the Department recommended approval of the I-A classification. The ground for this recommendation was that, while petitioner claimed before the local board on August 17, 1956 (as evidenced by a memorandum in his file of that date), that he was devoting 100 hours per month to actual preaching, the headquarters of the Jehovah's Witnesses reported that he was no longer doing so and, on the contrary, had relinquished both his Pioneer and Bible Student Service positions. It reported that he devoted only some 6½ hours per month to public preaching and from 20 to 25 hours per month to church activities. His claim was therefore 'so highly exaggerated,' the Department concluded, that it 'casts doubt upon his veracity and, consequently, upon his sincerity and good faith.' The appeal board furnished petitioner a copy of the recommendation. In his answer thereto, he advised the Board that he had made no such statement in 1956, and asserted that his only claim to 'pioneering' was in 1955. The appeal board, however, unanimously concurred in the Department's recommendation. Upon return of the file to the local board, petitioner was again ordered to report for induction and his prosecution followed his failure to do so.

The majority opinion in the case of *Gonzales v. United States* was delivered by Mr. Justice Clark. The dissent was written by Mr. Chief Justice Warren. Black, Douglas, and Brennan also joined in the dissent.

## Services Recognize Clerk Cooperation

Recruiting services continue to honor members of Selective Service for assistance and cooperation in recruiting programs. Recently reported were the following:

Texas: Mrs. Daurice L. Harris, by the Army; Mrs. Ione Holcombe, by the Navy; Mrs. Evelyn M. Jennison, by the Navy and Marine Corps; Mrs. Doris C. Littlefair, by the Army; Mrs. Ann I. Lynn, by the Navy; Mrs. Lola M. McDougall, by the Army; Mrs. Anabel S. Moore, by the Marine Corps; Mrs. Hazel F. Petty, by the Army; Mrs. Ruth R. Rideout, by the Army; Mrs. Victoria S. Reyes, by the Army and Marine Corps; Mrs. Jewell R. Reaves, by the Navy and Army; Wallace C. Smith, by the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps; Mrs. Margery D. Skinner, by the Army, Navy, and Air Force; Mrs. Doris S. Teel, by the Navy; Mrs. Lorena J. Vernon, by the Army; Miss Ruth B. Webb, by the Navy; Mrs. Billie M. Walters, by the Army; Mrs. Myra H. Wright, by the Marine Corps; Mrs. Wanda R. Ward, by the Army; Mrs. Suzanne M. Wyllie, by the Army and Navy; Mrs. Kathleen E. Zmotony, by the Army; Mrs. Bessie L. Welch, by the Navy; Mrs. Faye R. Marrs, by the Navy; and Mrs. Virginia Curtis, by the Air Force.

West Virginia: Miss Alma E. Smith, Edward B. Hawkins, Mrs. Helen L. Townsend, Mrs. Annette Largent, and Mrs. Helen Glenn, by the Army; Mrs. Nellie V. Gall and Mrs. Carla Hamilton, by the Air Force.

## Classification Picture June 1, 1960

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	20,979,865
I-A and I-A-O.....	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	54,450
Not Examined.....	1,526,319
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	73,366
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	2,359
Fathers 19 through 25.....	371,672
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	88,818
Under 19 years of age.....	169,106
I-C Inducted.....	199,618
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,179,804
I-O Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	843
Not Examined.....	5,611
Fathers.....	2,264
I-W	
At Work.....	1,807
Released.....	5,665
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	724,655
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	32,249
College.....	4,059
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	53,649
II-A Apprentice.....	3,825
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	19,547
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	165,370
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,642,200
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,183,344
IV-B Officials.....	30
IV-C Aliens.....	6,702
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	60,884
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	3,239,634
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	9,162,015



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume X

WASHINGTON, D.C., SEPTEMBER 1960

Number 9

## All-Around Capability Needed For Survival

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director, Selective Service System

The problem of survival today involves everyone. There have been times and circumstances when wars were the exclusive business of the members of the Armed Forces. Those days are gone. This fact is understood by the members of the Selective Service System who are continually viewing manpower in the light of possible uses under a wide range of circumstances and for every possible need. The solution of the problem of survival will depend on the all-around capability of a nation.

The growth of specialization complicates this problem.

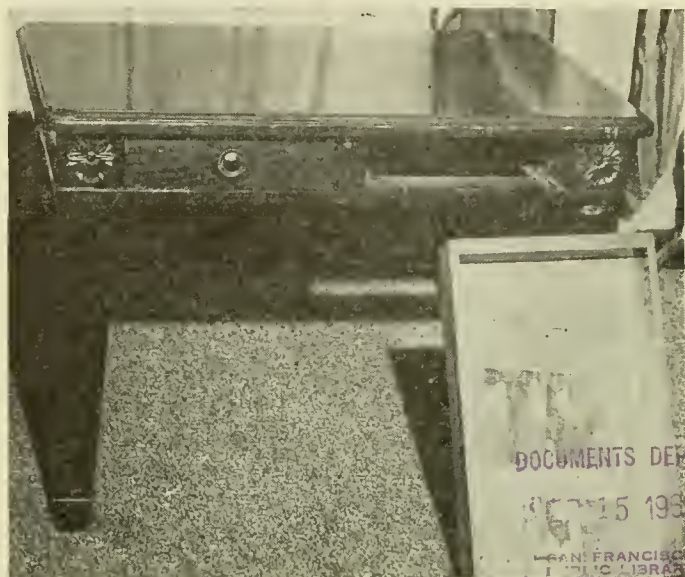
There is always great interest in the spectacular. It is natural to evaluate this type of achievement at its maximum capacity and often under conditions that will not be present in times of stress. The value of the offensive as a means of enforcing the Nation's will cannot be undervalued. Our Nation must have the capability to strike hard and effectively.

This capability, necessary as it is, does not become an all-around capability of survival without another capacity. In fact our dependence upon a single capability could easily get us into difficulties that we would not have capabilities to solve.

This can be illustrated by the present situation in regard to civil defense. The citizens of our Nation have not accepted the idea that we need the capability of defending our civilian population by other means than an offensive against those who attack us. We have hoped that those who might attack us would be prevented from doing so and by this means our civilian population protected. Our civilian population has never accepted the idea that they must find a way to endure an attack and still fight. We have considered how we would strike but not much has been done to determine how we accommodate ourselves to being struck and still being able to function.

The vulnerability of our civilian population is a major factor in any measurement of our overall capability for survival. Unfortunately, it may well be the deciding factor in any decision as to what must be done to provoke us to affirmative action. I am sure that this consideration will be increasingly better understood by the leaders of our Armed Forces. It is becoming more apparent that the overall effectiveness of a nation in the battle of survival may well depend upon what it can take rather than what it can give.

(Continued on page 2)



## Historic Symbol of Draft Lotteries, Used in 1917 and 1940 Drawings, Acquired for Selective Service Display

Millions of Americans have seen pictures of the table shown in the photograph on this page. But probably few, if any, ever noticed the table in those published pictures. It was not the center of interest.

The table appeared in photographs widely printed in 1917, at various times through the years between the two World Wars, and again in other pictures taken in 1940 and afterward which also have been reprinted on numerous occasions.

The table supported the capsule-filled bowls used in the draft lotteries in World War I and again in World War II.

Recently acquired from the United States Senate, the table is now at National Headquarters where the accompanying photograph was made. It is expected that the table and the bowl used in the draft lotteries will be brought together in one display. Other symbols of the Nation's draft lotteries are in the custody of Independence National Historical Park.

The formation of a more complete Selective Service historic display to include the table may be accomplished some time during the 20th anniversary year of the Nation's first peacetime Selective Service operation.

Until recently, the small mahogany table was in the office of the late Charles A. Alden, assistant superintendent of the Senate Office Building. He obtained it for use in

his office shortly after it was used in World War I and had it at the time of his death recently at the age of 86.

The Senate Rules Committee authorized that the table be delivered to the Director of Selective Service to be included in a display with other historic Selective Service materials.

Under glass in the bottom of one drawer of the table are newspaper and magazine clippings of historic pictures.

The large picture visible in the drawer in the adjoining photograph is from an unidentified publication printed, it is indicated in the caption, sometime after World War II. The caption also indicates that the picture was one of a page depicting methods used by the Nation to build its Armed Forces.

The clipping shows Secretary of War Newton D. Baker drawing the first number in the World War I draft. The table used is the same table shown in the photograph on this page.

The smaller clipping on the left is from the June 17, 1936, issue of the United States News. The photograph, again of the World War I drawing, is by the Army Signal Corps.

The small picture on the right is clipped from the Literary Digest of February 20, 1937. It is apparently the same picture as the large one above it with only the two central figures included.

## Failure to Reply To Mail Builds Category IV-R

A sample survey of four States analyzes the reasons members of the Standby Reserve are placed in Category IV-R.

The survey was undertaken at the request of one of the Armed Services to seek the reasons why local boards are unable to determine whether some reservists are either available or unavailable for recall.

The four-State survey covered the cases of 2,093 Category IV-R reservists.

The greatest number were in that category because they failed to reply to the questionnaire and their mail, although such mail apparently reached them. This inaction by reservists resulted in 456 of the 2,093, or nearly 70 percent being placed in IV-R.

Mail addressed to 582 of the group, or nearly 29 percent, was returned as undeliverable because of improper address and lack of a forwarding address.

Only 36 of the survey group, or less than 2 percent, were placed in V-R because the local board determined that these reservists had physical disabilities which rendered them unavailable for recall.

Nineteen of the group, less than 1 percent, were unavailable by reason of institutionalization.

The numbers involved in the sample survey amounted to 7½ percent of all Standby Reservists of the branch of service concerned who were in Category IV-R at the time of the survey.



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960. This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress. Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D.C.

## All-Around Capability Needed For Survival

(Continued from page 1)

It is this fact which makes the extension of our capacity to survive and function so extremely important. How to meet this need, as was said in the beginning, involves everybody, for everybody must do his part. It is a responsibility that cannot be safely delegated.

The members of the Selective Service System have a double interest in this problem. First, they, like all others, are citizens and their vulnerability to them is of the greatest concern. Then, as members of a manpower agency they are concerned with the overall use of manpower before, during, and after possible attacks.

The solution of this problem will come when there is a general recognition by all of our citizens of the weakness in our offensive strength which is caused by the lack of defense of our civilian population. The realization of weakness is of little moment unless it causes us to act to increase our strength.

Our actions must begin with an acceptance by each citizen of his obligation to do his part in providing for the common measures for survival.

Recognition of obligations is of little use except as it results in plans to survive, training to survive, and practicing the executions of the plans for survival.

Our civil defense capability is insufficient. It is everyone's business to assist in making it better. The plans, no matter how good, will be of little use until everyone knows the part he or she is expected to play. When they know what is expected of them they must be trained. When trained they must be frequently rehearsed.

All of these things take time and effort. They interfere with other things we want to do. They are tiresome and monotonous. At the time of their doing they seem unnecessary. All these actions are the price we must pay to be strong and strong we must be if we want to be free.

## Letter From Registrant Rightly Prized By New Jersey Selective Service System

The following is a letter recently received by New Jersey State Headquarters:

"I would suppose that I am but one of a generation of young people brought up to believe that this country of ours is forever to be burdened by the curse of 'big government,' and that John Q. Citizen can, should he be fool enough to have dealings with government, spend the rest of his days upon the earth enmeshed in an interminable chaos of administrative red tape.

"It was but a mere matter of 16 days ago that I first wrote to you stating my difficulties in finding employment due to my uncertain draft status and seeking your aid

in finding an early resolution of such status, the end result being fairly certain in my mind. Today I received a card from my local board which will, I hope, partly solve my problems. Before this action could be taken, many letters had to be written, busy people had to take time to consider the problem, and medical reports had to be prepared, and yet, seemingly by some 'unique occurrence,' government managed to be of complete service to me in just a little over 2 weeks.

"If it is any comfort to one who serves his fellow citizens more often than not, most likely, without thanks, may I say to you that I, personally, will think twice before I criticize those who serve in administrative positions in our Government and will not hesitate to recall this particular event in my life when I hear others doing so. I would like to thank you personally for having expedited the solution of my case; the difficulties and money which your aid may have saved me are incalculable, but what is also important, at least for me, is that I have learned that the aforementioned curse may be more illusion than reality. I hope you will believe me when I tell you that this letter would have been written regardless of the final decision as to my draft status and that said decision had no influence whatsoever on its content."

## Services Honor Board Clerks

Recently awarded certificates of appreciation for their assistance to various recruiting programs were:

Montana: Mrs. Lois V. Holmes, Army.

California: Mrs. Nell Head, Mrs. Grace Jones, Mrs. Dawn McKalip, and Mrs. Rene Lindquist, Army.

Nevada: Mrs. Jackie Bagiola, Army.

Texas: Mrs. Loyce S. Moore, Mrs. Ruth C. Graham, Mrs. Lottie B. Lovell, and Mrs. Martha Howard, Navy; Wade S. Starnes and Mrs. Alma J. Norris, Army; Miss Edna Spruill, Air Force.

## 20th Anniversary of 1940 Operation Marks Start of 'Files' Feature

This month marks the inauguration of a new feature in the System's newspaper—a column of items from the past.

September is an appropriate month for beginning such a column. As members of the System are fully aware, and the Nation will easily recall, it was 20 years ago this month that the Nation's first peacetime selective service law came into being—September 16, 1940.

The first issue of SELECTIVE SERVICE under the 1940 Act was not published until January 1941. Those files will be a source of material for this column beginning January 1961. But a variety of other sources are available from which to select items from the System's past.

One final word—the continuation of this column will, of course, depend on the interest it holds for the readers.

Excerpts from "Selective Service in Peacetime," the report of the Director for the period September 16, 1940, to December 8, 1941, revive the mood of the times. The following random phrases are typical:

"\* \* \* It was the first peacetime conscription law in our history. \* \* \* American opinion was at the time not unified, but it was prepared for this Act. \* \* \* It was

passed as a precautionary measure to prepare ourselves \* \* \* in the shadow of war."

And further:

"The Selective Service System has as its foundation little groups of neighbors in every one of the 3,070 counties or parishes in the United States. These neighbors in every county make up the 6,443 local boards. On them is placed with an utter and complete confidence the primary responsibility to determine who is to serve the Nation by training for the Armed Forces, and who is to serve in industry, agriculture and government. \* \* \* But what was said then (in 1917-18) is completely justified by the experience of 1940-41. \* \* \*

"Here will be found a gigantic project in which success was staked not on reliance in the efficiency of a man, or a hierarchy of men, or primarily on a system. Here was bold reliance on faith in a people. Most exacting duties were laid with perfect confidence on the officials of every locality in the Nation, from the Governors of States to the registrars of elections, and upon private citizens of every condition, from men foremost in the industrial and political life of the Nation to those who had never before been called upon to participate in the functions of government.

"\* \* \* no great national proj-

ect was ever attempted with so complete a reliance on the voluntary cooperation of citizens for its execution."

The report included the following statement by the President on the issuance September 16, 1940, of the proclamation calling for registration a month later.

"America stands at the crossroads of its destiny. Time and distance have been shortened. A few weeks have seen great nations fall. We cannot remain indifferent to the philosophy of force now rampant in the world. The terrible fate of nations whose weakness invited attack is too well known to us all.

"We must and will marshal our great potential strength to fend off war from our shores. We must and will prevent our land from becoming a victim of aggression.

"Our decision has been made.

"It is in that spirit that the people of our country are assuming the burdens that now become necessary. Offers of service have flooded in from patriotic citizens in every part of the Nation, who ask only what they can do to help. Now there is both the opportunity and the need for many thousands to assist in listing the names and addresses of the millions who will enroll on registration day at school houses, polling places, and town halls.

"The Congress has debated with-

out partisanship and has now enacted a law establishing a selective method of augmenting our Armed Forces. The method is fair, it is sure, it is democratic—it is the will of our people.

"After thoughtful deliberation, and as the first step, our young men will come from the factories and the fields, the cities and the towns, to enroll their names on registration day."

And the events of September 1940, in brief following passage of the Burke-Wadsworth Bill in the Congress on September 14, 1940, were:

September 16—Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 signed by the President.

September 16—Proclamation by the President for the first registration in the United States, ages 21 to 35 inclusive, to be held October 16, 1940.

September 23—President prescribed regulations for organization and administration of Selective Service System.

September 28—President designated Lt. Col. Lewis B. Hershey to perform certain duties under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

(This proposed regular feature has been introduced at length. Further installments will be of lengths appropriate to the events of the period covered.)



## Classification Picture July 1, 1960

Class	Number
Total Classified	21,067,295
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	51,587
Not Examined	1,549,379
Not Available for Induction or Examination	80,957
Induction or Examination Postponed	2,497
Fathers 19 through 25	368,662
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	90,244
Under 19 years of age	172,666
I-C Inducted	195,586
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,178,607
I-O Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	838
Not Examined	5,712
Fathers	2,241
I-W	
At Work	1,800
Released	5,687
I-D Member of Reserve Component	734,527
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	18,086
College	3,335
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	54,027
II-A Apprentice	3,812
II-C Agricultural Deferment	19,677
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	157,450
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,662,488
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,180,475
IV-B Officials	31
IV-C Aliens	6,699
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	60,960
IV-F Unfit for Service	3,258,317
V-A Over Age of Liability	9,200,948

## Pharmacy Colleges Adopt Curriculum of Five Years

Members of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy have adopted a curriculum requiring five full college years of study to complete. Advice concerning this action was recently received by letter at National Headquarters from the Association.

"1. After April 1, 1960, no college of pharmacy in the United States or Puerto Rico, which is a member of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, may enroll a new student for a degree in pharmacy unless it be in a curriculum which requires five full college years for completion.

"The change in curriculum from the 4-year curriculum to the 5 was begun 12 years ago. As of this present academic year, 1959-60, six colleges offer degrees for the completion of a minimum 5-year college curriculum, nine colleges offer degrees for the completion of both 5-year and 4-year curriculums, one college offers curriculums of 5-year and 6-year lengths and two require 6 years of college for graduation.

"2. The patterns for the 5-year minimum curriculums vary among three types:

"a. Admission to the college of pharmacy direct from high school

and graduation after 10 semesters. Nineteen colleges have adopted this program.

"b. Admission upon completion of two semesters of a prepharmacy curriculum in a college or junior college and graduation after eight more semesters. Twenty-seven colleges have adopted this program.

"c. Admission upon completion of four semesters of a prepharmacy curriculum in a college or junior college and graduation after six more semesters. Twenty-six colleges have adopted this program.

"3. The 6-year minimum curriculums offered by two of the three colleges of pharmacy in California require admission upon completion of four semesters of a prepharmacy curriculum and graduation after eight more semesters.

"4. One college of pharmacy in California admits students directly from high school and graduates them after completing 12 semesters in the college."

The Association's letter stated that insufficient numbers of pharmacists are being graduated to meet demand. The shortage is expected to become greater, the Association wrote.

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

July 19, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 222, Subject: "Exemption from Registration of Retired Members of the Regular Armed Forces," explaining that members of the regular components of the Armed Forces, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Public Health Service continue to be exempt from registration after they are retired.

August 11, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 223, Subject: "Evaluation Symbols for Physical, Mental, and Moral Qualifications of Registrants," providing for the use of evaluation symbols consisting of three elements which describe a registrant's physical, mental, and moral qualifications.

denial to him of a ministerial exemption was without any basis in fact but instead, if it were required to do so, would hold that the conclusion of the Local Board was supported not only by substantial evidence on the record considered as a whole but also by a preponderance of the evidence."

## United States District Court Rejects Wiggins Decision in Holding Book Study Conductor Not Witness Minister

In a written opinion dated July 2, 1960, in the case of United States v. Tettenburn, Judge R. Orsey Watkins of the United States District Court for the District of Maryland declined to follow the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in the case of Wiggins v. United States. The Wiggins case had held in effect that a Jehovah's Witness who had

an appointment in his congregation as "Book Study Conductor" and who worked 40 hours a week or more in secular employment as a crane operator, was entitled to be classified in Class IV-D as a minister of religion.

Judge Watkins stated that the court must respectfully decline to follow the Wiggins decision for three reasons:

## Essential Federal Workers Screened

Action is being taken by Department of Defense to freeze essential federal employees who also are members of the Ready Reserve from inflicting demands that might arise in a national emergency. As employees of a Federal agency with a mobilization mission they have vital civilian duties, but as Ready Reservists they may be called to active military duty when their civilian agency needs them most.

A screening operation endorsed by the Office of Civilian Defense mobilization now provides that each agency having mobilization functions will identify its key employees, then indicate how soon each can be made available for active duty in an emergency. Initial reports were due by July 1. After recreening, final determination of the individual's status will be made by the Secretary of the military department concerned.—*Army Information Digest*.

## Army to Call 9,000 in October

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to deliver 9,000 men for induction during October.

The October call is based on attainment of approved strength after allowances have been made for enlistments and reenlistments. The October call is 1,000 more than the previous September call.

## Appointment Made

Dr. Richard K. C. Lee, President of the Hawaii State Board of Health, has been appointed by the President to the National Advisory Committee representing public health. Dr. Lee succeeds Dr. Franklin D. Yoder who resigned from the committee when he ceased active practice in public health. Dr. Yoder was appointed Director of the Division of Environmental Medicine of the American Medical Association.



## Earned Degrees In 1958-59 Approach Record

The following report on earned degrees granted during the 1958-59 academic year by the Nation's institutions of higher education was issued by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in June 1960. In view of the System's concern with channeling registrants through deferment into study and other activities vital to the Nation, the report is reproduced here.

In addition to the following, the survey included tables showing degree data by fields of study and subject matter within broad fields.

"At the bachelor's level, 385,151 degrees were conferred during the year 1958-59 in the Nation's institutions of higher education. Except for the year 1949-50, which marked the postwar peak of almost 434,000, this is the largest number of bachelor's and first-professional degrees ever reported for the Nation. As compared with the preceding year, the 1958-59 total represents a rise of 5.3 percent. At the master's and doctor's levels, the 1958-59 totals of earned degrees are higher than ever before. There were 69,497 master's degrees and 9,360 doctorates in 1958-59, representing increases in comparison with 1957-58 of 5.9 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively.

"Approximately one fifth of all degrees at the bachelor's level and at the master's level, and approximately two-fifths at the doctor's level, were in the combined scientific fields of: biological sciences, physical sciences, general science programs, mathematical subjects, and engineering. In this group of fields, increases in numbers of degrees at the three levels, from 1957-58 to 1958-59, were: bachelor's plus 9.3 percent; master's, plus 13.6 percent; and doctor's, plus 5.0 percent. Thus, at each level, the percentage rise was greater in these fields than in all fields combined.

"Degrees in education accounted for 23 percent of the bachelor's, 45 percent of the master's, and 17 percent of the doctor's level degrees. It should be noted that students preparing to teach academic subjects (e.g., English, biology, mathematics, social studies) are reported in their fields of specialization rather than in 'education.'

"\* \* \* Within the education area, it is noteworthy that the number of 'preprofessional bachelor's degrees' in 1958-59 was almost 5 times the number in 1957-58, an increase from 120 to 575 degrees. (These are bachelor's degrees in education, representing students in 5-year credential programs who have at this time completed just the 4-year portions of those programs.) In foreign languages, at the bachelor's level, the greatest relative increases were in: Latin and/or Greek; Italian; and Russian or other Slavic languages."

## On the Twentieth Anniversary Of Selective Service

To summon up great hosts for freedom's fight,  
The mightiest that mankind ever saw,  
Without impingement of the free man's right:  
Selection by impartial rule of law—

This is the triumph that we celebrate!

Two decades pass, still friends and foes observe  
The marvel of this democratic way,  
Where rich and poor unranked are called to serve,  
Where wealth and office wield no favored sway—

This triumph to the people's trust we dedicate!

In that grim score of years, a million score  
Of men were thus bestowed at freedom's call:  
Young men of peace who never courted war.  
This solemn day does honor to them all—

Theirs is the triumph we commemorate!

*Lt. Col. F. B. Woodworth, USAF.*

In various ways, notice is being taken of the fact that this month marks the opening of the 20th anniversary year of the Nation's first peacetime Selective Service operation—under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

National Headquarters has learned of interest demonstrated by various news media in possible feature treatment of experiences of men who held the first serial number drawn in the nationwide lottery October 29, 1940. The number was 158.

One State noted in an employee newsletter that some time during the month of September, its 100,000th registrant will be counted. Preparations have been laid to identify the milestone registrant.

Other events of marking the Nation's 20 years of successful reli-

ance on local community operation of Selective Service to maintain the Nation's defense forces and its economy, are planned at the State and local level. National Headquarters has authorized the award of a 20-year pin, for completion of 20 years of service.

Members of the System have found the milestone year a time for reflection on the purpose and philosophy of the System which is America's way of placing on citizens in every community the responsibility for defense. Such reflection is evident in the verses by Lt. Col. F. B. Woodworth, USAF, Illinois Deputy State Director, which are published above in the belief that they express much of the nature of Selective Service as a nationwide assumption by individual communities and local citizens of a vital duty of citizenship.

## Death Claims Local Board Member at 94; C. B. Holliday of Ohio Served Many Years

Death has claimed one of the Selective Service System's oldest local board members, Mr. C. B. Holliday of West Union, Ohio. Born November 23, 1865, Mr. Holliday celebrated his 14th year with the Adams County local board last year. In 1955 and 1956, when a

number of States submitted biographical sketches of their oldest local board members, Mr. Holliday was the oldest active member reported to National Headquarters.

As chairman of the uncompensated members, each day of the past 7 years has been marked by his visit to the office to counsel with the clerk and to talk to the registrants of the community concerning their personal and service obligation problems.

The son of a Methodist minister, the draft board official was born and raised in Adams County. He was married at the age of 17 and spent his adult life in farming and in the operation of a truck line. During World War I he served as an uncompensated expeditor securing food and fuel for the towns in Adams County. He became a member of the draft board in 1944 at the age of 79 and had served almost continuously since that time.

## Visitors to National Headquarters

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were:

Mrs. Mary Klein and her daughter, Robin, who is the supervisor for 16 Marion County, Ind., Local Boards; Mrs. Mary K. McGaha, Clerk of Local Board No. 112 of Fort Worth, Tex., accompanied by her husband and daughter and William C. Smith, member of Local Board No. 12 of Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Retired Regulars Exempt From Registration

A reminder that members of the Regular Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service are exempt from registration under the Universal Military Training and Service Act whether on active duty or retired is contained in Operations Bulletin No. 222, issued July 19, 1960.

The reminder is timely in that men who entered the Regular services at young ages in late 1939 and thereafter are completing 20 years of service and may be eligible for retirement. These are men who except for the fact that they were members of the Regular forces at the time, would have been required to register under the 1948 Act.

Theoretically, retirement of such men would have begun after August 30, 1959. The occurrence of retirements from the Regular forces thereafter will probably raise the question of registration of such men with regularity.

The operations bulletin emphasizes that the exemption from registration applies only to retired Regular members. Members of the Reserve components are exempt from registration only while on active duty.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the U.S. savings bonds purchased as of June 30, 1960, number 31.

Relative standing of the 31, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Puerto Rico	12.94
Idaho	12.67
Virgin Islands	12.18
Nevada	9.73
Alabama	9.29
Wisconsin	8.66
Washington	7.75
Delaware	7.69
Nebraska	7.68
Maryland	7.19
Minnesota	7.07
North Carolina	6.81
Utah	6.75
Texas	6.74
Wyoming	6.64
South Dakota	6.61
Oklahoma	6.57
South Carolina	6.25
Ohio	6.22
Missouri	6.16
North Dakota	5.80
New Hampshire	5.77
Rhode Island	5.44
Florida	5.42
Maine	5.39
New Jersey	5.39
District of Columbia	5.28
Michigan	4.92
California	4.74
Connecticut	4.60
Georgia	4.19



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Volume X

WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER 1960

Number 10

## Past Must Be Source Of Future Strength

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director, Selective Service System

The Selective Service System, in essentially its present status, has been a fact of American life for 20 years. For those concerned with exactness, the months between the late spring of 1947 and the midsummer of 1948 should not be included. This period was too short for the influences of the System to cease until they were reinstated. The period was so short that the ministrations of those encouraged by the fact of induction had not expired before another law providing for inductions was in being. The passage of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 was a recognition by the Congress of a condition in the world different than had existed, or perhaps an appreciation of condition that had existed without recognition.

In retrospect, the passage of the act of 1940 appears as a just but to those who lived with its coming to life during that hot Washington summer come memories of times when the possibilities of enactment seemed most doubtful. Hitler was a factor in the struggle of this bill through Congress. Many times it seemed that the needed votes came in dribblets with each successive bombing of London.

No one can recall the America of the summer of 1940 and fail to marvel at its accomplishment during the next 5 years. Any descriptive words are inadequate. The power exerted by the nation as it became aroused exceeded any estimate or the best that imagination could provide. The memory of those days would give every American hope and confidence as to what this nation can do and will do once it fully realizes the dangers and determines to devote its strength and capacities to providing for its own survival.

Yet, when one surveys the changes that have and are taking place in the relationship of the time and space factors, the fear

(Continued on page 2)

## National Headquarters Marks 20th Anniversary of '40 Act

The 20th anniversary of the beginning of the present Selective Service System, under the 1940 act, was formally observed at National Headquarters in September.

The gathering of all personnel was marked by brief comments on the history and background, and on the meaning of the 20-year observance.

The role of the World War I operation as a part of the foundation on which the present System was erected, and some features of its origin and operation, were described by Col. Raymond T. Higgins, Assistant to the Director. Colonel Higgins and Col. Gordon Snow of National Headquarters both participated in the World War I operation.

The meaning of the anniversary being observed was the theme of

remarks by Col. Joel D. Griffing of National Headquarters.

Without purporting to be direct quotations, the essence of the speaker's remarks to the assembly were as follows:

We have come here this morning not just to observe an anniversary, but rather to take notice of two decades of productive service in the national interest.

The 20 years of this Agency's existence are the 20 years of the Nation's history which will stand out as the period during which more progress has been made toward a military policy and an effective national defense posture than in all the other years of our national life.

In every essential area—in education, medicine, science—in awareness of and general responsiveness to a common obligation, our national attitudes and capabilities have vastly improved.

It is true that the Selective Service System is endowed by the Congress with the power to compel, but the American people have been found to be so responsive to clearly presented national urgencies that leadership and direction rarely have needed the support of resort to direct compulsion.

Twenty years of participation by the people themselves in the Selective Service operation has been an unmatched experience in applied good citizenship.

Our name—Selective Service System—is interesting and meaningful. We are the descendants of "conscription" and "the draft." In fact for years we were called "the draft" and even today the term identifies us more readily with most people, but it is far from being truly descriptive of what we really do.

A better understanding of the importance of support to the Armed Forces and a fuller realization that our manpower resource includes every person who can do anything in the defense effort have produced a better and broader concept of "Service." This has made it clear that manpower procurement and utilization has to be an orderly, highly selective process. The 20 years we observe today emphasizes the practice, experience, and ability of your System to conduct that process.

We have many reasons for pride in what has been done and I would be the last to suggest that we suppress our pride, but I would warn that no really vigorous entity has ever gathered enough laurels to rest upon. The future seems to promise an even busier next 20 years.

## Colonel Grahl Is Retired After 39 Years

Col. Charles H. Grahl, a member of the staff of the Director of Selective Service since 1950, and a former State Director of Iowa, was retired August 31, 1960, after nearly 39 years of military service.

Col. Grahl was an assistant to the Director at the time of his retirement. His official duties included supervision of the System's participation in readiness planning and exercises, and the civilian work program.

When the 1940 act established Selective Service prior to World War II, Col. Grahl was the adjutant general of Iowa. He was appointed as State Director and served in that post, through the Records period, until he was ordered to active duty at National Headquarters in 1950.

Upon his retirement, Col. Grahl was appointed to a position as advisor to the Director.

He was awarded the Legion of Merit by Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker for his services with National Headquarters, Selective Service System, over the last 10 years.

Col. Grahl first served as a regional field officer for the Director on reporting to duty with National Headquarters in 1950. Later he was named Assistant Chief, Planning Officer, then Assistant to the Director.

## New Director Is Appointed For Kentucky

Lt. Col. Everette S. Stephenson has been appointed State Director of Selective Service for Kentucky, effective September 6, 1960.

The new State Director takes over his new duties, leaving a position with the Federal Land Bank in Louisville.

Colonel Stephenson served in the Army during World War II in England, North Africa, Sicily, France, Italy, and Greece. He left active duty in July 1946.

Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Stephenson and their three daughters make their home in Lyndon, Ky. The new State Director is a member of the Masonic order and of the Shrine.

## Defense Requests System Deliver 7,000 in November

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to deliver 7,000 men for induction during the month of November. All are for the Army.

The call compares with 9,000 for October and 8,000 for September. The August call also was for 7,000 men.

## System Bond Record Noted in Newsletter

The award of the Minuteman flag to the Selective Service System for participation in the Savings Bond program was reported in the Utah Savings Bond Committee Newsletter.

The account quoted at some length from the Director's comments on the importance of the bond campaign on accepting the flag award in Washington.



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## Past Must Be Source Of Future Strength

(Continued from page 1)

grows that our best efforts of 1940-45 would not have occurred had the factors we must now face been present in 1940. Miraculous as our efforts were in this period, they required time, and time seems the resource that will not be available to us in the future.

The Selective Service System has come down a long road of experience since the summer of 1940. It has had an organization in existence almost continuously since that time. There are thousands with experience in Selective Service operation today where dozens only could be found in 1940. There is a great body of information possessed by the public about the procedure. Sometimes this information is incomplete, sometimes it is misleading, and occasionally it is incorrect. Yet, 20 years have habituated the citizens of America to many of the facts of individual responsibility for service in the Armed Forces by the young men of our Nation. The possession of this knowledge and the continuation of the Selective Service System are evidences of realization of need for the services the System performs. It is a symbol, and one too rare, of an appreciation of the need for alertness. The comforts of our seeming well-being make it difficult to be other than complacent. Dangers may be much farther away in space than they were 20 years ago but the time factor has annihilated space with a velocity which has brought the dangers infinitely nearer.

New dangers, or perhaps old ones forgotten or never learned, threaten us—dangers from doubts that we somehow find it difficult to combat. We fear that others have conquered or may conquer space sooner than we do. We are not too sure of what we do when we conquer space. We are less than clear just what we gain by this conquest. One's sense of values seems at times distorted. Are the things we hurry through life to attain the ones that give us continued satisfaction? Do we know what we want? Confusion about knowing what we want certainly makes for uncertainties in our strivings.

We talk of our way of life and our belief in it. We enjoy privileges heretofore unknown. Do we draw strength from our way of life and the privileges we enjoy? Has our way of life made us better able to defend this way of life? If the answers are in the negative it would seem we are on the wrong road.

Someone has said that we have been willing to trade too much for what we have called security. We have prized our freedoms and valued our liberties, but are these objectives being bartered for a condition called security? What value has security with liberty and freedom gone? How long can there be real security after liberty and freedom have gone?

History shows no people who were permitted to enjoy the blessings of liberty without earning them. The earning is active, never passive. The interest on the loan of liberties must be paid constantly and promptly. The things in life we prize are elusive and require man's best efforts to gain, and unless he constantly maintains his will to strive and his capacity to do so effectively, the prize will fall from faltering hands.

The Selective Service System has been a factor in two decades of everchanging times. It has contributed not a little, but from this must come the will to hold the course, keep faith in the principles of our foundations, and be willing as well as prepared to do what may be required in the decades which follow the 1940-60 period.

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

October 1940 was a busy month for the newly established Selective Service System as it began operations under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

The month began with the issuance by the President of the proclamation setting October 26 for registration of men 21 through 35 in Hawaii.

At midmonth, on October 1 more than 16 million American men, 21 to 35, flocked to registration places in every community and were enrolled for the defense of the Nation. The massive registration was accomplished without incident or opposition. Of its success, the President wrote in 1942, in "Selective Service in Peacetime":

"It was not particularly a achievement of Selective Service, was the achievement of the whole people in the United States in the face of a clear public duty under the Selective Service Act."

And each registrant received a copy of this message from the President:

"I wish I could personally talk to each one of you about our country's pressing need for a strong defense, and its vital meaning to you, your family, and the whole Nation. I would tell you that the task before us today is as compelling as any that ever confronted our people, and I would add that each of us must willingly do his bit if we are to hold fast our heritage of freedom and our American way of life—our national existence itself."

"And whether or not you are to be among those selected, I welcome you as one whose name has been inscribed on the roll of honor of those Americans ready, if need be, to join in the common defense of all."

The month closed with the dramatic lottery in Washington, reported minute by minute across the Nation as chance determined the order in which those registrars would be considered for selection. Secretary of War Stimson drew No. 158 to begin the lottery. Seventeen hours later, the last capsule containing number 2114 was opened.

These other events are recalled from 20 years ago:

October 4—Lt. Col. Lewis B. Hershey was assigned certain duties under the act by the President.

The President prescribed regulations for classification and selection. The President issued regulations for finance.

October 8—The National Service Life Insurance Act was approved.

The President by proclamation called for registration in Puerto Rico on November 20, 1940.

October 14—Dr. Clarence Dykstra was nominated as Director of Selective Service.

October 15—Senate confirmed Dr. Dykstra's nomination.

October 17—The President designated duties to be performed by the Director in the appointment of board members.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act was approved.

October 18—The President prescribed rules for physical standards.

October 22—The President prescribed regulations for delivery and induction.

October 26—First registration in Hawaii.

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

August 23, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 224, Subject: "Processing of Registrants Who Are Outside of the United States," which

(1) concerns the procedures to be followed in connection with the registration, classification, physical examination, induction, and delinquency of registrants who registered outside of the United States, or who are outside of the United States, and (2) rescinded Operations Bulletins Nos. 68 and 84 because the subjects thereof are now covered in Operations Bulletin No. 224.

August 31, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 46, as amended, Subject: "Full-time Course of Instruction in a Graduate School," which was amended to eliminate any indication that a graduate student must meet the criteria in section 1622.25(b) of the regulations before he may be considered for deferment in Class II-S, and to provide that graduate students should be considered for deferment because of the continuing need for qualified men to conduct all activities necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest.

## Family Retires; Local Board Staff Depleted

Mr. and Mrs. Wayne E. Shuler, of Orangeburg, S.C., retired at the same time recently.

The event deprived South Carolina Local Board No. 83 of both its clerk, Mr. Shuler, and its assistant clerk, Mrs. Shuler.

The couple has an aggregate of more than 29 years of service with the System. Mr. Shuler is a veteran of World War I. Both have been recognized by the Army and Air Force for assistance in the recruiting programs.



## Program of Aid For Disabled Veterans Ends

A training program which has been the key to independence for nearly two-thirds of a million disabled World War II veterans has passed from the American scene.

It is the 17-year-old Public Law 7, the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, enacted in March 1943, while the war was raging at its hottest, expired in July.

For most disabled World War II veterans, the program came to an end 4 years ago, in 1956. But a special 4-year extension was granted to certain exceptional cases, mainly veterans so badly disabled they couldn't have come in under the 1956 deadline.

It is this extension which expired on July 25, marking the end of an era.

Here's the record of this law, as disclosed by the Veterans Administration:

More than 615,000 disabled World War II veterans received training.

Nearly 35 percent of them aimed for professional, semi-professional, and managerial occupations—compared with only 23 percent of the nation's total labor force holding such top-level jobs.

Another 38 percent trained for skilled trade and industrial occupations; 14 percent studied farming; 11 percent, clerical and sales jobs; the rest, a variety of occupations.

A VA follow-up study of Public Law 16 veteran-trainees revealed that 95 out of every 100 rehabilitated veterans were employed, and that nearly all were using skills they learned in training. Further, more than 99 percent said they liked the kind of work they were doing.

The survey also showed that the average weekly pay of the disabled veteran after completing Public Law 16 training was nearly twice as great as it was before he started.

But figures alone don't begin to tell the story of this law, VA said. It can be told much better through the human lives it helped rehabilitate. VA cited these cases as examples:

The handless veteran who studied architecture under Public Law 16, and now designs homes and office buildings, holding his drawing implements with hooks in place of hands.

The paralyzed veteran who studied medicine under the program, and now performs delicate operations from his wheelchair.

The blinded veteran who studied education and now teaches English in a large high school.

The Nation's two living quadruple amputees of World War II, one of whom studied farming and the other law under Public Law 16. Today, both are doing well.

Officials of the VA explained that a companion program for disabled Korea veterans still is in full force and has several years to run.

## Presentations Approved by Director Under SSS Incentive Awards Program

The following awards were approved recently by the Director: Three cash awards of \$25 each were approved for Henry H. Kalemkiewicz, Transportation Clerk, Michigan State Headquarters; Miss Fannie K. Warford, Clerk, Local Board No. 22 of Irvine, Ky. and Mrs. Mildred J. Duckwilder, formerly Assistant Local Board Group Clerk, District of Columbia.

Certificates of Award were approved for Mrs. Florence J. Baugh, Clerk, Local Board No. 62, Stillwater, Okla.; Mrs. Chloe G. Frampton, Clerk, Local Board No. 17, Ely, Nev.; Mrs. Nell F. Malanya, Clerk, Local Board No. 28, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Powell, Clerk, Local Board No. 56, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Marguerite M. Talbot, Clerk, Local Board No. 65, Macon, Mo.; Mrs. Pearl H. Larsen, Clerk, Local Board No. 6, Milwaukie, Oreg.; Kathleen Stephens, State Headquarters, Raleigh, N.C.; Mrs. Ella M. Blount, Clerk, Local Board No. 25, Cleveland, Ohio and Mrs. Dorothy K. Stewart, Assistant Clerk, Local Board No. 23, Longview, Wash.

Certificates of Improvement were given to Mrs. Ethel S. Kirkman, Clerk, Local Board No. 42, High Point, N.C.; Mrs. Charlotte J. Stephens, Clerk, Local Board No.

19, Pittsboro, N.C.; Mrs. Jewell R. Reaves, Clerk, Local Board No. 36, Eastland, Tex.; Mrs. Kathleen E. Zmotony, Clerk, Local Board No. 52, Pampa, Tex.; Mrs. Alice R. Dimmick, Clerk, Local Board No. 36, East Tawas, Mich.; Mrs. Florence J. Baugh, Clerk, Local Board No. 62, Stillwater, Okla.; Mrs. Donna O. Colantuono, Assistant Clerk, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mrs. Allene Estlin, Clerk, Local Board No. 53, Nowata, Okla.; Mrs. Pauline E. Walker, Secretary, Oklahoma State Headquarters; Mrs. Virginia H. Denny, Clerk, Local Board No. 45, Fayette, Mo.; Mrs. Beverly A. Gilmore, Clerk, Local Board No. 51, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Rebecca B. Peters, Clerk, Local Board No. 48, Independence, Mo.; Miss Mary E. Strange, Clerk, Local Board No. 125, Potosi, Mo.; Mrs. Lexia M. Olsen, Clerk, Local Board Nos. 18 and 21, Fort Douglas, Utah; Mrs. Carroll R. Swallow, Clerk, Local Board Nos. 18 and 21, Fort Douglas, Utah; Mrs. Betty J. Woods, Assistant Local Board Group Clerk, District of Columbia; and Mrs. Mildred J. Duckwilder, formerly Assistant Local Board Group Clerk, District of Columbia.

## Predicted Growth Of System Chapter Of ROA Is Realized

Expectations of rapid growth in one of the largest chapters in the Reserve Officers' Association are being realized by the Lewis B. Hershey chapter organized last Spring.

Following organization, the chapter invited all officers on active duty or earmarked for Selective Service duty, to become members or transfer to the chapter.

Recent figures on membership show that in addition to the 84 original members, there have been about 335 new members added for a total of about 420.

In the short few months since its organization, long strides have been taken toward fulfillment of the prediction voiced by national officers of the association that the chapter would become "one of the largest, most cohesive as to common national interest and most influential in the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States."

## Honored U.S. Employee Is Local Board Member

Indianapolis Civil Servant of the Year is Barnett W. Breedlove, Selective Service Local Board member in Marion County, Ind.

Mr. Breedlove has served on the local board for 7 years.

He was chosen for the honor of Civil Servant of the Year for his work as chief attorney in the Veterans Administration regional office in Indianapolis.

## CSC Approves Army Reserve Technician Plan

The Civil Service Commission has approved the Army's Reserve Technician Program under which future appointees to approximately 6,000 civil-service positions will have to qualify for and be willing to accept active membership in the Army Reserve Unit in which they are to be employed. The Commission said it had approved the plan proposed by the Department of the Army to strengthen the civilian-military mobilization readiness of the Army Reserve Forces.

The Army has been operating a Reserve Technician Program for several years, but enlistment in the Army Reserve by civilian employees in the affected positions has been voluntary until now. In the event of mobilization, the Army Reserve Technicians would be subject to immediate call to active military duty and would form part of the hard core of trained personnel needed to put the units on a combat-readiness footing. Air Force has a similar program, approved by the Commission in January 1958.

The Reserve Technician positions, many of which are currently vacant, are in Army Reserve Units which operate from training centers in cities and towns throughout the country. In general the positions are of three kinds needed to service the units: administrative assistants, property and supply clerks, and maintenance personnel for training equipment.

Army's long-range objective is to have a qualified reservist in every ART-designated job. Present employees in the positions will be given an opportunity to join the Reserve, but those declining to join or failing to qualify for the Reserve will remain in their jobs unless they can be reassigned to other positions in the same locality without loss of pay. As the positions which continue to be held by non-reservists are vacated through normal attrition and turnover, they will be filled by reserve technicians.

Appointments to the jobs must be made under civil-service rules and regulations and in full compliance with requirements of the Veterans' Preference Act. Some of the positions are expected to be filled by transfer of qualified civil-service employees. Others will be filled through open competitive civil-service examinations, which will be announced later.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were:

Mrs. Charles Krebs, Clerk of Local Board No. 3, Great Neck, N.Y.; Mrs. Marian Montgomery, Local Board No. 101, Clayton, Mo.; and Mr. Frank R. Johnson of Local Board No. 17, Yuma, Ariz.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the U.S. savings bonds purchased as of July 31, 1960, number 30.

Relative standings of the 30, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Puerto Rico.....	12.63
Idaho.....	12.58
Virgin Islands.....	10.78
Nevada.....	9.61
Alabama.....	9.53
Wisconsin.....	8.59
Washington.....	7.75
Delaware.....	7.48
Minnesota.....	7.34
Maryland.....	7.10
Nebraska.....	7.06
Utah.....	6.93
Texas.....	6.69
North Carolina.....	6.53
South Dakota.....	6.53
Oklahoma.....	6.47
Ohio.....	6.28
South Carolina.....	6.18
Missouri.....	6.11
North Dakota.....	6.07
New Hampshire.....	5.65
Maine.....	5.54
Rhode Island.....	5.42
Florida.....	5.38
New Jersey.....	5.21
Michigan.....	4.83
District of Columbia.....	4.79
California.....	4.69
Connecticut.....	4.38
Georgia.....	4.24



## States, Communities Stage 20th Anniversary Observances

Observances of the 20th anniversary of the Nation's first resort to peacetime Selective Service for defense have taken a great variety of forms, according to scattered reports from the States to National Headquarters.

The observances properly have been oriented generally toward emphasizing the character of Selective Service as a democratic, grass roots, voluntary program to maintain our defense. The programs planned and conducted have served as reminders not only that young men from every community have served in their turn under a fair and just system of selection, but that volunteer citizens in each community have borne the responsibility for making the System work.

Proclamations by Governors in

some States have keyed observances having several aspects.

State Selective Service System publications have called special attention to personnel, uncompensated and compensated, who have served the Nation continuously since 1940.

Materials have been prepared and distributed by many States to public media. Programs have been arranged through service clubs and other methods honoring service given to the Nation by members of the community in Selective Service posts.

Many States have used employee publications to guide and supply suggestions to local board areas for local observances, including open-house affairs.

The general pattern of observances has been entirely State and local in keeping with the principles and philosophy of local operation which has insured the success of Selective Service.

## Strength Data, Reenlistment Rates Reported

Total numerical strength of the Armed Forces on July 31, 1960, based on preliminary reports, was 2,480,588. This represents an increase of 4,153 from the June 30 combined strength of 2,476,435.

Army strength on July 31 was 876,559. At the end of June it was 873,078. The Navy's strength on July 31 was 618,290 compared with 617,984 on June 30. Marine Corps strength was 172,821. On June 30 it was 170,621. Air Force strength totaled 812,918 on July 31. On June 30 it was 814,752.

Strength figures for each service a year earlier were: Army, 863,192; Navy, 629,184; Marine Corps, 174,751 and Air Force, 838,702.

In other information concerning personnel recently released by the Army, reenlistment rates for the first 9 months of fiscal year 1960, indicate that the overall picture for the year will be good.

The reenlistment rates for the 9 months among drafted men, the Army figures show, was 8.9 percent compared with 5.1 percent for the previous fiscal year. Reenlistment rates of inducted men from fiscal year 1955 through 1958 were 3 percent, 3.5 percent, 2.7 percent and 4.7 percent.

For the months of September through December 1959, the reenlistment rate among inducted men was 12.5 percent.

Army reenlistment rate for the first 11 months of fiscal year 1960 (July 1959 through May 1960), not including inducted men according to Department of Defense figures, was 52.5 percent. The Army rate was tops among the four armed services. Reenlistment rates in percentage for the other services for the same period were: Air Force, 44.8; Navy, 34.2; and Marine Corps, 31.9.

## Gen. Fleming Returns to Post In Louisiana

Maj. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming, former State Director of Selective Service for Louisiana, has been reappointed to that post effective August 19, 1960.

General Fleming also was formerly adjutant general of Louisiana, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, and Chief of the Army Division of the Bureau. He also served as an Assistant to the Director of Selective Service at National Headquarters.

General Fleming has been reappointed as adjutant general of Louisiana, a post he held more than 20 years. He was adjutant general during the period when he formerly served as State Director of Selective Service during World War II, and again from 1953 to 1956 when he retired.

General Fleming began his military career in 1916 when he enlisted as a private in the National Guard. He served on the Mexican border and overseas in World War I. He was first named adjutant general of Louisiana in 1928.

## Aid to Recruiters

Recently awarded certificates of appreciation for their assistance to various recruiting programs were:

Texas: Mrs. Ranah B. Wilson, Mrs. Grace M. Pickens, and Henry B. Grigsby, Air Force. Mrs. Julia H. Gilson by the Navy.

Alabama: Mrs. Frances Reid by the Army.



ORIENTATION FOR HER one-day reign as Director of Selective Service is pictured getting underway above as Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey talks over a matter for decision with Miss Virginia Godfrey who held the office on appointment by the president of Girls' Nation during that civi study organization's session recently in the Nation's capital. Miss Godfrey, 17, of Bethesda, Md., spent the day at National Headquarters, presiding over two meetings of the Director's staff and participating in the daily business of the Headquarters in the role of Director. Miss Godfrey was one of a number of delegates from all parts of the Nation participating in the Girls' Nation sessions. Girls' Nation and its counterpart, Boys' Nation, are projects conducted by the American Legion and the Legion Auxiliary designed to provide young people with an opportunity to conduct a study of American government and political institutions in laboratory form.

### Classification Picture August 1, 1960

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	21,147,713
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	47,521
Not Examined.....	1,556,104
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	91,183
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	2,692
Fathers 19 through 25.....	368,720
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	92,594
Under 19 years of age.....	164,730
I-C Inducted.....	194,763
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,180,621
I-O Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	897
Not Examined.....	5,893
Fathers.....	2,250
I-W	
At Work.....	1,754
Released.....	5,687
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	742,416
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	15,219
College.....	2,267
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	56,288
II-A Apprentice.....	3,761
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	19,512
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	150,868
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,676,336
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,182,475
IV-B Officials.....	33
IV-C Aliens.....	6,734
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	61,159
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	3,272,250
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	9,242,981



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume X

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

WASHINGTON, D.C., NOVEMBER 1960

Number 11

NOV 14 1960

## Sole Surviving Son Status Reviewed

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC HEARING

By DANIEL O. OMER  
Deputy Director, Selective Service System

A recent decision by a Federal Court respecting the sole surviving son exemption makes it appropriate at this time to review our consideration of this matter.

The selective service law provides that when one or more sons or daughters of a family were killed in action, or died in line of duty while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States, the sole surviving son of such family shall not be inducted. This provision is so clear and direct that there would seem to be little or no room for legal construction, but actually there have been a great many differences of opinion regarding

its meaning. These result mainly from different views as to just what the Congress intended or had in mind when the legislation was enacted, and generally the field of debate is wide open, because there is very little in the legislative history to indicate the details of the congressional intent.

The most basic question has involved the philosophy of the Congress—whether it was attempting to preserve the male line of a family, or whether as a matter of compassion for the parents it was sparing the family unit the loss of its only remaining son in military service. Soon after the enactment of the law the Director determined that, since no provision was made for the deferment of an only son, it would seem that the Congress was impelled by compassion in the enactment of this legislation. The most important result of this determination was the policy that the sole surviving son provision should be deemed to be for the benefit of the parents, rather than the son, and that the exemption therefore would not continue after the death of both parents.

Beyond this general principle that the sole surviving son provision was a matter of compassion for parents, the Director felt that determinations must be made in individual cases according to the facts of each case rather than by the application of rules designed to cover all possible conditions. Many cases have been referred to National Headquarters, and the Director has given his personal attention to each one. They have involved such questions as whether "shall not be inducted" is a stronger statement than "exempt" or "shall not be liable"; whether death in the service of an allied country during World War II should qualify a surviving son; whether "missing in action" can be considered as "killed in action"; whether the only son of a father who was killed in action

(Continued on page 2)

## News Reports Speculate on Physician Call

Information originating with the Department of Defense indicating that not enough physicians were voluntarily applying for commission in the Armed Forces was widely printed in the form of news stories early in October. The news articles speculated that the Department of Defense might issue a call for the induction of physicians after the first of the year, unless sufficient numbers of physicians applied for commissions and active duty.

National Headquarters had not, however, received any special call for physicians up to the time this issue of SELECTIVE SERVICE was printed.

## Amended OB Stresses Need For Education

The System's established policies of encouraging registrants to pursue vital civilian activities is reflected in amendments for Operations Bulletin No. 46, effected August 31.

The amended bulletin emphasizes that the content of a full-time course of graduate study may vary considerably, and stresses the weight to be given to the certification concerning the course by the graduate school dean or other certifying graduate school official.

The amended bulletin eliminates any indication that the provisions of section 1622.25(b) of the regulations must be met by a graduate student in order that the local board can consider him for deferment.

A part of the Operations Bulletin was reworded to underline the importance of the System's channeling function. It points out the necessity for a continuing flow of highly trained men into civilian activities necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest. The needs of the national interest for trained personnel in all fields, civilian as well as the military, for some such personnel are recognized.

The deferment policy reflected in the amended bulletin is summarized in the last sentence: "Graduate students making satisfactory progress should be given an opportunity to complete degree requirements."

## AFES Stations Begin Use of XYZ Symbols

Armed Forces examining and induction stations are expected shortly to begin entering X, Y, and Z symbols on the Record of Induction of examined men pursuant to procedures outlined to local boards by Operations Bulletin 223.

The Adjutant General, Department of the Army, by letter dated October 14, 1960, advised the various Army commanding generals of the procedures adopted by the System, and outlined AFES actions in connection with the procedures. AFES stations are expected to institute the use of the symbols as soon as directions are relayed by the various commands.

Examining stations will enter the symbols on the Record of Induction, reflecting determinations of degrees of medical, mental, and administrative acceptability.

Administrative procedures and standards of the Armed Forces examining and induction stations are not affected, the Adjutant General's letter stated.

## Early Delivery Is Scheduled For December

Deliveries for induction in December will be made before December 10, under the call recently placed on the States for a total of 8,000 men. The Department of Defense, in placing the call, announced plans to provide holiday leave from reception centers for men inducted in December.

The call for 8,000 men was an increase of 1,000 over the November call, but was 1,000 smaller than the October call.

## Director Approves Awards for Three

The following awards were approved recently by the Director:

Certificates of appreciation—Mrs. Mildred A. Owens, Secretary, State Headquarters, Honolulu, Hawaii; Mrs. Mildred J. Duckwilder, formerly Assistant Local Board Clerk, District of Columbia; and Mrs. Alice S. Shields, Clerk, Local Board No. 21, Nashville, Tenn.

## TVA Takes Lead From SSS in Savings Bonds

The Selective Service System increased its percentage of payroll savers in the first quarter of 1960 over the previous quarter. But the increase was not enough to stay ahead of the Tennessee Valley Authority which took over first place among agencies with more than 10,000 employees, with 94.3-percent participation.

The System increased its percent of participation from 93 to 93.1. The TVA increase was from 92.4-percent participation in the last quarter of 1959.

The System's employees have increased their percent of participation in bond savings from 88.6 for the first quarter of 1959. The rate of increase registered by System employees during the year of 1959 was on them top place among agencies with more than 1,000 employees during a part of the year.

The report on the first quarter of 1960 was issued by Mrs. Ivy Baker Priest and showed that Government agencies started out the 1960 campaign year with an increase of 2,600 payroll savers over the first quarter of the preceding year. To his increase, the Selective Service System made a substantial contribution, even though it relinquished top spot to TVA for the quarter.

Among all agencies of Government, top place is held by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board with 5.7 percent of its 969 employees participating in the first quarter of 1960. The TVA and the System follow the Bank Board in that order.



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## Sole Surviving Son Status Reviewed

(Continued from page 1)

should qualify; and the status of adopted sons, and children brought up in a home without being adopted. Other cases required a determination of what constitutes the particular family unit under the circumstances. Where marriages occur, and the parties already have children by a previous marriage, it is important to determine the degree to which the former separate family units have been absorbed and integrated into the new family unit.

It was inevitable that the sole surviving son question would eventually reach the courts. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit handed down a most interesting decision last month which has made clear the position of the court on several important points. It was not necessary to rule upon the question of who qualifies for the exemption, since it was agreed that the man involved was a sole surviving son. He had not advised his selective service board of this fact, and was inducted. After entering the Army, he made no request for release on the ground of erroneous induction, but more than a year later challenged the juris-

diction of a general court-martial over him because of his status as a sole surviving son at the time of induction.

The court held that the words "shall not be inducted" did not take away the power of the board to induct, but merely granted an exemption from service which could be waived or abandoned like any other privilege. It pointed out that a sole surviving son is not exempted from registration, and as a registrant is considered as available for service until his eligibility for exemption is clearly established to the satisfaction of the local board. The court said that the burden is upon the registrant to bring himself within the exemption, but when this is done there is an inhibition on the power of the board to induct. The conclusion was that the registrant, having failed both to claim exemption at the time of induction and to utilize the administrative procedure available to obtain release after induction, could not assert his claimed right for the first time in an application for habeas corpus challenging the jurisdiction of a general court-martial.

## Member of System Compares Procedures Followed in U.S., England, and Europe

The following are extracts from a letter received by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, from B. E. Krage of San Francisco, an uncompensated member of the System since 1940, and now a northern California appeal board member.

The letter was written following Mr. Krage's return from a trip to Europe during which he inquired into manpower operations in foreign countries.

"I contacted members of the Defense Department in Italy and France and members of the Labor Department in England who administer the National Defense Act there. I obtained considerable data and information in relation to the operation of conscription in Italy and France and of the National Service Act in England. In fact, I had the good fortune to attend hearings in relation to appeals by British citizens on the question of hardship and learned considerable about the treatment of conscientious objectors under the English system.

"However, the purpose of this letter is to tell you how much I appreciated your assistance and the fact that I learned considerable as a result thereof. Simply by way of comment, all of the people with whom I talked in the countries mentioned were apparently surprised and astonished to learn that our System did operate successfully and is still operating on a basis of volunteers who are not compensated. To me, of course, this should not be considered unusual, but apparently it is not an accepted practice or expected in the countries visited."

### Son Inducted

When Marshall A. Myers, clerk of the Scott County, Mo., local board, recently dispatched six men to the induction station, the event was worth a news story and a picture in *The Missourian*. One of the six was Mr. Myers' son, William, the fourth of the Myers sons to enter service, but the first to enter the Army.

## Labor, System Identify Areas Of Collaboration in Emergency

Progress in the planning for emergency manpower operations by agencies of the Government is reflected in a recent exchange of statements of mutual understanding by the Director of Selective Service and the Acting Secretary of Labor.

The Department of Labor statement was contained in a letter to the Director of Selective Service from Acting Secretary James T. O'Connell. Excerpts of the letter follow:

"I am extremely pleased with the progress of the continuing cooperative activity between the national staffs of the Department of Labor and the Selective Service System, aimed toward improvement of plans for coordinating the recruitment and use of military and civilian manpower in an emergency. I am equally pleased at the mutually satisfactory working arrangements which have been made in the field—as at regional, State, and local levels—as a result of this cooperative activity.

"Confirming recent conversations between representatives of the Department, the Selective Service System, and the OCDM, it seems to me that Selective Service local boards can make a most useful contribution to the mobilization of civilian manpower, in a postattack situation, in such ways as the following:

"1. Referring to local employment offices, on request, the

names of registrants not subject to early induction, or who have been released from military service, who appear to have qualifications for hard-to-fill jobs which are essential to civilian or military defense activities. Plans and procedures for this arrangement (which could also apply to a limited war situation) are now being completed jointly by Department of Labor and Selective Service System representatives.

"2. Exerting the influence of individual board members, in their capacities as leaders in their communities—professional, industrial, and commercial—to support local civilian manpower programs.

"3. Making available clerical assistance, as requested, to professional employment security personnel who would move into reception areas where employment security facilities are not normally maintained.

"4. Making available physical facilities and supplies and equipment to local public employment office staff, to the extent needed, in such areas.

"In addition \* \* \* we are studying what auxiliary responsibilities, if any, should be assigned to other existing agencies of Government including the Selective Service System.

"If you concur in these proposals, we will make their substance known to our affiliated State employment security agencies in a forthcoming revision of the Bureau of Employment Security's *Defense Readiness Handbook*. You may also want to issue a bulletin on the subject to your Selective Service State Directors."

General Hershey's reply was as follows, in part:

"\* \* \* I, too, am extremely pleased with the profitable cooperation between the Department of Labor and the Selective Service System. I am hopeful that this kind of interagency cooperation soon will characterize all national readiness programs.

"I heartily concur in the proposals which you make. A most useful purpose will be served if full information concerning them is included in the revision of the Bureau of Employment Security's *Defense Readiness Handbook*. If my staff can be of assistance in this connection, please permit them to do so.

"For several years all elements of the Selective Service System have been encouraged to plan to use their unique potential to the fullest extent in assisting in the mobilization of civilian manpower. Therefore I am happy to inform them of your proposals and I shall request them to respond as fully as possible within the limits of their available resources and to work with your people at every opportunity."

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the U.S. savings bonds purchased as of August 31, 1960.

Relative standing of the 29, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Puerto Rico.....	12.52
Idaho.....	12.44
Virgin Islands.....	10.54
Alabama.....	9.43
Wisconsin.....	8.55
Nevada.....	8.54
Maryland.....	7.42
Minnesota.....	7.21
Delaware.....	7.05
Nebraska.....	6.92
Utah.....	6.83
Washington.....	6.70
South Dakota.....	6.66
Texas.....	6.52
Oklahoma.....	6.45
North Carolina.....	6.26
North Dakota.....	6.07
Ohio.....	5.86
Missouri.....	5.83
Rhode Island.....	5.55
New Hampshire.....	5.53
Florida.....	5.42
Maine.....	5.38
New Jersey.....	4.92
District of Columbia.....	4.64
California.....	4.52
Michigan.....	4.51
Connecticut.....	4.45
Georgia.....	4.05





SAN FRANCISCO AREA local board members are oriented at Hamilton Air Force Base during their recent AUSA sponsored tour of military installations in Northern California.

## Thirty-four San Francisco Area Local Board Members Are Guests of AUSA on Military Installation Tour in Northern California "Operation Trail Blazer"

One of the most successful Army assistance programs ever undertaken by the San Francisco Chapter, Association of the United States Army—"Operation Trail Blazer"—was conducted early in August when 34 members of Selective Service local boards of the San Francisco Bay area were guests on a 2-day tour of northern California military installations.

Mr. Benjamin H. Swig, President of the San Francisco AUSA Chapter, and chairman of Selective Service Local Board No. 36, organized the tour as an AUSA project and as a means to provide these men with current and valuable knowledge about the modern Army, Navy, and Air Force which they could impart to young men coming up for military service under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended.

The tour started from the Presidio of San Francisco at 9 a.m., Friday, August 5, when the group departed by Army bus for the Navy installation at Treasure Island. Here they boarded the Destroyer Escort USS *Walton* commanded by Lt. Cmdr. J. C. McGill, for the cruise down the coast to the Monterey Naval Facility. En route they were given a comprehensive briefing on the missions of the modern Navy by Capt. A. L. Becker, USN, Retired. They also had an opportunity to sample Navy cooking at luncheon aboard.

On arrival at Monterey at 3:30 p.m., they were met by Maj. Gen. Carl F. Fritsche, Commanding General of the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry, Fort Ord, Calif., and senior members of his staff who escorted the party to the Army Language School at the Presidio of Monterey. Here they were greeted by Col. James L. Collins, school commandant, who gave the briefing on the school curriculum and activities.

On arrival at Fort Ord the Selective Service party was assigned to billets and later entertained at a reception and dinner at the Officers' Open Mess hosted by General Fritsche, Fort Ord officers, and members of the Monterey-Tri County Chapter, Association of the United States Army.

On Saturday morning, August 6, the group breakfasted at the officers' mess, were guests of honor at a formal Honor Guard Ceremony and officially welcomed to Fort Ord by General Fritsche and his staff. They were then escorted on a tour of the installation which included briefings on personnel and welfare activities; training facilities and programs and the reception station where newly inducted or enlisted soldiers were processed.

Next on the fast moving but thorough agenda were a Trairfire briefing and demonstration; and

intensive and overwhelming demonstration of the fire power of modern infantry weapons; a tour of the soldiers' club; a visit to new barracks buildings and chapel; luncheon with a basic training company where they had an opportunity to visit with young men from the bay area whom they had processed through Selective Service for entry into the Army, and to complete the Army phase of "Operation Trail Blazer," a flight from the Fort Ord landing strip to the Monterey Naval Air Facility by Army H-21 helicopters.

At the Naval Air Base, they boarded an Air Force C-54 for a flight to Hamilton Air Force Base in Marin County north of San Francisco. At Hamilton they were met by Maj. Gen. John D. Stevenson, Commander, 28th Air Division (SAGE), who gave them a general briefing on the air defense capabilities of the San Francisco Bay area. They then toured the flightline to learn about the latest equipment and aircraft utilized in the air defense of the western States. These briefings by senior Air Force pilots, navigators, and technicians took place next to the fighter aircraft concerned and in the radar detection rooms.

The party boarded an Army bus late Saturday afternoon for the return to the Presidio of San Francisco.

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

September 1, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 0, as amended, Subject, "List of Operations Bulletins and Table of Cross-References of Local Board Memorandums and Operations Bulletins to Selective Service Regulations," containing the list of current bulletins, the list of bulletins which have become no longer current or in effect since March 1, 1960, and the current table of cross-references to the regulations.

September 15, 1960—Transmittal Memorandum No. 101, containing:

(1) Local Board Memorandum No. 43, as amended, Subject: "College Student Deferments," which was amended to rearrange the provisions of paragraph 2 and add instructions concerning the furnishing to the local board by an educational institution of information of a registrant's student status upon the request of the local board or any official of the Selective Service System. A new paragraph 3 was added concerning the time which should be allowed for the submission by an educational institution of the Undergraduate College Student Certificate (SSS Form No. 109), the Graduate or Healing Arts College Student Certificate (SSS Form No. 103), or other evidence of a registrant's student status.

(2) A revised attachment to Local Board Memorandum No. 31, Subject: "Reporting of Alien Registrants Suspected of Being Illegally Within the United States," containing the current list of the offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

September 23, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 225, Subject: "Postponement of Physical Examination and Induction of Registrant Who Has Served Satisfactorily for 6 Years in the Ready Reserve," providing for such postponements pending a proposed amendment of section 1622.40 (a)(10) of the Selective Service Regulations which would make such a registrant eligible for class IV-A.

September 23, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 153, as amended, Subject: "Certification Required Before a Registrant Is Forwarded for Induction Under Section 1631.8 of the Selective Service Regulations and Postponement of Certain Inductions Thereunder," which was amended to change the title of the bulletin and to add a new paragraph 6 postponing, pending a proposed amendment of section 1631.8, the induction under that section of registrants

(Continued on page 4)



## Boards Advised On Processing Of Reservists

Operations Bulletin No. 225, and amendments to Operations Bulletin No. 153, both dated September 23, 1960, affect the status of members of the Reserve components under the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951, as amended.

In the amendments to Operations Bulletin No. 153, the Director of Selective Service ordered the postponement of the induction of men who are certified for early induction under section 1631.8 of the regulations.

Unsatisfactory members of the Ready Reserve certified for the so-called penalty induction who are postponed under the amendment are:

(1) Fathers; (2) men with 6 years or more of satisfactory Ready Reserve service; (3) men over age 26; and (4) sole surviving sons.

The postponements effected by the amendments to the Operations Bulletin anticipate pending changes in the regulations with respect to these registrants.

Use of the "penalty" induction by the reserve components has declined, reflecting a more selective use of the authority to certify unsatisfactory Ready Reservists for early induction. In some instances, men with dependents who were inducted under section 1631.8 have later been found eligible for hardship discharges.

Use of the screening procedures by the reserve component to screen men to the Standby Reserve has contributed to fewer penalty inductions.

Operations Bulletin No. 225 halts the processing of any registrant who has served satisfactorily 6 years or more as a member of the Ready Reserve of one or more components.

The postponement of the processing of such Reservists for induction also anticipates pending changes in the regulations.

Under current regulations, 6 years of satisfactory Ready Reserve service qualifies a registrant for class IV-A if he is completely separated from the reserve.

The postponement of processing for induction of men with 6 years of service, whether separated or not, reflects the basic policy underlying the status of members of the reserve under the act. That policy is not to induct men who are performing or have performed an extended period of military service satisfactorily so long as sufficient numbers of registrants are available for military service who have undertaken no military training.

### Mother Runs Things

A mother of 10 children called at the office of Local Board No. 116 of Illinois to report on behalf of her sons: 5 address changes; 3 marriages; 5 births, 2 expectant daughters-in-law.

## Treasury Advises On Ways To Boost Withheld Taxes

The Treasury Department has asked the Selective Service System, through this publication, to remind civilian and military employees of ways to make tax withholdings go farther toward meeting tax obligations in full.

Ten percent of the Nation's income taxpayers are employed by the Federal Government in civilian or military capacities. Like other taxpayers, they find in many cases that withholdings do not cover taxes due. The Treasury Department reminds employees of the System who desire that they can:

1. Drop one or more exemptions for tax withholding purposes. You can still claim these exemptions on your return.

2. Inquire whether certifying officers will withhold an additional amount from paychecks if dropping exemptions does not meet the problem.

## Visitors to National Headquarters

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were:

Mrs. Loretta Costello, clerk of Local Board 72, Genesio, N.Y.; Mr. Zollie E. Hair, Member of Local Board No. 136, Riverside, Calif.; Miss M. Lucille Kent, clerk of Local Board No. 16, Prescott, Ariz.; Mrs. Evelyn Roberts, clerk of Local Board No. 39, Ogden, Utah; with her husband and son, Major Roberts (stationed at the Pentagon), whom they are visiting; and Capt. George H. Warner, Indiana State Headquarters.

## Official Notices

(Continued from page 3)

who are fathers, or have served satisfactorily in the Ready Reserve for 6 years, or have attained age 26, or are sole surviving sons.

October 3, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 218, reissued, Subject: "Temporary Suspension of Critical Skills Enlistments by Navy," concerning the suspension by the Navy of enlistments in the critical skills program until January 1, 1961.

October 12, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 226, Subject: "Registrants Found Acceptable During Preinduction Examination Who Claim Unverified Medical Ailments," concerning the furnishing of substantiating documentary evidence from physicians who have treated registrants for claimed disabling ailments to Armed Forces examining stations for review and evaluation prior to the time such registrants are delivered for induction.

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

Twenty years ago this month, the first peacetime inductees in the Nation's history, and the first inductees under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 entered the service.

The System had conducted its massive registration October 16; it had performed the manifold paper processing to prepare for the national lottery on October 29, and before the end of November had furnished 13,806 inductees for one year of training.

Peacetime inductions under the act were limited to no more than 900,000 men in training at any one time, and a limit on total inductions for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1941, was fixed at 800,000.

Significant dates from November 1940 and the events those dates marked are:

November 8—President fixed number of men to be inducted prior to July 1, 1941, as not to exceed 800,000, and directed their selection and induction.

November 12—Proclamation for registration in Alaska to be held January 22, 1941.

November 13—Special forms approved for use in Puerto Rico.

November 20—First registration in Puerto Rico, ages 21 to 35, inclusive.

November 25—President extended period of eligibility on Civil Service registers of persons who serve in the Armed Forces.

## Reexamination Required In Some Cases

Registrants whose preinduction physical examinations are more than 1 year old at the time they are scheduled for induction are to receive a second preinduction examination before they are ordered report for induction. This policy was set forth in a recent letter State Directors from the Director of Selective Service.

The action is designed to diminish the number of cases where registrant has quit his job, so property, and cut other civilities, and is then rejected on induction examination. Many such induction rejections occur where a registrant has been found acceptable on a preinduction examination conducted an abnormally long period prior to delivery for induction.

The requirement for a new preinduction examination in cases where acceptability has been determined a year or more prior to delivery for induction is expected to reduce the number of rejection on induction.

It was emphasized that it is not intended that every registrant whose examination is more than a year old be immediately ordered for another preinduction examination. The additional examination should be ordered only when induction is imminent.

## Classification Picture August 1, 1960

Class	Number
Total Classified	21,232,200
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	48,471
Not Examined	1,555,135
Not Available for Induction or Examination	101,895
Induction or Examination Postponed	2,553
Fathers 19 through 25	367,550
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	95,078
Under 19 years of age	156,098
I-C Inducted	193,115
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,183,481
I-O Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	936
Not Examined	5,726
Fathers	2,277
I-W	
At Work	1,731
Released	5,739
I-D Member of Reserve Component	748,917
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	14,229
College	1,738
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	59,054
II-A Apprentice	3,712
II-C Agricultural Deferment	19,421
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	146,658
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,690,895
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,183,510
IV-B Officials	35
IV-C Aliens	6,773
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	61,316
IV-F Unfit for Service	3,284,045
V-A Over Age of Liability	9,292,112



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume X

WASHINGTON, D.C., DECEMBER 1960

Number 12

## Foreign Board File Transfer s Authorized

Transfer of jurisdiction over certain registrants from Local Board 100 (Foreign) of the District of Columbia to other local boards in the United States is provided in Operations Bulletin No. 227, issued October 24, 1960.

The provision for transfer has been prompted by the accumulation of registrants who registered overseas, and, in many cases, the later acquisition for the first time of a permanent address in the United States by such registrants.

Limitations in the provisions for transfer are specified. The registrant must have had an address in the United States which has remained unchanged at least 6 months. In addition, only those registrants will be considered for transfer who are either unclassified, or who are in class I-A, I-O, or I-O with no appeal pending, and not under an order to report for induction or civilian work.

If these conditions are met, then the local Board 100 may consider transferring the registrant to another board.

Under the new procedure, various local boards may be acquiring new registrants by transfer. The Operations Bulletin outlines the steps in processing such a transfer of jurisdiction for both Local Board 100 and the board to which jurisdiction may be transferred.

## Seven Enlistments In Armed Forces Within 5 Years

Kansas State Headquarters, noting the article in the August 1960 issue of *Selective Service*, concerning a West Virginia registrant who had enlisted five times in 5 years, comes up now with a more persistent registrant.

He has enlisted once in the Navy, once in the Air Force, and five times in the Army within the last 5 years. He used his own name and selective service number consistently, but acquired seven different Armed Forces serial numbers.

His sixth enlistment, with the Air Force, was terminated by his one and only Honorable Discharge. Seven weeks later, on June 6, 1960, the registrant again reenlisted with the U.S. Army and was still in on September 1, 1960.

## Season's Greetings from

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

DEC 22 1960

LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSTINE  
Director, Selective Service System

The Director of Selective Service extends to each member of the Selective Service family his best wishes for Christmas and for each day of the New Year.

We are all aware of the fact that the world is not in the condition we would wish for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Our disappointment and our discouragement are tempered by the fact that many of the Christmases and New Years that have come to the Selective Service System have been under circumstances perhaps even more discouraging.

This will be the twenty-first holiday season that it has been the high privilege of the Director to experience in association with some of the members of the Selective Service family. For others, it will be the first Christmas that we have had this common association. To those who have experienced many holiday seasons in this organization go thanks too great for words to express. To those who are with us for the first holiday season the Director expresses his welcome to this common family and his hope that the years will bring you the satisfaction and the pleasant memories that we, the longtime members, have had.

## Editorial Typifies Public Appreciation Of How For 20 Years Fellow Citizens Have Operated Selective Service System

A great deal of information concerning the observance of the 20th anniversary of the 1940 act has been received from throughout the Nation. The extent and the character of the observances have been satisfying to every member of the System. As appropriate, observances have been centered about the fact that Selective Service is a community function carried out through the uncompensated service of leading citizens in every community.

Representative of the public's response to the occasion, and not as an example of response in any particular area, is the following editorial from the Washington Daily News. The editorial, it is suggested, reflects the appreciation which is felt by every citizen for the job fellow citizens have done out of motives of patriotic service in operating Selective Service in every community. The editorial was reprinted elsewhere, in keeping with a newspaper practice widely followed.

"Draft board members, like tax collectors, have a pretty thankless job. And, unlike tax collectors, they don't even get paid for it. But for 20 years now, citizens all over

the country have been taking on the job anyway—doing quiet, efficient work, remarkably free of any hint of favoritism.

"The draft board story we like best has to do with an old man and the passengers on a train. Morning after morning, when the train pulled into a small Midwest town at 5 a.m., passengers noticed a well-dressed, elderly man with a lantern standing on the platform.

"Regulars on the train fell to wondering who he was and what he was doing there in the dark, and one of them finally got out and asked.

"Turned out the old fellow was mayor of the village and chairman of its draft board. For years he had gotten up before dawn to say goodby and Godspeed to every local boy off for the service.

"Washington is too big a place to see each draftee off personally, but draft board members all over the area have given of their spare time just as loyally. \* \* \*

"We're pleased to be able to say 'Thank you' to the veteran members of our local boards—and, for that matter, to board members all over the country."

## New Procedure For Review Of Examination

Registrants found acceptable on preinduction examination can, in specified cases, submit medical evidence from private physicians for review by examining stations prior to induction examination, under new procedures recently adopted by the Army.

The procedure may in some cases result in the disqualification of a registrant, eliminating the need for him to report for induction.

The procedure is outlined in Operations Bulletin No. 226.

The opportunity to submit documentary evidence from physicians to the local board to be forwarded to the examining station is given to those registrants who claimed physical disability at the preinduction examination but failed to submit supporting documentary evidence. When such a claim is made, but is not confirmed by preinduction examination and the registrant is found acceptable, the registrant will be notified by the examining station that he may submit documents to his local board. When such a registrant delivers documentary evidence from his personal physician to the local board, the evidence will be forwarded to the examining station together with his preinduction examination papers.

However, such a registrant must submit the documents to the local board before he is ordered to report for induction to avoid being forwarded for induction.

When such documents are received by the examining station, the results of the examination will be reviewed in light of the new information. Any changes in acceptability will be reported to the local board.

In some such cases the examining station may find a consultation is necessary, in which case the station will be request the local board to return the registrant to the station for that purpose.

## Visitors to National Headquarters

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were: Mrs. Richard (Mary Ellen) Kalutsk, Local Board No. 50, Covington, Ky.; Albert J. Pirrone and family, Local Board No. 39, Brooklyn, N.Y.



The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

In December 1940 the newly organized Selective Service System turned its attention to disseminating to every level an understanding of the System's purpose and philosophy; and to the consideration, in the light of these guides, of its complex operational problems.

The "great events" which captured public attention were past—approval of the act, registration, the national lottery. The first inductees had entered the Armed Forces in November—13,006 of them.

The time was at hand to talk shop. In December 1940 more than 150 State Selective Service officials met in Washington for a 2½-day conference. The press of affairs at home no doubt dictated the brief meeting.

These State officials carried back to their thousands of compensated and uncompensated personnel a broad picture of the task in which they were engaged, the roles to be played, and how those roles were to be performed.

Director C. A. Dykstra, Deputy Director Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Her-

shey, and other speakers stressed the theme that the System must work through cooperation—local autonomy guided toward uniformity through policy formulation and interpretation from National Headquarters.

The System had as grist for the conference mill its experience in inducting a few thousand men in November. Only 5,521 were inducted in December. But the State officials at the conference returned to their headquarters anticipating a heavy call for January.

Other significant events in December 1940 were:

December 6—The President defined noncombatant training and service for conscientious objectors.

December 12—Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey was designated to perform certain duties as Deputy Director.

December 23—President designated, authorized, and empowered the Director of Selective Service to perform all functions and duties vested in the President by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 that relate to appeals.

December 29—The President, in the Arsenal of Democracy speech, pictured the Nation's role in words as applicable to the newly launched Selective Service operation as to any pre-World War II program. He said:

"We must be the great arsenal of Democracy. \* \* \* We must apply ourselves to our task with the same resolution, the same sense of urgency, the same spirit of patriotism and sacrifice as we would show were we at war."

## Registrant Gains Early Start In Profession

By the time registrants qualify as physicians and dentists, they are normally close to or over age 26. It is expected that if requisitions for such registrants were issued, the calls would soon reach those with extended liability under the sequence of selection.

However, a Brooklyn local board has discovered the exception to this general situation.

A registrant of the board who is serving his internship, having received his medical degree, is only 22. But he still is not in Group No. 3 under the selection system. He also is married and a father.

## Classification Picture October 1, 1960

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	21,328,323
I-A and I-A-O:	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	46,544
Not Examined.....	1,541,134
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	118,646
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	2,722
Fathers 19 through 25.....	366,145
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	97,152
Under 19 years of age.....	153,470
I-C Inducted.....	183,264
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,189,018
I-O Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	916
Not Examined.....	5,789
Fathers.....	2,287
I-W:	
At Work.....	1,687
Released.....	5,796
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	757,726
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	14,573
College.....	1,581
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	62,098
II-A Apprentice.....	3,637
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	19,375
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	147,383
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,705,099
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,188,033
IV-B Officials.....	37
IV-C Aliens.....	6,758
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	61,848
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	3,291,255
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	9,349,350

## Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

October 17, 1960—Rescission of Operations Bulletin No. 59, Subject: "Reclassification of Class I-S and Class II-S Registrants After End of Period of Deferment," because the pertinent provisions thereof are included in Local Board Memorandum No. 43, as amended on September 15, 1960.

October 20, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 185, as amended, Subject: "Status of Quotas for Enlistment in the Critical Skills Program," which was amended to advise that the Marine Corps, the Air Force, and the Coast Guard have filled their quotas of enlistments for the fiscal year 1961.

October 21, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 177, as amended, Subject: "Processing Registrants Who Are Physicians or Dentists," which was amended by revising paragraph 3 of part II to apply solely to physicians who are interns or residents and to eliminate reference to physicians who are Reserve officers participating in the Armed Forces Reserve Medical Officer Commissioning and Residency Consider-

ation Program and who are not eligible for class I-D. Paragraphs 2 and 3 of part I and paragraph 3 of part IV were rescinded because they had ceased to be applicable and the attachment of Public Law 85-6 was removed from the bulletin.

October 24, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 227, Subject: "Transfer of Jurisdiction Over Certain Registrants from District of Columbia Local Board No. 10 (Foreign) to Other Local Boards," providing for the transfer of jurisdiction over registrants who have current mailing addresses in the United States which have been in effect without change for at least 6 months from Local Board No. 100 (Foreign) to the local boards for the respective areas in which such mailing addresses are located and limiting such transfers to registrants who have not been classified or who are in class I-A class I-A-O, or class I-O with no appeals pending and are not under orders to report for induction or civilian work.

November 7, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 228, Subject: "Record of Occupational Abilities of Registrants Grouped Under Broad Types of Activities," concerning the creation and maintenance of this record by local boards.

November 10, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 229, Subject: "Evaluation Symbols Placed on Record of Induction (DD Form 47) by Armed Forces Examining Stations," concerning the place and the manner in which evaluation symbols will be entered on DD Form 47 by examining stations.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bonds purchased as of September 30, 1960.

Relative standings of the 31, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Puerto Rico.....	12.46
Idaho.....	12.40
Virgin Islands.....	8.78
Wisconsin.....	8.73
Alabama.....	8.60
Nevada.....	8.50
Minnesota.....	7.20
Nebraska.....	7.09
Delaware.....	7.04
Utah.....	6.98
Maryland.....	6.97
Washington.....	6.94
Texas.....	6.58
Oklahoma.....	6.47
South Dakota.....	6.35
Indiana.....	6.23
Ohio.....	5.92
Wyoming.....	5.91
Missouri.....	5.86
North Carolina.....	5.83
North Dakota.....	5.78
Maine.....	5.41
Florida.....	5.38
Rhode Island.....	5.28
New Jersey.....	4.90
District of Columbia.....	4.73
New Hampshire.....	4.60
California.....	4.53
Michigan.....	4.53
Connecticut.....	4.27
Georgia.....	4.08



## Canal Zone— Path of Ships

Forty-six years ago on August 15, 1914, the first commercial transit of the newly completed Panama Canal was made. Since that date approximately 300,000 ships of every category bearing more than 100,000,000 tons of cargo have made the 50-mile trip which is a never-ending source of wonderment for thousands of visitors who see the operation every year.

But before the advent of modern air transportation, the Canal helped shrink the world for travel and personal communications by many days and by many thousands of miles. Its construction was and still hailed as one of the engineering wonders of the modern world and its efficient operation for more than four decades has been a glowing story of American enterprise and achievement.

Back of this remarkable story is a closely knit organization of men and women dedicated to a task of enormous import to the world of commerce.

The Canal runs through a strip of territory known as the Canal Zone which is roughly 10 miles wide and cuts through the heart of the Isthmus of Panama. Its use, occupation, and control were granted to the United States by Panama in perpetuity, together with the exclusive right to the exercise of sovereign rights, power, and authority. Its legal status is without precedent.

For the grant of land and other rights necessary for the construction and operation of the waterway, the United States paid Panama a lump sum of \$10,000,000 and an annuity which has now been increased to \$1,930,000 plus other benefits. It also compensated private owners for land in the Zone.

Thus, with complete jurisdiction over the strip of territory, the mission of the Canal enterprise is twofold—maintain and operate the waterway and to provide civil government in the Canal Zone.

The operation of the Panama Canal and its related activities is conducted by the Panama Canal Company, a Federal Government corporation, while civil government, including public health functions, are parts of the Canal Zone Government, an independent U.S. Government agency. Both are headed by the same individual who is Governor of the Canal Zone and ex officio President of the Panama Canal Company.

The functions of the two agencies are closely interrelated and, in effect, are administered for the single purpose of operating the Canal enterprise as a whole. The differences are mainly of a fiscal nature, with employment and other conditions being uniform. The Canal operation is self-sustaining and without expense to the American taxpayer.

Although there was no provision for the registration of male residents of the Canal Zone in World War I nor in the early days of World War II, a large number of United States citizen employees re-

## Section of Law Stripping Citizenship From One Who Departs U.S. To Avoid Military Service Held Unconstitutional

The United States District Court for the District of Columbia on October 11, 1960, found that section 349(a)(10) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 was unconstitutional. The section provides for loss of nationality by nationals of the United States who depart from or remain outside the jurisdiction of the United States in time of war or national emergency for the purpose of evading or avoiding military service.

Dr. Joseph Henry Cort, a physician and research physiologist, left the United States in May 1951, for England. He was indicted when he failed to respond to the order of his local board in Brookline, Mass., to report for induction in September 1953. The British Government at the request of the United States then refused to renew his residence permit. He traveled to Czechoslovakia and in 1959 applied for a

United States passport to enable him to return to the United States. The Passport Office of the Department of State refused to issue a passport on the ground that Dr. Cort had expatriated himself by remaining outside the United States for the purpose of avoiding service in the Armed Forces. That refusal was upheld by the Department's Board of Review on the Loss of Nationality early in 1960.

Dr. Cort then brought suit asking for a judgment declaring him to be a citizen of the United States and also an interlocutory and permanent injunction to restrain the enforcement and execution of the challenged provision of the law. He contended that Congress did not have the power to take away citizenship as a penalty for avoiding military service. He argued that such an exercise of power would violate the due process clause of the fifth amendment and would be cruel and unusual punishment prohibited by the eighth amendment.

A three-judge court is required in any action to restrain enforcement of an act of Congress on constitutional grounds. In this case, United States Circuit Judge Henry W. Edgerton and United States District Judges Edward A. Tamm and Burnita S. Matthews, in an opinion written by Judge Matthews, concluded that the case was controlled by a 1958 5-4 decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the 1958 Supreme Court decision it was held that Albert A. Trop who had been convicted of desertion in time of war by a court-martial had not lost his citizenship. If it had not been for the decision Judges Matthews and Tamm stated they would have upheld the validity of the provision under which Dr. Cort was declared to have lost his citizenship.

The Department of Justice has under consideration the question of appealing the decision of the District Court.

If Dr. Cort should return to the United States he is subject to prosecution under the indictment now pending in Massachusetts which charges him with failing to report for induction.

## Regional Officers Hold Conference at SSS Headquarters

National Headquarters Regional Field Officers met at National Headquarters during the week of November 14-18 in conference with members of the National Headquarters staff.

The gathering of Regional Field Officers is held twice yearly. One meeting is held at the time of the annual State Directors Conference.

## Death Claims Colonel Hays, Ohio Director

The death of Col. Harold L. Hays, State Director of Selective Service for Ohio, ended at age 62 a career of public service in both civilian and military capacities which began during World War I.

Colonel Hays began his military career as a cadet in the officers' training corps of Ohio State University in World War I. He joined the Ohio National Guard on his graduation from college in 1923.

Serving his State as a civilian, Colonel Hays was superintendent of the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home in Ohio, and for many years also was superintendent of the Boys' Industrial School at Lancaster, Ohio. He left this latter post for service in World War II, returned to it afterward. He again served on active duty in 1952 and 1953 with the National Guard 37th Division, with which he served through the Pacific in World War II.

Colonel Hays was on duty for more than a year with the Ohio Selective Service System early in the 1940 operation, leaving in December 1941 to join the 37th. He was named State Director in 1955.

During the last 2 years, Colonel Hays had traveled widely in the State in connection with Selective Service matters. He made public addresses on Selective Service at least once in each county in the State during that period.

## Armed Forces Gain Strength During August

Total numerical strength of the Armed Forces on August 31, 1960, based on preliminary reports, was 2,485,531, the Department of Defense announced recently. This represents an increase of 5,113 from the July 31 combined strength of 2,480,418.

Army strength August 31 was 875,725. At the end of July it was 876,539. The Navy's strength August 31 was 621,108 compared with 617,907 on July 31. Marine Corps strength was 174,598. On July 31 it was 173,034. Air Force strength totaled 814,100 on August 31. On July 31 it was 812,918.

These figures represent full-time military personnel comprising both Regulars and Reserves on continuous active duty and officer candidates, including cadets at the Military and Air Academies and midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

Total strength a year earlier was 2,499,876. Of that total, Army strength was 861,288; Navy, 627,901; Marine Corps, 174,580; and Air Force, 836,601.



## Legion of Merit Is Presented To Col. Omer

The Legion of Merit (First Oak Leaf Cluster) was presented to Col. Daniel O. Omer, Deputy Director of Selective Service, in ceremonies at National Headquarters on November 9, 1960. Colonel Omer was awarded the Legion of Merit in 1946, for his services with the System during World War II.

The second award was in recognition of Colonel Omer's services as general counsel, acting director, and deputy director during the years 1950 to 1960. It was presented a few weeks following his retirement from the military service on 30 Sept. 1960, after more than 34 years of military service. Colonel Omer remains as deputy director and general counsel in civilian status.

The award was presented by the Honorable Duncan Hodges, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower, Personnel, and Reserve Forces).

The citation stressed particularly Colonel Omer's contributions to the Nation through his performance of duties as general counsel, acting director and deputy director.



Colonel Morrison

## Col. Morrison Active Member Of Board at 95

In Col. Charles E. Morrison, West Virginia claims to have the oldest active local board member in the Nation. On December 17 he will celebrate his 95th birthday.

Colonel Morrison was born in Parkersburg, W. Va., on December 17, 1865, and began his education in that city. While still a youngster, his family moved to Lockport, N.Y., and resided there for several years before returning to Parkersburg. After completing his schooling at the age of 17, he entered the jewelry business which he carries on today.

During the 1940 Selective Service operation, Colonel Morrison served as member and chairman of Wood County Local Board No. 1 from October 11, 1940, until termination of activities in 1947. On July 28, 1949, he was appointed a member of Local Board No. 20 at Parkersburg, W. Va., and presently continues in an active capacity as its chairman.

Colonel Morrison served with the West Virginia National Guard from 1892 to 1918, with active Federal service in the Spanish-American War, the Mexican Border Campaign, and World War I, and with rank ranging from captain to colonel.

On April 9, 1960, Colonel Morrison was awarded the West Virginia Distinguished Service Medal, the State's highest military decoration, by Gov. Cecil H. Underwood at ceremonies in Parkersburg.

### Common Ailment

Expressing his own opinion that he had a mental or physical condition which would disqualify him for military service, a Mississippi registrant wrote on the form:

"I grew up bothered with trouble."

## Emergency Skill Inventory Procedure Outlined in OB

A method of recording information on occupational abilities of registrants for possible use in an emergency is set forth in Operations Bulletin No. 228, issued November 7, 1960.

It has long been recognized that in an emergency, the System may be asked to aid in identifying manpower with capabilities which could contribute to survival. National and State headquarters have given long study to methods by which capabilities of registrants might be recorded in a simple readily usable form.

A major problem has been the development of a short list of activities considered by the Department of Labor and OCSM likely to be critical in an emergency which is adequately inclusive. The 2 broad types of occupations and activities outlined in Operations Bulletin No. 228 is the tentative result.

## Veteran Loan Program To Run Two More Years

World War II veterans have 2 more years in which to obtain Veterans Administration-guaranteed home, farm, and business loans as the result of a bill signed into law recently by the President.

Under this same law, both World War II and Korean Conflict veterans can continue to apply for direct loans from the Federal Government if they live in designated rural areas where GI loans are not obtainable from the local lending institutions.

The new law authorizes Treasury Department advances of \$150 million in each of the next 2 years of this direct loan extension program.

New expiration date for the guaranteed loan program for World War II veterans and for the direct loan program for both World War II and Korean veterans is July 25, 1962. The prior deadline for both programs was July 25, 1960.

## Board Member, 90, Is Honored By Community

Local Board No. 62 is proud of the faithful services of member Fred D. Rumsey. Mr. Rumsey is 90 years old, active in board affairs since his appointment in 1950.

But local board work is not Mr. Rumsey's only interest. The Ithaca Journal recently published an account of Mr. Rumsey's activities in the community when he celebrated his 90th birthday by opening the Tompkins County Fair.

Mr. Rumsey, of Trumbulls Corners, Newfield, also is active in the Grange, the Masons, and his own insurance agency. He is the oldest member of the Fair board, both in age and years of service.

## Late Registration Explanation Covers Almost All Avenues

The following explanation was offered by a registrant to a New Jersey local board for his tardiness in a statement concerning late registration:

"I thought my parents had gotten it for me, but they had not. Since I couldn't find it, I thought I lost it."

## Services Honor Board Clerks

Recently awarded certificates of appreciation for their assistance to various recruiting programs were:

Delaware: Mrs. Pauline C. Richardson, Army.

West Virginia: Mrs. Russell D. Petty, Mrs. Myrtle Reagan, Mr. Max Lavelle, Army.

Idaho: Mrs. Lois R. Robb, Army; Mrs. L. LaReine Solley, Marine Corps and Navy.

Montana: Mrs. Edna D. Joslyn, Army.

Ohio: Miss Jean E. Flanagan, Miss Carol M. Houck, Army.

Florida: Nelle L. Boone, Air Force; Frances C. Snell, Marine Corps, Lilyan C. Cook, Air Force.

Texas: Mrs. Nell C. McNeill, Marine Corps.

North Carolina: Mrs. Hattie R. Talbot, Army.

Pennsylvania: Mrs. Vera Mae Grieshaber, Mrs. Marguerite M. Carey, Mrs. Treva S. Gallagher, Mrs. Mary S. Gibson, and Mrs. Willada T. Shindledecker, Army.

Tennessee: Mrs. Mona Hampton, Army.

## County Honors SSS Member by Special Day

Citizens of Rankin County, and the town of Brandon, Miss., honored Dr. W. H. Watson recently by proclaiming a special "Dr. Watson Day." The date marked the doctor's 50th year of medical practice, all in Rankin County, Miss.

It was in the early part of 1916, during World War I, that Dr. Watson was appointed Assistant Medical Officer for Rankin County Draft Board. He served until the close of the war. In October 1940, after the organization of Selective Service, Dr. Watson was appointed and accepted to serve as Medical Adviser to Rankin County Local Board No. 1. He gave of his time, often working overtime, with the board members. He was never too busy to come when needed, and served until the close of the board in 1947. August 1948, when Selective Service local boards reopened, Dr. Watson again was appointed and has served well and faithfully ever since. He is still active in this work, even though he retired from active medical practice July 1, 1960. He recently met with the board to discuss cases needing his attention. He has received 15-year Selective Service certificate and button.

More than 1,000 friends attended the reception in honor of Dr. Watson.



